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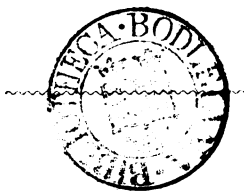
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WITH A TRAVELLING MAP.



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P R E F A C E.

THE Editor has endeavoured by personal research to make the Handbook as reliable as possible. He is much indebted to friends well acquainted with the localities, who have favoured him with notes and hints. He begs that any fresh corrections may be forwarded to him, care of Mr. Murray, 50, Albemarle Street, London.

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I. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY.

A. Derbyshire lies a little to the N.E. of the centre of England, and under shelter, as it were, of the great backbone of England, at least a third of the most northerly portion of the county being occupied by the southern outliers of that range. Indeed, there is but little flat and level ground in Derbyshire, and what there is is almost entirely in the S. in the neighbourhood of the Trent and its feeders. The mountainous district in the W. and N.W., known as the Peak, and chiefly lying, as far as Derbyshire is concerned, in the High Peak hundred, but extending southward into that of Wirksworth, contains that beautiful scenery of the millstone-grit and mountain limestone for which the county has always been pre-eminent. This scenic interest, however, does not arise so much from the elevation of the hills, the most lofty of which are only about half the height of those in Wales and Scotland, as from their romantic grouping and the bold and varied arrangement of the dales and cloughs, offering exquisite landscape pictures. It may here be noted that, although this mountainous district is generally attributed to Derbyshire, and goes by the distinctive name of the Peak, it extends in reality over a considerable portion of North Staffordshire (in the hundred of Totmanslow), where it is known as the Moorlands. The Staffordshire section includes the W. part of the valley of the Dove (the dividing line of the counties), and the valleys of the Manifold, Hamps, and Churnet (wherein stand Alton Towers), the Weever range of hills, the wild scenery of the Roaches near Leek, and many other points of interest. The district also impinges upon Cheshire, in which county we find the wild upland moors on the W. side of the Goyt, a few miles from Buxton, culminating at the Cat and Fiddle. But to return to Derbyshire: the mountain, called by some the Peak, which is the centre of this district, is an escarped plateau of millstone-grit, of about 3 m. in length, in the corner between Yorkshire and Cheshire, having for its principal points Kinderscout, 1981 ft.; Madwoman's Stones, 1880 ft.; and Edale Moor. To the N. and E. of the Kinderscout range is a continuation of the grit in desolate and gloomy moors, extending into Yorkshire as far E. as Sheffield, under

the names of Glossop Moor; Featherbed Moss, 1773 ft.; Alport Moor; Howden Edge; Derwent Edge; and Bamford Moor; the majority of which are from 1500 ft. to 1800 ft. in height, and contain much scenery of a wild character, pleasantly varied by the soft luxuriance of the river valleys. The Derwent is the principal river of this district, rising in the grit moors to the S. of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, flowing due S., and receiving the tributary streams of the West-End, Alport, and Ashop. To the S. of the Kinderscout range is the beautiful valley of the Noe, including Castleton, the southern boundaries of which are Cowburn; Rushup Edge, 1816 ft.; Mam Tor, 1709 ft.; and Lose Hill, 1572 ft.; round which latter hill, and between it and Win Hill, 1532 ft., the river winds to join the Derwent lower down. To the W. of the Peak, and above Chapel-en-le-Frith, the millstone-grit continues its course into Cheshire, forming the picturesque heights of Dympus and Chinley Churn. The small streams that water these valleys, such as Otterbrook and Blackbrook, run westward into the Goyt (a head-water of the Mersey), and so find their way into the Irish Channel. To the S. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, the Manchester and Buxton Railway may be roughly taken as the division between the millstone-grit and the limestone; the former being well seen in Comb's Moss, from whence it gradually becomes of less importance. To the S.W. of Buxton, which is finely placed at the point where the limestone emerges from under the millstone-grit, is Axe Edge, 1751 ft., a long prolongation of grit, giving rise to the Goyt and the Dane, which flow into the Irish Sea, and the Wye and Dove, that run into the German Ocean. To the S. of a line drawn from Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Castleton, Hope, and Hathersage, extends a large area of mountain limestone, as far S. as Ashbourne and Uttoxeter, and eastwards to Matlock, Cromford, Ambergate, and Belper, and almost as far as Derby itself. This district is full of interesting and beautiful valley scenery, although few hills rise above 1500 ft. The principal of these are in the valley of the Dove (of which the western portion is in Staffordshire), such as Chrome Tor, High Wheeldon, Thorpe Cloud, Wolfscote, &c.; while the ramifications of the limestone dales are most beautiful and extraordinary, some of them being watered by rivers of size, while others are mere ravines. The whole course of the Wye, of the Derwent from Hathersage to Ambergate, and of the Dove in its middle portion, is through a precipitous and escarped series of rocks, in which the characteristic features of limestone districts are seen in their fullest extent. A common occurrence is that of "swallows" or "swallow-holes," consisting of a pit or cleft in the rock, through which a stream suddenly disappears, emerging again to the light of day a considerable distance off. Such are to be found at Doveholes, Wormhill, Perryfoot, near Castleton, and in the valleys of the Hamps and Manifold. "These swallow-holes, as they are justly called, often seem to mark out interruptedly for miles the lines of limestone, whose actual edges may be obscured by the sliding of other matter with them."—*Phillips*. The principal development of the lime-

stone is to the S. of Castleton, which is also famous for its magnificent caverns and mines, Tideswell, and the course of the Wye through Miller's Dale and Monsal Dale to Bakewell and Matlock ; at which latter place the cliffs, such as High Tor and Masson, assume large proportions. The convulsions to which the limestone has been exposed are well seen in the great chasms and rifts of these river-valleys, as are also the wasting effects of the elements, which have been sufficient to excavate vertical rents and to insulate those great rock-pinnacles that, in Dovedale especially, give the most romantic features to the valleys. "The shale and grit, or flagstone, series, above the scar-limestone, is called in Derbyshire the limestone-shale. It is about 500 ft. thick, and consists principally of black or brown durable shale, forming a very wet soil, and causing landslips of great extent beneath the millstone-grit summits. Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, exhibits these characters very decidedly. The shale, however, is interstratified, to a great extent and with considerable regularity, with thick rocks of fine-grained micaceous gritstone, of excellent quality for building, and (generally at the bottom of this rock) with good durable micaceous flagstone, similar to that in the more recent coal-strata. Some less regular sandstone beds, called 'cankstone,' approach very nearly to the nature of the gannister series of the coal-strata. Mr. Farey, who considers these interpolations as anomalous, calls by the same name the very characteristic beds of black argillaceous limestone which lie in this shale at Ashford and Ashbourne, and produce lime fit for water-cement."—*Phillips*. The thickness of the lower or scar-limestone is generally estimated at 750 ft. ; of the shale above at 500 ft. ; and the capping of millstone-grit at 360 ft. more. The scar-limestone in Derbyshire has been curiously divided into 4 well-defined beds, by the eruption, at three different periods, of a basaltic rock of amygdaloidal character and mottled surface, known as toadstone, the thickness of each bed being from 60 to 80 ft. A good example may be seen in the High Tor cavern at Matlock (p. 20). Where these toadstone-beds have come across metalliferous veins, they have changed their character and direction, sometimes cutting them off altogether. The districts of carboniferous limestone and grit to the N. of Crich Hill and Matlock are bounded on the E. by the vale of the Amber, which joins the Derwent at Ambergate. "Crich Hill affords a highly interesting illustration of the effect of igneous action. It is a dome-shaped hill of mountain-limestone, consisting of arched strata, enfolding a central mass of trap. This dome of limestone has been forced up through the once superincumbent strata of millstone-grit which now forms a broken and highly-inclined wall around it. Such is Crich Hill—a stupendous monument of one of the past revolutions of the globe—with its arches of rifted rock, teeming with mineral veins and resting on a central mound of molten rock, now cooled down into an amorphous mass of compact basalt."—*Mantell*. Between Ashover and Chesterfield there is a watershed, from which the Amber flows southward, and the Hipper and Rother northward to join the Don.

The Amber forms the boundary-line (superficially) between the limestone and the coal-measures of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire fields, which doubtless, prior to the elevation of the mountain limestone, were continuous with those of Cheshire and Lancashire. A line drawn from Yorkshire (for this coal-field is physically one with the South Yorkshire field), through Chesterfield, Dronfield, Alfreton, and Heanor to Sandiacre, will mark out the western extent. On the E. it is defined by the magnesian limestone and Lower Permian strata, which overlie the coal-field and form a picturesque ridge of table-land, principally known by the name of Scarsdale, and extending from Barlborough on the N. to Bolsover and Pleasley, where it enters Nottinghamshire. The Erewash valley (the geographical division between the two counties) intersects the coal-basin on the S. from Sandiacre to Ilkeston and Codnor Park, leaving a portion of the field in Nottinghamshire. Physically speaking, the coal-field is very pretty, consisting of open valleys and wooded uplands, which, on the whole, are not so much disfigured by the appliances for iron-making and coal-getting as in most colliery districts, except, perhaps, in the neighbourhood of Clay Cross. Mr. Hull gives the following general section of the Permian and Coal strata :—

Permian Rocks.

1. Marls and sandstone	.. .. .	40 feet.
2. Magnesian limestone	.. .. .	60 „
3. Marls—sandstone	.. .. .	30 „

Middle Coal Measures.

Strata to top hard coal about	700 „
Waterloo coal	}	1600 „
Ell		
Lower hard		
Furnace		
Black shale or clay		
Kilburn		
Shales		

Lower Coal Measures or Ganister Series.

Flagstones of Wingfield Manor, shales, and flaggy sandstones, with two coals underlaid by ganister floors	1000 „
---	---------	--------

The best coals are the Top Hard and Lower Hard, the former being identical with the celebrated Arley Mine of Lancashire. The ironstone measures are of great value, and are usually called Rakes. The most important are those known as the Brown and Black Rakes of Butterley, Wallis's, Dogtooth, Black Shale, and Honeycroft Rakes, the latter being principally worked at Staunton, near Ilkeston. The Dale Moor Rake, worked also at the same place, is full of fossil fish of the genus *Palæoniscus* and *Platysomus*. The Dogtooth Rake at Chesterfield is noted for the plentiful occurrence of the shell named *Anthracosia*. The

geologist in the carboniferous strata of Derbyshire will have no difficulty in collecting a bag of characteristic specimens, the limestone being everywhere full of typical fossils, particularly zoophytes and encrinites. To the S. of the limestone and coal districts occupying the remainder of Derbyshire is the new red sandstone, through which the Trent and the lower portions of the Dove and Derwent wind their sinuous career. This part of the county is generally flat, though by no means deficient in picturesque beauty, and contains the most productive land, although it is of somewhat cold soil. To the S. of the Trent, and W. of the Soar, the ground is broken and varied, particularly as it approaches Leicestershire. A considerable quantity of gypsum is worked at Chellaston, between Derby and Melbourne, for the purpose of being made into plaster of Paris. (Rte. 1.)

The Upper Keuper clays here are interesting to the geologist as yielding abundance of minute Foraminifera, Cythere, Otolites, with spines and plates of small Echinoderms.

The following summary of soils of Derbyshire, compiled by Mr. Farey, may be interesting :—

Gravelly	77,000 acres.
Red marl	81,000 „
Yellow limestone	21,580 „
Coal measures	90,000 „
Gritstone and shale	160,500 „
Limestone and sandstone ..	51,500 „
Lower limestone	40,500 „
	<hr/>
	522,080 „

B. *Nottinghamshire*, which is surrounded by the counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and York, has none of the varied and hilly character for which its neighbour on the west is so famous, as it lies quite out of the influence of the great ranges which form the backbone of England. But if it is wanting in mountainous scenery, it possesses all the pleasant and picturesque characters of a thoroughly English county, in which forests and rivers, uplands and fertile dales, busy villages and manufacturing towns, alternately present themselves.

The principal interest of the county is attached to the westerly portion, principally because the most broken ground and varied scenery is to be found there in conjunction with (perhaps as a natural sequence) a large number of notable seats and residences. Indeed it is to be questioned whether any district in England is so rich in fine estates as that between Worksop and Nottingham.

The Erewash river separates Nottinghamshire from Derbyshire, meandering first into one county, then into another. To the E. of this line, as far as Worksop, runs a belt of the highest ground that Nottinghamshire contains, which, speaking broadly, may be said to be included in the Sherwood Forest district, the most lofty eminences of which do not exceed 600 ft. in height. In fact, they can scarcely be called hills

so much as successive plateaus of high ground. The Forest of Sherwood is now for the greater part enclosed, though there is still left some really fine old English woodland scenery, such as flourished in the days of Robin Hood and Little John, particularly in the districts known as Birkland and Bilhaugh, between Worksop and Ollerton. This plateau gives rise to several streams, which, though flowing in different directions, all belong to the same watershed as that of the Trent, in which the whole county is included. They are—the Erewash, rising to the S.W. of Mansfield and flowing S. to join the Trent at Long Eaton; the Lene, from near Newstead, to the Trent at Nottingham; the Dovor Beck; the Mann or Maun, and Meden, to the N. of Mansfield; and the Rainworth, rising near Newstead. These three latter streams all flow to the N.E. through the richest portions of the Dukery, and eventually unite under the name of the Maun, which, after receiving a small stream called the Poulter, runs northward to Retford, where it takes the name of the Idle and becomes a rather important navigable river.

“Yet Sherwood all this while, not satisfied to show
Her love to princely Trent, as downward she doth flow,
Her Meden and her Mann she down from Mansfield sends
To Idle for her aid.”—*Drayton*.

It then passes Bawtry, receiving the waters of the Ryton (which rises near Welbeck), and makes an abrupt turn, skirting the northern division of the county, and falling into the Trent as this river leaves Nottinghamshire for Lincolnshire. The last portion of its course is known as the Car Drain. This northern part of the county, which is bounded on the S. by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly., is flat and comparatively uninteresting, particularly on the eastern side of the Great Northern Rly., which partakes very much of the Lincolnshire character of scenery and its singular intersecting dykes or drains. “Whoever will take his station upon the hills near Styrrup, Everton, or Gringley, will at once perceive that the whole of the level ground now known by the names of Gringley, Everton, Misson, and Styrrup Cars—the latter extending through the lands of Tickhill, Stancil, and Hesley, to Rossington and Doncaster—has at one time been covered with water, which, divided by the high grounds of Plumtre, Bawtry, Martin, and Shooter’s Hill, has to the N.E. of Rossington Bridge formed one immense lake or estuary, covering the localities where now stand Haxey, Thorne, and Hatfield, and, as we may reasonably conjecture, communicating with the Humber or the sea. The soil of all these Cars is essentially of the same character—black bog—and is filled with trees, generally speaking, pine, oak, and yew, which have evidently stood very thick on the ground, and, having fallen off at the base and leaving their roots *in situ*, are buried about a foot deep, although in some instances much deeper.”—*Raine*. The district between Sherwood Forest and the Trent, as it makes its way at the eastern boundary of the county, gradually becomes flatter and less picturesque as it recedes from Sherwood; but at the same time the scenery is not uninteresting, and, when the Trent is approached, offers many beautiful river views,

that would have delighted the heart of Gainsborough or Constable. The Trent—celebrated by Camden as the river which

“*Triginta dat mihi piscem ;*”

and sung by Drayton as the river

“Which thirty doth import ; by which she thus divined,
There should be found in her of fishes thirty kind ;
And thirty abbeys great, in places fat and rank,
Should in succeeding time be builded on her bank ;
And thirty several streams, from many a sundry way,
Unto her greatness should their watery tribute pay.”—

and by Milton in a juvenile poem as

“Trent, who like some earthborn giant spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads.”—

enters Nottinghamshire at its junction with the Soar, and flows in a north-easterly direction across the county past Nottingham and Newark, dividing it into two unequal portions, of which the southern forms scarcely a fourth part. This district is broken and picturesque, and is known by the name of the Wold, of which the highest portions are the Leake Hills to the E. of Kegworth. Two or three streams, such as the Smite and Deven, “two neat and dainty rills,” water these miniature dales and fall into the Trent between Nottingham and Newark.

The geology of the county is not very intricate, but at the same time is not so interesting as that of Derbyshire. The beds of the lias, new red, magnesian limestone, and coal, succeed each other in very regular sequence from E. to W. The lias district may be defined by a line drawn from near Gainsborough to Newark, and thence to Bingham, following the eastern side of the valley of the Trent. Near Bingham the lias-beds trend to the S. and enter Leicestershire, their contour being marked by the valley of the Soar. “From Gringley-on-the-Hill to West Markham extends a bold and elevated chain of hills, composed chiefly of red marl, lias, shale, and limestone, which commands a very extensive view of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, as well as of South Yorkshire, and from which, as the most remarkable feature of the district, the hundred of Bassetlaw, Bersetlaw, the Berset Hill, has indisputably in remote antiquity derived its name.” To them succeed the red marls and Keuper sandstones of the New Red, which indeed may be said to occupy by far the greatest portion of the county—extending westward to a line drawn from Doncaster to Worksop, Mansfield, and Nottingham. The caverns of Nottingham, Sneinton, Papplewick, and others, are all excavated from the New Red series. Considerable deposits of gravel are found, particularly in the district of Sherwood Forest, in many places consolidated into a breccia or conglomerate. Between the New Red and the coal-basin, occupying a thin strip of about 6 to 8 miles in breadth, is the magnesian limestone, which is interesting inasmuch as several pits have been sunk through these beds to the underlying coal. Indeed, by far the greater part of what is known as the Nottinghamshire coal-basin is in reality covered superficially by Permian beds. At the Shireoaks Colliery, near Worksop, the Upper

Permian marls, magnesian limestones, and Lower Permian beds, are 196 feet in thickness, through which the sinking has been carried before arriving at the coal—the subsequent strata of the coal-measures being 1500 ft., and containing the following seams of coal, together with beds of ironstone :—

	Feet thick.
The Manor Coal	2
Shireoaks	4
Furnace	3
Hayles	3
Top Hard or Barnsley (cut at a depth of 510 yds.) ..	4
Dunshill	3
Waterloo	4½
Soft	3½
Lower Hard	4

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The Duke of Newcastle's success in this attempt to prove the coal under the Permian was well merited, for it solved a great problem, important not only as a local fact, but to the country at large, viz. the possibility and feasibility of extending our coal-workings into districts hitherto untried. The Shireoaks experiment proves "the existence of the coal in workable seams continuously from Sheffield under the Permian rocks and New Red sandstone. The seams lie so horizontal that the eastern limit of the field cannot be determined."

c. *Leicestershire*, from its peculiar conformation, presents a number of salient angles, which consequently involves a larger proportion than usual of neighbours, viz. the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, and Derby. Leicestershire does not rank high in the estimation of tourists for abundance of scenic beauty; but, although the hills, generally speaking, are anything but lofty, they frequently have, especially in the northern portion of the county, a sharpness and irregularity of outline that is highly picturesque, owing to geological causes. The vales, too, are rich and fertile, and the more open country, if somewhat monotonous, as becomes a great grazing district, is cheerful and breezy, and irresistibly recalls to all who are fond of sport the music of the hounds as they sweep along in full cry over the finest hunting country in the world. In fact, Leicestershire is a thoroughly English county, and deserves to be better known than it is by the traveller, who will find a great deal of interest in its lanes and byways, its moors and commons, its villages still retaining their Danish names, and uniting in their inhabitants the rude labour of the agriculturist with the more delicate work of frame-knitting. The hilly portions of Leicestershire are rather detached and isolated groups than continuous ranges, those which could best be described under this head being in the Wold district, which on the N.E. border are part and parcel of the same high grounds in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, stretching all the way from Belvoir Castle on the borders to Barrow-on-

the-Soar, and overlooking on the S. the plains of Melton Mowbray. Towards Barrow this range thickens out, and occupies part of Nottinghamshire to the S. of Bingham. It gives rise to the Devon and Smite, which flow northward to join the Trent near Newark, and on the southern side to some small streams flowing into the Wreak. This latter is a somewhat important river in Leicestershire hydrography, running E. and W. to join the Soar at the base of the Wolds, and keeping tolerably well in company with the Melton and Stamford Rly. It rises under the name of the Eye near Oakham, and receives a stream from Kettleby, near Melton, after which it takes its name of Wreak.

The most northerly point of the county, where it is prolonged into Derbyshire, is separated on the E. from Nottinghamshire by the Soar, and is occupied by a continuation of the high grounds near Castle Donnington and Kegworth that occupy the angle between the Trent and the Soar. To the S. these are connected, though with a slight interval, with the most lofty and most picturesque of Leicestershire hills, viz. Charnwood Forest, which fills up more or less with its outliers the district embraced by the Midland main line and the Leicester and Swannington Rly. There is a boldness about these syenitic ridges that at once bespeaks their igneous origin, and which, had the elevating process been carried a little further, would have raised them to a high position amongst noble English mountains. The principal range runs N.W. to S.E., from Gracedieu to Bradgate, flinging off the eminence of Bardon Hill, which, though only 853 ft. in height, from its singular position commands a more extensive view than many hills twice its height. Westward, the range of Charnwood declines, though the high and broken ground of the Leicestershire coalfield fills up the district between Coleorton, Ashby, Gresley, and Burton-on-Trent. These hills furnish two small streams, which flow S. and S.W., watering a large district, to fall into the Amber near Atherstone, this latter river joining the Tame and ultimately finding its way into the Trent. The western portion of the county is undulating, occasionally rising, as at Hinckley, into considerable eminences; and it is in this district that the Soar takes its rise and flows through the centre of Leicestershire, supplying about seven-tenths of it by means of its tributaries, and after a course of 50 miles joining the Trent at Trent Junction.

Along the southern portion, corresponding to the northern Wolds, is a rather long range of hills, which separate the basin of the Soar from that of the Welland, and run round, more or less interruptedly, towards the Rutlandshire border. From this range rise the Swift, flowing past Lutterworth to join the Avon and a few smaller streams to the Welland. This portion of the county thus belongs to a different water system from the rest. Geologically speaking, the Charnwood Forest hills may be described as a series of syenitic rocks, protruded through overlying schistose and carboniferous deposits, and surrounded at their base by triassic strata, which are disposed horizontally and were deposited subsequently to the elevation of the forest. Professor Ansted, however, believes that the syenitic and granitic rocks are nearly of the same date

as the slates with which they seem to alternate. "The slates are found disturbed by an anticlinal axis, and are turned round at the southern extremity, but, with that exception, all dip in the same direction on both sides of the granites and syenites. There are also in many places very well marked alternations and passages by which the slates may be traced into granite. This perfect gradation is one of the geological characteristics of the district, and, combined with the extensive variety of rocks of the granitic kind, renders the whole of Charnwood Forest typical of English geology. It is clear either that the slates were originally a continuous submarine deposit, of which certain parts have since become porphyries, or that the slates were formed from clay at successive intervals of time, the time being long enough and the change of level great enough to admit of the conversion of clay into slate on each occasion, while each interval was also marked by the outpouring of igneous rock; or else that the slates were cracked in the plane of their bedding, and the granite thrust through without disturbing the dip."

A writer in the '*Geologist*' suggests that the Charnwood rocks may belong to the Laurentian age. The whole district is highly interesting on account of its isolation and distance from the other igneous localities of England. Next in order—and indeed resting on the western side of Charnwood—are the carboniferous deposits forming the coalbasin of Leicestershire.

This coalfield is divided by geologists into 3 districts, viz. Moira on the W., Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the centre, and Coleorton on the E. "The central district is formed of Lower Coal Measures, without workable coal, and is bounded on both sides by downcast faults which introduce the workable coalbeds of Moira and Coleorton. The coal-seams of these latter districts cannot be identified with each other, though they are probably synchronous."—*Hull*. Although bounded on the E. by the Charnwood rocks, on the S. and W. they underlie the New Red Sandstone; and in the district of Coleorton (and particularly at Bagworth) there are some collieries sunk through the Keuper marls of this formation, just as at Shireoaks. Indeed, at Swannington, a valuable bed of coal was sunk to through a great mass of trap. Only in one place—viz. the northern side of the coalbasin—is the limestone seen to emerge, and even there is much interrupted and distorted. The general thickness of the Middle Coal Measures with 20 seams, of which 10 are workable, is about 1500 ft., and, below them, 1000 ft. more of Lower and unproductive measures. In the Moira district, which is remarkable for its salt-water reservoirs (Rte. 13), is a seam of cannel coal 3 ft. 6 in. thick, beneath which is the Main coal, 12 ft. thick. The latter, however, is only half this thickness in the Coleorton district. Probably owing to its proximity to Charnwood, this field is somewhat subject to igneous complications, for Mr. Hull tells us that "at Whitwick a remarkable bed of whinstone or greenstone intervenes between the coal-measures and the new red sandstone. In one of the shafts at Whitwick Colliery it is 60 ft. thick, and has turned to cinders a seam of coal

with which it comes in contact. It has evidently been poured out as a sheet of lava over the denuded surface of the coal-measures at some period prior to that of the trias."

The geological collector will find several varieties of coal-plants amongst the shales, together with the fossil fruit known as *Trigonocarpum*. The *Anthracoidea* shell is also plentiful. He is recommended to consult Mammatt's '*Geological Facts*,' a valuable monograph, though somewhat out of date, treating principally of the Ashby coalfield. The whole of the western portion of Leicestershire is occupied by the triassic or new red sandstone, the limit of which is pretty accurately defined by a line running E. of, and parallel with, the main line of the Midland Rly. The lias there covers it, being a continuation of the great band of liassic strata that sweep from S.W. to N.E. through the Midland counties. At Barrow-on-Soar there are large quarries for obtaining lias lime, and the geologist is recommended to try his luck there (Rte. 15), many splendid specimens of fishes and reptiles having been extracted from these beds. Overlying this series again is oolite, which is not seen to any great extent in Leicestershire, save at the N.E., where it occupies the range of hills at Belvoir.

D. *Staffordshire*, although one of the most important English counties, derives this importance more from its pre-eminence as a manufacturing district than from its reputation for beauty. In this respect it is underrated, for, though fully one-half the shire is disfigured with fire and smoke, the other half possesses its share of picturesque scenery — scenery of that peculiarly diversified character which is so common in our midland counties. Of mountains properly so called there are none, the only approach to them being found in the north of the county; but, in default of these, there is an extensive surface of high plateau-like ground, possessing the usual features of lofty moorlands, the boundaries of which are marked by broken and wooded escarpments overlooking luxuriant vales, watered by broad rivers and ornamented with beautiful parks and groves. For descriptive purposes, Staffordshire may be roughly divided into North and South by a line cutting it in half, the south portion being mainly occupied by the South Staffordshire coal-field, which, next to that of Newcastle, has been the longest worked and the most productive in England. In shape it is something like an elongated and compressed pear, with the exception that both ends are rather tapering. From the irregularity of its boundaries it trenches somewhat on the south on the counties of Warwick and Worcester, and it may be defined pretty exactly by a line drawn from Rugeley to Cannock, Wolverhampton, Sedgley, Stourbridge, and Hagley Park on the west; thence running south of Hales Owen, and returning through Harborne, Oldbury, West Bromwich, Great Barr, and Brownhills, back to Rugeley. The surface of this district is for the most part an undulating plateau, bounded externally by ridges, such as the Bromsgrove Lickey and the Clent Hills on the south; on the west by the broken country of Shropshire; whilst eastwards it is surrounded by the new red sandstone plain of Birmingham and the

districts watered by the Tame. Within itself, the coalfield occasionally rises up into bold and commanding heights, such as the Rowley Hills, an enormous mass of basalt to the S. of Dudley, "forming a hill about 2 m. in length and 820 ft. in height. This basalt assumes the columnar structure, affording examples of prisms as perfect as those from the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Mr. Jukes considers that this rock has been poured out in the form of a lava-flow during the coal period, for the beds of coal dip under the basalt, and have been followed till found charred and utterly worthless."—*Hull*.

To the N.W. of the Rowley Hills is the singular chain of Dudley Castle Hill, the Wren's Nest, and Sedgley Beacon, varying from 730 to 760 ft. in height. These eminences are of the very greatest interest to the geologist as affording examples of an uprise of Upper Silurian rocks through the coal-measures, while at the same time they are instructive specimens of denudation (p. 134). In fact, the whole of these coal-measures repose directly on the Silurian rocks without the usual intervention of carboniferous limestone and old red sandstone—a fact which is accounted for by Mr. Jukes by supposing that, while the carboniferous rocks were being deposited, all this bit of country was dry land, so that the coal-beds were deposited directly on the Silurian. The strata at Dudley and Wren's Nest are of Wenlock limestone and shale, and afford magnificent supplies of Silurian fossils.

The next high ground of any note is that of Barr, extending from Walsall to Barr Beacon (800 ft.), which is also composed of Wenlock limestone and which commands a splendid panoramic view. To the Barr plateau succeed the swelling moorlands of Cannock Chase, which, brown and barren as they are on the surface, contain inexhaustible mineral riches beneath. The greater portion of this extent of country is unattractive and monotonous, but the eastern and northern escarpments which overlook on the S.E. the distant valley of the Tame, and on the N. and N.W. the more beautiful Vale of Trent, are exceedingly broken and romantic, and offer in the neighbourhood of Armitage, Rugeley, and Colwich, scenery of the most pleasing description. It is singular that, while this large extent of country, so full of hills and rising grounds, is environed on all sides by rivers, such as the Rea, Trent, Sowe, Penk, and Smestow; scarce a single stream, and not one of any note except the Tame, rises from within it.

The coal-basin proper "appears to have been upheaved bodily along two great lines of fracture, which range in approximately parallel directions from north to south," and is terribly broken up by faults. The following is the succession of strata according to Professor Jukes:—

Triassic—Bunter Sandstone	..	Upper mottled sandstone, conglomerate beds, lower mottled sandstone	.. ..	1200 ft.
Permian	.. .. .	Breccia of felstone, porphyry, and silurian rocks; red marls, sandstone, and calcareous conglomerate	..	1000 to 3000 ft.

Upper coal-measures	.. ..	Red and mottled clays, red and grey sandstone, and gravels	800 ft.
Middle coal-measures	.. ..	1. Brooch coal. 2. Thick coal. 3. Heathen coal. 4. New Mine coal. 5. Furlong coal. 6. Bottom coal. With ironstone and other strata	510 ft.

The workable coal in the neighbourhood is exceedingly thick, about 65 ft.; of which the well-known ten-yard or thick coal is nearly one-half. This seam has been, and still is, the great source of South Staffordshire wealth, but, from overworking and excessive waste, it is in a fair way to become exhausted altogether. At Bentley there is a great fault, to the north of which this seam becomes divided and split up into nine smaller ones, separated from each other by a considerable thickness of sandstones and shales. To the north of the Cannock district some of the pits are worked through the new red sandstone, the dip of the coal-beds being from east to west. To the E. of the coal-field is a large district of new red sandstone occupied by the valley of the Tame, which rises in the high ground near Essington, and flows S.E. past Perry and Aston, when it enters Warwickshire, and receives the Rea, Blyth, and Cole. Near Drayton Bassett it forms the boundary between Stafford and Leicestershires, and continues to do so until it joins the Trent at Alrewas, its course throughout the whole distance being through a pleasant undulating country, full of quiet English beauty. To the west of the coal-field the country is more broken as it approaches the high grounds of Shropshire. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the Smestow, and to the west of Wolverhampton, where the Penk takes its rise, is characterised by wooded chains of hills, of no great height, but of very pleasing diversity.

By far the most picturesque portion of Staffordshire lies in the northern division, although that too is to a considerable degree affected by the progress of manufactures located in the North Staffordshire coal-field and the Potteries. Eastward of the Trent, which forms a marked line running from N.W. to S.E., the country is very pleasant and charming, and is principally occupied by the high ground of Needwood Forest, that fills up the triangle formed by the North Staffordshire Rly. (from Stoke to Burton), and the Trent in its meandering course to the point where it enters Derbyshire. This district, though high and exposed, is yet finely wooded, and, while possessing the name only of forest, still shows numerous exquisite examples of coppice, wood, and warren, alternating with many a fine old park and quiet village with its venerable church-tower. To the west of the Trent, between it and the North-Western Rly., the country is more monotonous, though still somewhat elevated and undulating, and this feature continues all through the vales of the Sow and the Meese, as far as the Shropshire border, no hills of any size occurring to break the line. But between

Stone and Stoke the Trent runs through one of the most pleasant parts of its career, between the wooded hills of Barlaston and Tittensor, and through the lordly gardens of Trentham. The North Staffordshire Rly. from Crewe to Derby forms an introduction to scenery of a very different order, in which the luxuriance and beauty of the south are exchanged for the picturesque moorlands and hills of millstone grit, and the still more abrupt and romantic limestone cliffs.

The whole of the country between Newcastle and Macclesfield shows those gradations from the lofty ridges of the North Staffordshire coal-basin to the more wild and rugged district between New Chapel and Biddulph, which culminate in the conspicuous ridge of Mow Cop, and in Axe Edge, which here forms the watershed of England. The district between the Biddulph Rly. and that of the Churnet valley, where the coal-measure grits give place to the limestone, is broken and characteristic, though it is not comparable with the romantic scenery of the Churnet valley, such as at Alton Towers and Cheddleton. Still further northward, beyond Leek, the county becomes much more mountainous. The Roaches, running from N. to S. are some of the most picturesque hills in England. Eastward of these rises a vast moorland plateau, its long dreary westward escarpment being known as Mooridge (*i. e.* Moor Edge), while to the S. it terminates in Cauldon Low and the Wever range. This moorland district is deeply indented by the gullies and waterways of some of the most beautiful streams in England, such as the Hamps, Manifold, and Dove, a district in which Staffordshire shares with Derbyshire a high reputation for scenic effects.

The North Staffordshire coal-field, while very much smaller than that of South Staffordshire, nevertheless possesses more resources, the thickness of the seams being about twice as great, and it not being affected by any of those massive faults which interfere so seriously with the coals of the latter basin, and frequently extinguish them altogether. In addition to many valuable beds of ironstone, the coal-seams are 22 in number (workable), making 100 ft. of coal. "This coal-field has the shape of a triangle, with its apex to the north at the base of Congleton Edge. The eastern side is formed of millstone grit, and the western of new red sandstone or pernian strata."

The following brief table of geological localities in the four counties may be of use to the brethren of the hammer.

Derbyshire.

ASHFORD.—Carb. limestone : *Phillipsia*, *Syringopora*, *Pinna flabelliformis*, *Spirifer acutus*, *Actinocrinus*, *Lithostroton*, &c.

BAKEWELL.—Carb. limestone : *Platycrinus*, *Strombodes*, *Productus aculeatus*, *Pentremites*, *Cyathophyllum*, &c.

DOVEDALE.—Carb. limestone.

MATLOCK.—Carb. limestone : rocks very full of typical fossils.

KINDERSCOUT.—Travertine deposit on millstone-grit.

CASTLETON and CAVEDALE abound in *Phillipsia*, also *Pleurorhynchus* and *Cyclas*.

TRAYCLIFF.—Blue John mines. The beds here contain *Phillipsia pustulata* and *Spirifer imbricatus*.

MAM TOR.—Goniatites expansa, Bellerophon.
 DERWENT VALLEY.—Rock basins, Salt-cellars, Cakes of Bread.
 STAVELEY.—Coal-fishes; Platysomus, Palæoniscus.
 CLAY-CROSS.—Coal-measures, plants, Anthracosia.
 BUTTERLEY.—Ditto.
 BOLSOVER.—Magnesian limestone quarries.
 CHELLASTON.—Plaster-pits, in Keuper clay, contain Foraminifera, Cythere, &c.

Nottinghamshire.

New Red Sandstone caves at Nottingham, Sneinton, and Papplewick.
 New Red Sandstone cliffs, overhanging the Trent between Nottingham and Newark.
 Magnesian limestone quarries at Mansfield Woodhouse.
 SHIREOAKS COLLIERY.—Permian beds.
 MUSKHAM, near Newark, where human remains have been found in the valley of the Trent.

Leicestershire.

CHARNWOOD FOREST.—Slates and syenites.
 COLEORTON Coal-field.—Whitwick greenstone.
 MOIRA Coal-field.—Bath Colliery.
 Lias of Barrow-on-Soar, where the following Saurians have been found:
 Cosmolepis Egertoni, Lepidotus serrulatus, Pholidophorus, Ptycholepis minor,
 Ichthyosaurus communis, I. intermedius, I. tenuirostris.
 REDMILE, near Croxton.—Lias fossils.

Staffordshire.

DUDLEY.—Upper Silurian—an inexhaustible supply of typical fossils, including Terebratula, Euomphalus, Orthoceras, Bellerophon, Phacops, Calymene Blumenbachii, Cyathocrinus, Cyathophyllum, &c.
 ROWLEY HILLS.—Columnar basalt of Rowley Rag.
 ASTBURY.—West foot of Mow Cop. Carboniferous limestone abounds in fossils.
 WETTON HILL.—Ditto.
 NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—Coal-measures. Plants abundant.
 APEDALE.—Coal-measures. Fish abundant. Palæoniscus Amblypterus, Rhizodus, &c.
 FENTON.—Coal-measures. Ditto.
 NEEDWOOD.—Drift, chalk flints, and Ananchytes are common.
 FROGHALL.—Hæmatite in limestone.
 AXE EDGE and MOW COP.—Millstone grit.
 WATERHOUSES.—Limestone quarries. Mammoth remains.
 SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Coal-measures abound in fish and plants.

II. COMMUNICATIONS.

A. *Derbyshire* is well supplied with railways and canals. The great artery of the Midland Company runs through it from Burton to Derby, Chesterfield, and Rotherham, sending off branches—1. from Derby to Nottingham, Newark, and Lincoln; 2. from Ambergate to Buxton; 3. from Little Eaton to Ripley; 4. from Duffield to Wirksworth. From the Derby and Nottingham line the Erewash Valley branch runs to Ilkeston, Alfreton, Clay Cross, and Chesterfield, principally for the accommodation of the mineral districts of Clay Cross, Codnor Park, and Butterley. Between Buxton and Stockport the London and North-Western Railway accommodates the county, and competes for the traffic to Manchester with the Midland line, the

latter company obtaining an independent entry into the Manchester district through Chapel-en-le-Frith, Hayfield, and New Mills. The W. and S.W. portions of Derbyshire are served by the North Staffordshire Company, their line running from Burton to Uttoxeter, where a branch is sent off to Ashbourne. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line skirts the northern boundary at Glossop. In addition to these passenger railways, the colliery and ironwork districts are amply supplied with local lines for the accommodation of their traffic. Among these, the only one calling for attention is the High Peak Railway, which, as long ago as the time of George IV., was the only means of inland traffic in Derbyshire. It commences at the Cromford Canal, near Cromford, and takes a most circuitous route, near, though not close to, Wirksworth and Hartington, and past Buxton to Whalley Bridge. It is worked by locomotives, but is only used for the carriage of coal, lime, &c. At present it is leased to the London and North-Western Railway, and may eventually become a passenger-line. The principal canals are—

1. The Grand Trunk, which commences at Wilne Ferry, at the junction of the Derwent with the Trent, and runs thence into Staffordshire and Cheshire to connect the Trent with the Mersey.

2. The Derby Canal, which runs in a tolerably direct line from Derby to the Grand Trunk at Swarkestone, with a branch to the Erewash Canal at Sandiacre.

3. The Erewash Canal runs from the Trent up the Erewash Valley to join

4. The Cromford Canal, which commences at Codnor and (sending off a branch to Pinxton) flows to Ambergate and Cromford. The Erewash Canal has also a branch, called the Nutbrook Canal.

5. From Chesterfield up the valley of the Rother, eventually to join the Trent at Gainsborough.

B. The Communications of *Nottinghamshire* are principally supplied by the Midland Rly. Company, whose main line from Derby to Nottingham, Newark, and Lincoln, follows the valley of the Trent the whole way, sending off branches to the Erewash valley, which is partly in Derbyshire; to Mansfield, by a direct line from Nottingham, to accommodate the populous manufacturing villages to the N.W.; and a short branch to Southwell. In addition to these, the Great Northern Rly. runs lengthways through Nottinghamshire, from Bawtry to East Retford and Newark, on its way to Grantham and London, sending off from Grantham a branch to Nottingham through Bingham. The northern districts, which are agricultural and comparatively scattered, are served by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly. from Sheffield to Retford and Gainsborough.

The water navigation, owing to the breadth and depth of the rivers, is still more developed; the Trent being navigable for river craft all through the county, and the Idle from East Retford. From Nottingham the Grantham Canal connects the Trent with the Witham at Grantham, sending off a branch to Bingham.

These two rivers are again connected near Retford by means of a canal called the Foss Dyke, thus giving water-way to Lincoln and the Wash.

The Chesterfield Canal crosses the county on the N., passing Retford and Worksop, and also joining the Trent. The Nottingham Canal connects that town with the Erewash Canal at Langley Bridge. It will thus be seen that, by means of the Trent, Nottingham is brought into immediate connexion with the whole of the canal systems of England.

C. *Leicestershire* is furnished with railway communications mainly by the Midland Company, which has nearly succeeded in monopolising the East Midland districts. Their main line from London runs through the centre of the county, entering it at Market Harborough and leaving it near Loughborough, although it skirts the Nottinghamshire border for some distance further. The Rugby branch, forming what was originally known as the Midland Counties Rly., enters near Lutterworth and falls into the main line at Glen Stat., from whence also diverges the South Leicestershire line to Hinckley, Birmingham, and Nuneaton. Through the north-east portion of the county runs the Melton and Stamford Rly., branching off from the main line at Syston Junction. This supplies all the district at the foot of the Wolds, although a very large area in the E., consisting wholly of agricultural population, is totally unprovided with railway accommodation. The colliery districts to the N.W. of Leicester are served by the Leicester and Burton Rly., formerly known as the Leicester and Swannington Rly. The London and North Western Company only impinges slightly on the southern border in the course of their branch from Rugby to Market Harborough.

Two principal canals furnish waterway: the one, the Union and Grand Union, flowing S. from Leicester to join the Grand Junction Canal; the other from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Hinckley, where it soon enters Warwickshire and joins the Coventry Canal. By these means the Soar and Trent, which in the northern parts of the county are made navigable, are connected with the water-system in the south.

50 *D. Staffordshire.*—The communications of this county are more numerous than in any county in England except Lancashire, owing to the large extent occupied by iron-works and collieries, and the enormous population dependent thereupon.

1. The London and North-Western Rly. enters the county at Soho, and runs through its whole length, leaving it near Madeley, and accommodating the towns of Oldbury, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Darlaston, Willenhall, Penkridge, and Stafford. The Trent Valley branch, belonging to the same company, enters at Tamworth, and runs past Lichfield, Colwich, and Rugeley to Stafford, where the Birmingham and Wolverhampton line joins it. The district between Stafford and Shrewsbury is served by the Shropshire Union Rly., while another short branch is given off from Norton Bridge to Stone, there to join the North Staffordshire Rly.

[*Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staff.*]

2. The Great Western Company have a broad-gauge line from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, Wellington, and Shrewsbury, thus connecting the South Stafford and Shropshire coal-fields. The same company has a narrow-gauge rly. from Worcester, which enters Staffordshire at Stourbridge, and, after throwing off a branch to Cradley and Birmingham, runs to Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton.

3. The Stour Valley line connects Birmingham with Wolverhampton, but it is really the main line of communication used by the London and North-Western Company, whose original Grand Junction line by Aston and Perry to Bushbury Junction is used more for local purposes.

4. The Midland Rly. enters the county at Tamworth, and runs up the valley of the Trent to Burton and Derby.

5. The South Staffordshire Rly. commences at Dudley, and takes a diagonal course through it, accommodating the coal districts of Walsall and Cannock Chase. It then passes by Lichfield, and joins the Midland at Wichnor. A branch is given off near Walsall to Cannock and Rugeley, there joining the London and North-Western line.

6. The North Staffordshire Company admirably provides for those districts by a variety of branches. The main line runs from Crewe to Burslem, Stoke, Uttoxeter, Tutbury, and Derby, with a short branch from Tutbury to Burton. Another important part of this system is from Macclesfield to Congleton, Harecastle, Stoke, Stone, and Colwich, by which a through route is gained from Manchester to London *via* the Potteries. Newcastle-under-Lyme is accommodated by a separate branch, as are also the pottery town of Hanley, the colliery district between Stoke and Biddulph, and the silk district of Leek. In fact, the railway system in Staffordshire is somewhat intricate, but there are few towns in England which can boast of so many ways of access, most of them being served by at least two independent companies.

Staffordshire is well off for water-way, being traversed throughout the whole of its length by the Grand Trunk Canal, which unites the Mersey and the Trent, and was one of Brindley's favourite undertakings. It enters the county near Harecastle, and accompanies the Trent more or less closely throughout the whole of its course. At Etruria it is joined by the Caldon Canal, which takes a very winding route through Endon to Cheddleton and Froghall, so as to bring the Churnet valley limestones and hæmatites to the iron-works of North Staffordshire. The Coventry Canal enters at Fazeley, and soon joins the Grand Trunk near Alrewas, as does also the Wyrley and Essington Canal. This is carried past Lichfield into the Cannock Chase district, where it meets with sundry others, such as the Daw End and the Fazeley canals. These, together with the Birmingham and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, interlace with each other in a hopelessly perplexing manner, sending off little branches to every iron-work of importance, a very large proportion of the Staffordshire coal trade being carried on by barges. The western parts of the county are accommodated by the latter canal, and that of the Liverpool and Birmingham Company.

III. INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

A. Agriculture.—The tourist cannot be long in *Derbyshire* without seeing that agriculture is not its chief mainstay. In fact, nearly seven-tenths of the county is either occupied by mineral districts or hills, many of which, especially on the limestone, possess good herbage for pasture, while those of the millstone-grit are coarse and heathery. "A large proportion of the land is in permanent pastures, of which some are very rich. To the north of the enclosed land a traveller may proceed for miles without seeing an acre of arable land, there being nothing but a continuation of pasture both upon the hills and in the valleys. In this district scarcely any of the farms have more than 3 or 4 acres of arable land attached to them, and many have none whatever. *Derbyshire* cheese is noted as of a good quality, and the best is often sold for *Cheshire* or *Gloucester*, when made of the shape and colour of these cheeses. The common *Derbyshire* cheese is not generally coloured; it resembles some kinds of Dutch cheese and keeps well."—*Knight*.

The most productive districts are naturally those which are found in the alluvial valleys of the rivers, as the *Trent* and the lower portion of the *Dove*, which occasionally overflow their banks and exercise a fertilizing influence. About the latter river there is a local saying:—

"In April *Dove's* flood
Is worth a king's good." (*i. e.* ransom.)

"This river will swell so much in twelve hours' time that, to the great terrour of the inhabitants thereabouts, it will wash off sheep and cattle, and carry them along with it; yet falls again within the same time and returns to its old bounds: whereas the *Trent*, being once over the banks, keeps the fields in float four or five days together."—*Camden*.

Minerals are plentiful in the county, and (including the coal-basin) furnish employment to a very large section of the inhabitants. They consist of—

Lead, which is found abundantly all over the mountain-limestone districts, and occasionally in the toadstone between the limestone layers. "The veins which contain lead have generally a direction E. and W.; some of them approach the perpendicular (rake-veins), others are nearly horizontal (pipe-veins), and are rather beds of spar and ore, lying between the limestone strata, and in most cases connected with the surface by a like vein."—*Knight*. The term "rake" is used to beds of iron-ore as well as lead. *Castleton* (Rte. 5) is the great centre of the lead-mining districts, as are also *Matlock* and *Wirksworth* further S. The former place is also celebrated for the "Blue John," or fluor spar, which is found in one particular cavern associated with the lead-mining, and is so far an article of commerce that it is greatly sought after for the purpose of fashioning into ornaments, such as vases, &c. In the year 1866 the amount of lead-ore raised in *Derbyshire* was

6431 tons, producing 4921 tons of lead and 984 oz. of silver. Zinc-ore was also raised to the amount of 500 tons, of the value of 750*l*.

Coal and Ironstone.—There are 33 furnaces in blast, principally at Codnor Park, Butterley, Staveley, and Clay Cross, which, in 1866, made 199,867 tons of pig-iron. The amount of ironstone raised from the coal-measures was 329,500 tons, almost entirely consisting of argillaceous carbonates and peroxide of iron. The number of collieries in the county of Derby are 150, from which nearly 5,000,000 tons are annually raised.—*Mining Records.*

Textile Manufactures.—It is a singular fact that the first silk-mill ever erected in England was at Derby, and that the first cotton-mill was at Cromford. "Whatever may be the long-existing claims of Spitalfields upon our attention; whatever Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton may present to us as the centre of a district where the silk manufacture prevails; whatever Manchester, with her mighty engines and factories, can exhibit in relation to the modern mode of conducting this branch of industry; Derby is the place where the responsibility, anxiety, and risk of originally establishing the manufacture was felt."—*Land we Live in.* The circumstances connected with the foundation of the silk-trade are detailed in p. 8. At Darley, near Derby, are the "Boar's Head" mills of Messrs. Evans, where the thread bearing that appellation is made in very large quantities.

The manufacture of silk hosiery is extensively carried on at Belper; and most of the surrounding villages, particularly to the N., and on the E. towards Nottinghamshire, resound with the clack of the weaver's shuttle.

B. — Although a large portion of *Nottinghamshire* is given up to farming, the county is better known for its reputation in manufactures than agriculture. A good deal of the land is poor and clayey, especially on the eastern portion, although there are very rich valleys, particularly along the Soar, which is more devoted to dairies. A considerable portion of the population finds employment in the quarries, of which there are many in Nottinghamshire. Those of Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse, in particular, are celebrated as having supplied the stone from which the frontage of the Houses of Parliament was built, also the terrace in Trafalgar-square, a portion of Southwell Minster, the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, &c. Yet the county, teeming as it does with a population so largely dependent on one branch of trade—viz. lace and bobbin-net—does not possess the same aspect as the manufacturing cotton and clothing districts, and this principally arises from the nature of the occupation, which does not require the factory system to such a great extent, and allows of the employment being carried on at home. Owing to the peculiar surrounding of the town of Nottingham by Lammas land, the trade, instead of being confined in one overgrown city, has spread into a number of adjoining towns and villages, which depend upon Nottingham as their metropolis. In 1768 net was first made by machinery, but the invention of bobbin-net dates

from 1809, and is owing to one Heathcote, the son of a farmer at Longwhatton, in Leicestershire. It obtained its name because the threads are wound upon bobbins, and may be defined as "twisted" instead of "looped" net. The trade, however, received a serious check by the rising of the Luddites, who destroyed Heathcote's machinery to the value of 8000*l.*, which so disgusted him that he retired forthwith to Tiverton, in Devonshire. The quality of bobbin-net depends on the smallness of the meshes, their equality in size, and the regularity of the hexagons. Up to 1831 scarcely anything more than plain net and quilling was obtained by the bobbin-net machine. But about that time many improvements were introduced, such as spotting lace while making it on the circular machine, succeeded by spotting it on the traverse warp machine. The great revolution, however, was effected in 1837, when the Jacquard system was applied to the bobbin-net machine. This invention is usually assigned to Hammond, a stocking-frame knitter, of Nottingham, who, examining one day the broad lace of his wife's cap, thought he could make his machine produce it. In trying, he produced, not lace, but a kind of knitting of running loops or stitches known as "Brussels ground."

In 1777 Else and Harvey introduced, at Nottingham, the "pin" or point-net machine, so named because made on sharp pins or points. "Point net" was afterwards improved, and the "barleycorn" introduced, soon succeeded by "square" and "spider" net. But with all these improvements machinery had not yet arrived at producing a solid net: it was still only knitting, a single thread passing from one end of the frame to another, and if a thread broke the work was unravelled. The threads therefore required to be gummed together to give stiffness and solidity to the net. To remedy this evil the "warp" or "chain" machine was invented, linking the weaving and knitting mechanism.—*Palliser on Lace.*

Probably no branch of textile manufacture passes through so many processes as net; for after it is actually made it has to be "gassed," by which it is passed over gas-flames, so as to divest it, without singeing, of the little hairy filaments. Bleaching, of course, improves the colour. The subsequent parts, such as seaming, mending, embroidering, pearling, drawing, dressing, and finishing, are usually done by females in their own homes. "In lace-running, the lace is stretched across a frame, and the workwoman works a pattern upon it with a needle and thread; in 'tambouring,' the pattern is wrought with a small hook instead of a needle; in 'lace-mending,' every defective mesh, whether so produced in the machine or by subsequent accident, is mended by needle and thread; in 'lace-pearling,' a lace edging is sewn on to finished articles of net; in 'lace-drawing,' a thread is drawn out which connects the individual breadths in one broad piece of net for the machine, so as to separate the net into the breadths required for use or sale."—*Land we live in.*

The production of lace and net from Nottingham averages upwards of two million pounds a year.

The following statistics may be interesting as showing the number of firms engaged in the hosiery and lace trades :—

Bleachers	16	Tatting lace	8
Bobbin-makers	16	Lace mender	1
Cotton-doublers	9	„ merchants	10
„ spinners	6	„ souffleur	1
Designers	12	„ thread-doubler	1
Draughtsmen	8	„ „ manufacturers	9
Dyers	55	Machine-holders	7
Embossers	1	Machinists	51
Frame-smiths	45	Silk merchants	13
Framework-knitters	51	„ spinners	2
Hosiery manufacturers	74	„ throwsters	9
Lace dealers	11	„ winders	3
„ designers	17	„ warpers	8
„ dressers	23		
„ manufacturers	361	Total	828

In 1865 it was found that 135,000 females were employed in the lace and hosiery, the materials of which for working up cost 715,000*l*. The whole lace trade of Nottingham gives employment to 17,000 males and 44,000 females.

Coal.—Nottinghamshire possesses 25 collieries, yielding, in 1866, 1,600,000 tons.

c. The agricultural resources of *Leicestershire* are far greater than those of the two former counties, the larger portion of it being devoted to grazing—the breed of cattle and sheep known by the name of *Leicesters* having a wide-spread reputation. As might be expected, too, from its pre-eminence as a hunting county, a great number of valuable horses are bred. The valleys of the rivers are noted for their cheese-dairies, the neighbourhood of Melton taking the first place with its *Stiltons*. Of arable land there is a fair share. The county was at one time famous for its supplies of beans, as may be seen in the names of some of its villages, such as *Barton-in-the-Beans*, &c.; and it used to be an old saying amongst the neighbouring counties, “Shake a *Leicestershire* man by the collar, and you shall hear the beans rattle in his inside.” A large number of the inhabitants in the north-west of the county are employed in its collieries, of which there are ten or a dozen yielding an annual supply of about 800,000 tons. Others again find employment in the *lias* lime-works of *Barrow*, those of the mountain limestone at *Breedon*, as also in the granite-quarries in the neighbourhood of *Charnwood Forest*, and particularly those of *Mountsorrel*, of which 20,000 tons are annually sent to London and used for paving and macadamizing. Mingled with the agricultural element is the manufacturing one to a very large extent, and there are few villages within a radius of twenty miles of *Leicester*, *Harborough*, *Loughborough*, *Hinckley*, and *Lutterworth* but what are mainly occupied with framework-knitting. The medium of communication generally between the framework-knitters in the villages and the masters in *Leicester* is the *bagman*, who very

often trades on his own account, and takes the produce of the knitters into Leicester on market-day. There is even less of the factory system in Leicestershire than Nottinghamshire, for this very reason—the work-people disliking to change their old routine, and the system of doing business not requiring it. If Derbyshire is famous for its silk, and Nottinghamshire for its lace, Leicestershire is not less celebrated for its hosiery generally, and its stockings in particular—the stocking-loom having been invented by the Rev. William Lee, the particulars of which are detailed in p. 65. After his failure and retreat abroad the stocking-making was commenced in Leicester in 1680 by one Alsop, and since that time it has firmly taken root here. A very curious feature in the stocking-weaving trade is the employment of the frames as an independent article of commerce, the value of them being according to the width and gauge, costing when new from 15*l.* to 50*l.* The leading manufacturers may own, as they generally do, a very large quantity of frames, which they let out to the workmen at a fixed rent; or they may be the property of people who have no connection with the trade, but simply speculate in the letting out of machines, just as they would a horse or any other thing, these latter being called “independent” frames, and the rental varying from 8*d.* to 3*s.* a week. “At present in Leicester and the villages in this county about 10,000 frames are employed in the manufacture of stockings, shirts, drawers, socks, and caps; about 2000 on gloves and mitts; and 750 machines in the production of fancy hosiery, by which is meant the manufacture of cravats, shawls, scarfs, dresses for children, muffs and boots for infants, garters, braces, and other similar articles. Many of these are knitted by women and children in villages in this and the neighbouring counties, but the greater part are made by machinery in Leicester. The sewing or seaming of the articles made by machinery furnishes employment for a large number of hands. In this branch there are now worked about 500 stocking-frames, which have been adapted for making the above articles by various alterations they have undergone, and the inventions that have been applied to them, about 150 warp-looms, and 100 grinders.”—*Thompson*. The ‘Post-office Directory’ shows that, as regards the statistics of the trade, there are in Leicestershire

Elastic web makers	..	..	..	..	19
Frame-smiths	..	..	..	..	41
Frame-work knitters	..	..	..	..	19
Hosiery-makers	..	..	..	..	143
„ trimmers	..	..	..	..	4
Lace manufacturers	..	..	..	..	9
Machinists	..	..	..	..	21
Sewing-cotton makers	..	..	..	..	5
Stocking-makers	..	..	..	..	7
Woolstaplers and spinners	..	..	..	..	31
Worsted-spinners	..	..	..	..	17

d. The industrial resources of *Staffordshire* are principally centred in iron and coal, and in all those numerous branches of manufactures which are sure to be congregated together where those minerals abound.

a. *Coal*.—It appears from the reports of the Inspectors of Mines, as well as those of the mining statistics, that the whole of the county is included in two districts, the number of collieries in the southern portion being, in 1866, 512, and in the north 107, making a total of 619—a much larger number than is found in any coal-basin in England. The tourist will observe how close together the colliery engines lie upon the ground, and this is accounted for by the fact that most of them are working the ten-yard coal, the great thickness of which makes it so valuable that coal properties working this seam are very limited in acreage. The following are the statistics of the distribution of coal from the South Staffordshire collieries in 1866:—

	Tons.
Coal used in the iron-works	4,278,375
Carried out of district	548,341
Used in towns	1,500,000
Colliery consumption	887,500
Brick-making, glass-making, &c. ..	1,450,750

In North Staffordshire.

Used in iron-works	1,416,000
Used in potteries	650,000
Colliery consumption	26,400
Sent out of district	892,414
Local consumption	750,000

Total 12,399,780

b. *Iron*.—For very many years *Staffordshire* held the pre-eminence in the iron trade, and dictated prices to all the world. But of late this pre-eminence has given way to the superior advantages of other iron-making districts, such as *Cleveland* and *South Wales*. This arises partly from the comparative exhaustion of *Staffordshire* iron-ores and the necessary dependence upon the importation of foreign ores, partly from the wasteful working of the coal, which is becoming much more scanty and difficult to get, and partly from the ruinous system of strikes and trade unions, which have become so associated with the *Staffordshire* iron trade.

In *North Staffordshire*, in 1866, there were 28 furnaces, and in *South Staffordshire* 112 in blast, which yielded 742,960 tons of pig iron. There are also in the two districts 2373 puddling furnaces, which turn out a vast amount of manufactured iron, in which this district has always stood foremost.

These depend principally upon the native iron-ores, which consist of the argillaceous carbonates or coal-measure clay iron ores, and are found in alternate strata associated with the coal-beds. But of late years *North Staffordshire* has largely contributed iron-ores from the Churnet valley at *Froghall*, which consist of hydrated

oxides. The remainder of the supplies is furnished from Whitehaven, Cleveland, and Northamptonshire. The characteristics of the iron districts, inasmuch as they affect the tourist, are described under the various localities of the Black country, out of which he will be probably as anxious to beat a retreat as he was to enter it. For miles it is nothing but a repetition of smoke, dirt, and flame, which require certain conditions to make them at all bearable.

c. As regarding manufactures, upon which nearly the whole of Staffordshire depends, it would be out of place in a Handbook to detail all the numerous trades and subdivisions of trades entailed by the manufactures of iron, copper, tinned, and japanned goods of all descriptions. Each town has a speciality for a certain class of goods, such as—

Wolverhampton, for locks and japanned articles.

Willenhall, locks.

Walsall, awls, spurs, bits, and saddlery.

Cradley, nails.

Tipton, anchors.

Smethwick, glass.

Oldbury, railway carriages.

Wednesfield, keys.

The subdivision of labour may be imagined when we find that even such an article as a corkscrew or a spur for cockfighting has its own class of operatives.

d. *Pottery.*—The North Staffordshire coal-field, or at all events a good portion of it, is almost entirely given up to the Potteries. "Few industrial localities present a more vivid example of this rapid transformation than the Potteries, the scene of Wedgwood's splendid triumphs, and the home of wedded art and handicraft. In this instance the ware of the Potteries has been a transforming spell, and by its power a district which 100 years ago was described by the old chroniclers as 'a bleak and rugged landscape, very sparse of inhabitants,' now teems with active life, and occupies an honourable place among the world's great workshops." It was not till 1760 that porcelain-making was commenced in this district, although brown earthenware was made at Burslem (Rte. 24) about the end of the 16th century. The year 1715 saw a very great improvement by the introduction of purer clays from Devonshire and Cornwall, but it was reserved for the Wedgwoods to discover and make known to the world those beautiful earthenwares and porcelains which made Etruria world-famous. More than 10,000 people are employed in the 260 pottery establishments at present existing, in addition to which there is the same singular subdivision of labour in the shape of accessory manufactures, such as clay-grinding, colour-grinding, bone-grinding, charcoal-blackening making, flint-grinding, &c. Not the least curious fact about the Potteries is, that not one of the requirements for the trade save coal is found there, but they are brought together from different parts of the country; and yet, such is the caprice of commercial (as well as social) fashion, that no attempts to establish potteries in other districts on a large scale have ever been successful.

The visitor is advised to read the 'Life of Wedgwood,' by Miss Meteyard, or the rival biography by Llew. Jewitt, which, together with that of Bernard Palissy, will put him *au courant* with the history of this interesting trade.

e. There are, in addition to the above staple resources of Staffordshire, several others of minor importance. The limestone district near Wetton and Ecton furnishes copper; the neighbourhood of Tutbury supplies alabaster or gypsum on a large scale, a good specimen of which can be seen in the shape of a "patera" in the Jermyn-street Museum; the Rowley Hills yield basalt, which when fused has been found to make a beautiful ornamental building material. Stourbridge yields large beds of potters' clay. In the vicinity of Sandon are some extensive salt-works placed on the strata of the triassic or saliferous beds. Stafford, Newcastle, and Stone are famous for their tanners and curriers; while Uttoxeter possesses a specialty for clock cases, and Cheadle for tape. Nor must we forget Burton-on-Trent, with its welcome and inexhaustible supplies of bitter beer—another instance of a self-established trade, without any peculiar inducements save those of very clear and pure wells of water. Indeed, on the whole we may say that Staffordshire is a miniature of England, and that she comprises in her voluminous resources examples of nearly all our most important trades. Drayton thus quaintly sums up the characteristics of the four counties included in this Handbook:—

"Then Staffordshire bids 'Stay, and I will beet the fire,
And nothing will I ask but good-will for my hire;'
'Bean belly' Leicestershire her attribute doth bear;
To Derby is assigned the name of 'wool and lead,'
As Nottingham's of old is common 'ale and bread.'"

IV. ANTIQUITIES.

a. *Celtic*.—This characteristic class of monuments abounds in *Derbyshire* more than any other, and they are to be seen crowning many a high ground in the shape of a tumulus, or, as it is locally called, "low." They are generally of a simple character, enclosing a stone vault, chamber, or chest, usually called kistvaens, and "in other cases a grave cut more or less below the natural surfaces, and lined, if need be, with stone slabs, in which the body was placed in a perfect state, or reduced to ashes by fire. When the latter method has been adopted the fragments of bones have been carefully collected, and in many instances placed in an earthenware vessel, which was then deposited in the vault. These stone chambers vary in their dimensions from the size of a small room to that of a receptacle suited to contain only a few calcined bones. They are constructed in many ways, sometimes by walling, but more frequently by four or more large stones being placed on one end, and covered in with a fifth stone of greater size. When vaults constructed in this manner are denuded of the earth which in most cases originally covered them, they are very conspicuous objects, and as such used formerly to be considered as Druidical altars."—*Bateman*. They are

not always, however, so simple in their construction, the one at Five Wells, near Taddington, being built with galleries leading to the principal chamber.

These Celtic barrows usually contained urns of baked clay, with calcined bones, drinking-cups, ornaments, weapons of flint, stone, and bronze, lying beside the skeleton.

Later on, during the Saxon period, interment was carried on in nearly the same way, the Saxons very probably making use of the Celtic barrows, and burying their dead at a small distance from the surface. In these are found a more advanced style of ornament and weapon than in the Celtic. Derbyshire contains but few, if any, barrows of the Roman period, as that people seldom buried their dead in this manner.

"In barrows of the Romano-British and Saxon periods, the construction approaches more nearly to that now in use, viz., a small mound raised over a grave of some depth beneath the surface, so that they are, strictly speaking, grave-hills. There are certainly some large barrows of this era, but they are exceptions; and, indeed, in many localities the elevation is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible."

The following is a list of the principal "lows," which is derived from the Saxon "Hlæw,"—anything that covers; hence, a grave, perhaps identical with the Scotch "law." The figures denote the route:—

3.	Gib Hill, in the parish of Middleton-by-Youlgreave.		
3.	Kenslow	"	"
6.	Parcelly Hay	"	Hartington.
6.	Sharp Low	"	Tissington.
6.	Benty Grange	"	Monyash.
6.	Arbor Low	"	
6.	Crake Low	"	Tissington.
6.	End Low	"	Hartington.
6.	Blake Low	"	Longstone.
6.	Nether Low	"	Chelmorton.
6.	Hind Low	"	Church Sterndale.
3.	Brushfield	"	Ashford.
3.	Hay Top	"	"
3.	Bee Low	"	Youlgreave.
1.	The Ferns	"	Foremark.
5.	Calver Low	"	Eyam.

The tourist who feels an interest in the subject should consult the late Mr. Bateman's exhaustive treatise entitled 'Ten Years' Diggings,' and also obtain permission to inspect the museum of antiquities at Lomberdale, which embraces all the curiosities found in these barrows.

Of the same period probably as the barrows are the stone circles on Eyam Moor, the singular arrangement of rocks on Higgarr Tor, and the defensive position of the Carl's Work above Hathersage; the Rocking Stones, and "Nine Ladies" Circle on Stanton Moor, Robin Hood's Mark on Ashover Moor, and perhaps the earthworks at Staddon Moor; although, considering their proximity to the Roman station of Aquis, it is just as likely that they were made use of by the Romans.

β. Roman.—Derbyshire, which was included in the district of the Coritani, is traversed from S. to N. by the Ryknield, or Yr Icknield Street, which enters Derbyshire near Egginton, there crossing the Dove, and running to the station of Derventio (Little Chester, near Derby). At Breadsall it diverges a little to the rt., through Horsley and Denby. It is again seen at South Wingfield, where it has a parallel course to Chesterfield, supposed to be the ancient Lutudarum.

A second great road probably ran from Derventio to the N.W. to Buxton, believed by Gale to have been the Aquis of Ravennas, and from thence to have continued in the same direction to Mancunium (Manchester). Traces of it are plainly discernible in the old turnpike road between Hartington and Buxton.

Another cross-road intersected this at Buxton in its course from Congleton to the Roman camp at Brough, which in the interval between Buxton and Brough is called the Batham Gate, and is easily traced across the moors at the back of Tideswell. From Brough there was evidently a connection with Melandra Station (Glossop), by a road still called the Doctor's Gate. In addition to these remains are the camp on Comb's Moss and the Rhedagua, near Whalley. On the whole, however, Roman remains in Derbyshire are not plentiful, though in some places a number of coins, together with a few altars and some pigs of lead, have been discovered in the vicinity of roads or stations.

γ. In the Saxon period Derbyshire formed an important portion of the Heptarchy, Repton (Repandunum) being the capital of Mercia and the burial-place of the Mercian kings. To this date accordingly is attributed by some antiquaries the crypt in Repton ch. Bakewell also was well known as a Mercian town, although there are no Saxon remains in it. The Danes have left some traces behind them—in the name of Derby; some works at Eckington, known as the Danes' Balk; a doubtful camp at Hathersage; and the cemetery at Knowl Hill, near Foremark, which latter, however, is founded on only slight tradition.

δ. Mediæval.—Of the castles that Derbyshire possessed, only three, viz., Codnor, Bolsover, and the Castle of the Peak, remain, and even they are of inconsiderable extent: the latter owes its celebrity partly to the situation and partly to its association with the writings of Sir Walter Scott. Of Gresley, Horsley, and Chesterfield Castles, there are very few traces. There is, however, some more interesting material in the shape of domestic architecture, of which some very fine specimens exist, chiefly of the date of the 15th and 16th centuries. These are—

Route

2. Wingfield Manor-house	15th centy.
3. Haddon Hall	15th centy.
4. Bradshaw Hall	17th centy.
6. Tissington Hall	Elizabethan.
9. Hardwick Hall	Elizabethan.
9. Old Hardwick	Time of Henry VII.

Route

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| 9. Bolsover Castle | .. .. . | 16th centy. |
| 2. Wingerworth Hall | .. .. . | 17th centy. |
| 2. Barlboro' Hall | .. .. . | Elizabethan. |

Ecclesiastical remains are still more scanty, and are limited to three or four, viz., Dale Abbey, remains of the Priory at Repton, Burton Abbey, and Beauchief Abbey : a window or a few arches are the only remnants even of these, except in the latter case, which retains, though modernized, a considerable portion of the old abbey.

The churches, however, will afford more scope for the ecclesiologist, many of them being of considerable size and beauty, and rich in monumental remains. The following is a table of those most worth attention :—

Route

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|
| 6. Ashbourne | .. .. | E. E. : Dec. spire : monuments : general dignity. |
| 8. Alfreton | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 3. Ashford | .. .. | Effigy on wall. |
| 2. Ashover | .. .. | Mon. brass, 15th centy. |
| 2. Allestree | .. .. | Norm. : doorway. |
| 3. Bakewell | .. .. | Monuments, spire, cross : remnant of Norm. nave. |
| 9. Bolsover | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 2. Breadsall | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 1. Bredon | .. .. | The Shirley pew and monuments. |
| 2. Brampton | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 7. Chaddesden | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 3. Chelmerton | .. .. | Dwarf stone chancel : screen. |
| 3. Cromford | .. .. | Monument by Chantrey. |
| 2. Chesterfield | .. .. | Perp. : crooked spire, screen, monuments. |
| 7. Dale | .. .. | Singing gallery. |
| 3. Darley | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 2. Duffield | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 2. Denby | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 2. Derby, All Saints | .. .. | Perp. Tower, monuments, screen, stained glass. |
| 2. St. Alkmund's | .. .. | Dec. monument. |
| 2. St. Andrew's, | .. .. | Modern. |
| 2. St. Peter's | .. .. | Perp. |
| 3. Dethick | .. .. | Perp. |
| 2. Dronfield | .. .. | Dec. : stalls, monuments. |
| 7. Elvaston | .. .. | Screen, monuments. |
| 1. Etwall | .. .. | Monuments, 16th centy. |
| 5. Eyam | .. .. | Cross in churchyard, gravestones. |
| 6. Fenny Bentley | .. .. | Screen. |
| 1. Findern | .. .. | Norm. : door. |
| 6. Hartington | .. .. | Collegiate ch., interesting, though small. |
| 8. Heanor | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 5. Hope | .. .. | Chamber over porch, gargoyles. |
| 5. Hathersage | .. .. | Dec. : stained glass, monuments, brasses. |
| 8. Ilkeston | .. .. | Screen, stained glass. |
| 2. Kedleston | .. .. | Monuments. |
| 3. Matlock | .. .. | Roof. |
| 2. Morley | .. .. | Stained glass, monuments. |

Route.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Melbourne | Norm.: monuments. |
| 6. Norbury | Stained glass, monuments, screen, and stalls. |
| 1. Normanton | Norm.: corbel-table. |
| 2. Norton | Monuments. |
| 3. Rowsley | Monuments. |
| 1. Repton | Anglo-Saxon crypt, nave Dec. |
| 8. Sandiacre | Dec.: chancel, E. window. |
| 7. Sawley | Brass. |
| 8. Shirland | Perp.: monuments. |
| 8. Stapleford | Monuments. |
| 1. Staunton | Monuments, 16th centy. |
| 2. Staveley | Monuments. |
| 1. Swarkestone | Monuments. |
| 9. Sutton in Scarsdale | Monuments. |
| 9. Teversal | Monuments. |
| 3. Tideswell | Dec. tower: monuments: general dignity. |
| 1. Willington | Norm.: doorway. |
| 3. Wirksworth | Perp.: chapels, monuments, bas-relief. |
| 3. Youlgreave | Font: Perp. tower. |

Holy Wells. Melbourne.

Crosses. Eyam. Bakewell. Whetton.

The tourist will notice with satisfaction the universal spirit of restoration that has of late years sprung up in Derbyshire churches, particularly in the southern portion of the county.

The antiquities of *Nottinghamshire* will not bear comparison in interest or numbers with those of Derbyshire, there being indeed none of Celtic origin, and only one early remain considered by Mr. Bateman to be of Saxon date, viz. the burying-place at Cotgreave, to the S. of Bingham. Nottingham, however, though containing now no actual Saxon remains, was yet famous in those days for its caves in the sandstone, from which it derived its name of Snottengham. Roman remains are equally few, being limited mainly to the Fosse Way, which entered the county near Willoughby-in-the-Wold in its course from Leicester (Ratæ) to Lincoln. A tradition at Willoughby that the ruins of a great city lie buried near it, and the discovery of coins, would seem to corroborate the notion that it had been a Roman station. Thence it runs N.E. through East Bridgeford, near Bingham, where are remains of a camp which is thought by some antiquaries to have been the station of Vernometum. From Bridgeford it proceeded to Newark, finally leaving the county at Collingham. The greater part of its course is now a turnpike-road. There is also a tessellated pavement, together with some remains of ancient fortifications, at Barton-in-Fabis (*i. e.* Barton-in-the-Beans) near Trent Junction.

Medieval remains are not very numerous considering the size and importance of the county. Newark is the only castle worth mentioning, as that of Nottingham is, though a ruin, merely the shell of a modern building of the last century; of Cuckney and Greasley Castles there are no traces. Of abbeys and monastic remains Newstead is the most

important and the most beautiful, though its metamorphosis to residential purposes partly puts it out of the pale of mediæval buildings, the west front of the church excepted, in addition to the fact that it is closed to the tourist.

Next in preservation are the conventual remains of Radford, near Worksop; of Mattersea and Beauvale there are very small remains; and of the Priory of Thurgarton, none except a bay of the present ch. Worksop ch. is the nave of the Abbey. Newark ch. is of the dignity of a Minster, and of great beauty. Retford ch. is also of the first class. Roche Abbey is just over the border, and consequently cannot be called in Nottinghamshire. In two cases, viz. at Scrooby and Southwell, we have domestic buildings attached to the abbeys as residences; the only other domestic remains (and those of the rudest character) left being that of King John's palace near Ollerton, and of a later date the still inhabited halls of Carcolston, Shelford, and Kingshaugh, as well as the noble Elizabethan mansion of Wollaton. In modernized mansions, however, Nottinghamshire is very rich, probably containing more than any county in England for its size; of these the principal are Newstead, Clumber, Thoresby, Welbeck, Rufford, and Serlby, all of them being grouped together within the area of Sherwood Forest, that old familiar resort

"Of Robin Hood and Little John;
Of Scarlock, George & Green, and Much the Miller's Son;
Of Tuck the merry friar, which many a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade."

Drayton.

It may at first sight appear singular that this district affords so few traces of the bold outlaw and his men, with whom the history of Nottinghamshire is identified; but when we reflect on the roving and sylvan character of Robin Hood, it is evident that he was not likely, from the nature of his habits and pursuits, to leave behind much except tradition.

The attempts to elucidate the history of Robin Hood have been various; some writers embracing his identity with the Earl of Huntingdon, the mainstay of which theory is the inscription at Kirkless, in Yorkshire. This, however, is proved to be a fabrication. Thierry, in his 'English History,' speaks of him as the chief of a body of Saxons collected together in hostility to the Normans. Others again consider him as a myth altogether, and a peg whereupon to hang the national love of sylvan lore. It would seem, however, that he was a veritable personage living in the time of Henry III., probably an adherent of Simon de Montfort, who, after the disastrous battle of Evesham, retired into the forest, and there made war on his own account upon his majesty's lieges. Mr. Hunter, in his short treatise upon Robin Hood, endeavours to show from state documents that, during the King's progress in Lancashire and Nottinghamshire, Robin Hood was pardoned and received into the royal household. "The outlaw's was eminently a life which fitted him to be the hero of song; in its most obvious features poetical, spent in the open country or in the depths of forests, there was nothing

in nature which the poet might not summon up for the embellishment of his story; full also of adventure, some tragic occurrences, and some partaking of that good humour and disposition to merriment which are distinguishable features of his character."—*Hunter*.

The following is a list of the most interesting Nottinghamshire churches, which, with a few exceptions, are scarce equal in size or beauty to those of Derbyshire or Leicestershire. The figures refer to the routes:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 14. Aslacton | Monuments. |
| 7. Attenborough | Monuments. |
| 7. Averham | Monuments. |
| 11. Bawtry | Norm. |
| 14. Bingham | E. E. and Dec. |
| 14. Bottesford | Perp. : monuments. |
| 10. Blyth | Conventual ch., monuments, screen. |
| 7. Clifton | Monuments and brasses. |
| 7. Colwick | Monuments: |
| 7. Hawton | Founder's sepulchre, stained glass. |
| 11. Holme | Monuments and chamber porch. |
| 14. Holme Pierpoint .. | Monuments. |
| 9. Hucknall Torkard .. | Byron's monument. |
| 12. Kelham | Monuments. |
| 9. Mansfield | Monuments. |
| 9. Mansfield Woodhouse | Sancte bell. |
| 11. East Markham | Monuments. |
| 7. Newark | Dec. : brass, steeple and spire, stained glass :
general size and dignity. |
| 7. Nottingham, St. Mary's | Perp. windows, Norm. porch. |
| St. Barnabas | Modern R. C. Cathedral, E. E. |
| 11. Retford | Size and dignity. |
| 7. Southwell Minster .. | Norm. E. E. |
| 7. Thurgarton | Portion of old abbey ch. |
| 11. Tuxford | Monuments. |
| 7. Wollaton | Monuments. |
| 10. Worksop | Norm. : monuments, nave of abbey. |

Leicestershire is an interesting county to the antiquary and the ecclesiologist, particularly in remains of mediæval date.

Of *Early Remains* there are but few; viz. an encampment on Beacon Hill, near Mountsorrel, where Mr. Herrick, of Beaumanoir, in forming a drive, found a number of celts and armlets; and the tumuli and earthworks on Saltby Heath, near Croxton Park.

Roman.—There are two principal roads through Leicestershire. 1. The Watling Street, which enters the county on the S.W. near Lutterworth, and leaves it near Mancetter, in Warwickshire, which was the old station of *Manvessedunum*. About midway between the two places is High Cross, the ancient *Bennones* or *Vennones*, where the Fosse Road enters Leicestershire and runs through the county to *Ratæ* (Leicester), and on to Willoughby and Bridgeford (*Vernometum*) in Nottinghamshire. Camden, and Burton the Leicestershire anti-

quarry, both testify to the finding of coins near High Cross, where the tradition of a ruined city at Claybrooke is still extant.

For other Roman remains Leicester can point to its Jewry Wall, one of the finest relics of the kind in England; its milestone, which clearly points to its identity with Ratæ; and the Rawdykes, the old Rhedagua of the charioteers. There are also several camps, particularly in districts to the E. of the county—at Burrow and Billesdon. The termination of the names of the villages in this district, and the fact that Medbourne, near Market Harborough, is said to have been a Roman station and to have yielded numbers of coins, makes it probable that a road led from hence through Melton to join the Fosse Way.

Danish.—Although no remains can be pointed out which can be attributed to the Danes, it is well known that this people made a settlement in the north of Leicestershire of a more lasting character than in most places, and this is corroborated by the etymology of the villages and the termination “by,” such as Ashby, Brooksby, Frisby, &c., which is so common as to be almost the rule.

In *Mediæval* remains and churches Leicestershire is tolerably rich. Of its castles, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Kirkby Muxloe (with its brick courses), and Whitwick still show traces of their former importance (and the former in particular), while Groby can only point to its site. Of religious houses there are the nunnery ruins of Gracedieu (of the date of the 13th centy.), the Norman Priory of Ulverscroft, the Abbey of Leicester, and very slight traces of Lubbesthorpe Abbey. Of old mansions and halls, the most important are Coleorton, the house at Donnington (of the 13th centy.), Bradgate Hall, slight remains of the residence of the Lords Grey at Groby, and Nevil Holt Hall. Of churches, Leicester alone contributes a large share of interest, and, together with Melton, would be sufficient in themselves to attract the antiquary. There are, however, a considerable number of village churches containing many curious points; and the county has to thank the Leicestershire Archaeological Society for directing public attention to their preservation and restoration.

In the following list of churches best worth seeing, the figures refer to the routes:—

13. Ashby	..	..	..	Monuments (Perp.); finger pillory.
13. Belton	..	..	..	Monuments.
16. Brooksby	..	..	..	Monuments.
16. Burton Lazars	..	..	..	Bell-tower.
13. Burton Overy	..	..	..	Sculpture.
13. Coleorton	..	..	..	Stained glass.
15. Costock	..	..	..	Monument outside the ch.
13. Carleton	..	..	..	Monuments.
13. Gracedieu	..	..	..	R. C. chapel; stained glass.
13. Gresley	..	..	..
16. Hinckley	..	..	..
15. Kegworth	..	..	..	Stained glass.
15. Leake	..	..	..	Monuments.
15. Lockington	..	..	..	Chantry chapel.

15. Leicester :
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| St. Nicholas | Norm.; portion of Roman materials. |
| St. Mary's | Norm. and E. E. |
| All Saints | Norm. |
| St. Martin's | Mixed styles. |
| St. Margaret's | Perp. |
15. Loughborough 16th centy.
 15. Lutterworth Wycliffe's reputed relics.
 16. Market Bosworth .. Monuments.
 13. Market Harborough .. 14th centy.
 16. Melton E. E.; Perp.
 13. Netherseale Monuments (15th centy.).
 13. Nevil Holt Monuments (Perp.)
 15. Prestwold Monuments.
 13. Whitwick Monuments.
 13. Wistow Monuments.
 15. Wysall Miserere seats.
 15. Woodhouse Stained glass.

The antiquities of *Staffordshire* are of more importance than those of either Notts or Leicestershire.

a. Early British remains are tolerably numerous, and much has been done, particularly in the northern part of the county, by the labours of Messrs. Bateman, Carrington, and Garner, to elucidate them. In the neighbourhood of Wetton no less than 23 barrows were opened, two-thirds of which appeared to belong to the early Stone period. Some of them contained human bones, generally calcined, together with vessels, urns, stags' horns, fibulæ, &c. The Boroughs near Wetton seems to have been an important British village, containing traces of the round pits generally seen in those localities, and yielding remains of celts, stone hammers, and human bones. On the floor of Thor's Cave were many articles of the later Celtic period, such as bronze armlets, fibulæ, and rings, implements of iron, perforated pins and tools of bone, fragments of querns, and some pottery of Samian ware. Mr. Garner mentions the discovery of several British ornaments, such as torques, one of which was found in Needwood Forest. Amongst the most interesting barrows opened in Staffordshire are—

Saxon Low, near Tittensor;
 Bury Bank, ditto;
 Moat-in-Ribden, at the foot of Wever;
 Mayfield;

and a great number in the parishes of Wetton, Calton, Astonefield, Stanton, Waterfall, and Ilam. In fact, the whole of the moorland grit and limestone district is covered with barrows and burial-places of more or less size, evincing the former presence of a large and hardy population.

β. *Roman*.—There are several camps in the county, which were probably British, but, as often the case, were afterwards utilized by the Romans. Of these were the camps near Whitmore, Beaudesert, Knave's Castle—camps in the neighbourhood of Etocetum. This latter place was

the great stronghold of the Romans in Staffordshire, to which converged the main lines of road, viz. Yr Icknield or Rycknield Street, which entered the county at Birmingham, and took a north-easterly course through Eto-cetum to Burton-on-Trent, thence to run to Derby (Derventio); and the Watling Street, which entered at Fazeley and ran right across on its way from Eto-cetum to Uriconium (Wroxeter). The names of places and hamlets on the line of these roads sufficiently betoken their relationship to them. Penkridge was thought by some antiquaries to have been the old Pennocrociun, while others place it on the site of one of the numerous "Strettons."

γ. Of *Mediæval Remains*, especially in the matter of churches, there is ample store. Staffordshire was famous then, even as it is now, for its fine mansions, beautiful plates of which are given in Plot's History of that county. And if it does not possess the largest or finest, it possesses the most graceful cathedral in England, which in itself would be sufficient to attract the archæologist.

The following is a list of the principal mansions and domestic remains which can lay claim to antiquity :—

Route.		Route.
22. Beaudesert.		22. Ranton Abbey.
18. Bentley Hall.		19. Rushall.
26. Calwich Abbey.		23. Sandon Hall (rebuilt).
24. Caverswall.		18. Stafford Castle.
23. Chartley Castle.		19. Stourton Castle.
18. Chillington.		20. Tamworth Castle.
19. Dudley Castle.		6. Throwley Hall.
19. Enville Hall.		22. Tixall; Tudor Gateway ; house modern.
23. Gayton.		23. Trentham.
22. Hamstall.		17. Wrottesley Hall.
19. Holbeach.		21. Wyrley.*
23. Ingestre.		
18. Prestwood.		

Of existing churches, the following are the best worth the attention of the tourist :—

Route.	
22. Abbot's Bromley	Monuments; deerheads.
19. Aldridge	Monuments; windows.
22. Armitage	Norm. doorway.
18. Ashley	Monuments.
19. Alrewas	Monuments.
18. Brewood	Monuments.
20. Burton	Altarpiece.
24. Cheadle	Oak carving.
R. C. Cathedral	By Pugin; spire and internal decorations.
24. Checkley	Wall paintings.
22. Colton	Sedilia; font.
22. Colwich	Monuments.

* Besides these, Staffordshire abounds in fine estates, with modern houses, which are in various ways deserving of notice, such as Ilam Hall, Alton Towers, Shugborough, Pateshull, Keele Hall, Trentham, &c.

Route

20. Croxall	Monuments.
24. Draycott	Monuments.
20. Elford	Monuments.
26. Ellaston	Monuments.
22. Ellenhall	Pulpit-cloth.
19. Enville	Monuments.
22. Farewell	Windows; stalls.
22. Gnosall	Monuments.
17. Handsworth	Monuments.
22. Hamstall	Stalls; screen; glass.
24. Hanbury	Monuments.
22. High Offley	Monuments.
26. Horton	Glass; monuments.
6. Ilam	Beautifully restored: mon. by Chantrey; mortuary chapel.
19. Kinver	Monuments.
26. Leek	Rose window: fine (rebuilt) chancel.
24. Leigh	Monuments.
19. Lichfield Cathedral.	
,, St. Mary's ..	Modern spire.
,, St. Michael's.	
22. Longdon	Monuments.
18. Madeley	Sedilia.
22. Mavesyn-Ridware ..	Monuments.
24. Marchington	Monuments.
25. Newcastle	
22. Norbury	Monuments; brass.
18. Penkridge	Monuments.
24. Rolleston	Norm. doorway; monuments.
26. Rushton Spencer ..	Oak-work.
23. Sandon	Monuments; glass.
18. Shreshill	Monuments.
6. Sheen	Good modern ch., with stone roof to chancel.
18. Stafford, St. Mary's ..	Monuments: general grandeur.
,, St. Chad's ..	Norm. details.
23. Stone	Monuments.
23. Stowe	Monuments.
20. Tamworth	Staircase; crypt; general dignity.
17. Tettenhall	Monuments.
23. Trentham	Monuments: Jacobæan screen.
24. Tutbury	Norm. work.
17. Wednesbury	Monuments.
17. West Bromwich	Monuments.
17. Wolverhampton	Monuments; pulpit: size and general dignity.
24. Wolstanton	Spire: restoration.
22. Yoxall	Monuments.

Of ecclesiastical remains there are only:—

Route.

20. Burton	Arches of abbey.
26. Croxden	Very fine ruins.
26. Dieulacresse	Scattered details.
26. Rocester	Very slight.

V. PLACES OF INTEREST.

A. DERBYSHIRE.

Willington. Ch. Findern Ch. Etwall Ch., Hospital, and Hall. Dalbury Ch. *Repton.* Ch. School. Foremark. Anchor Ch. Knowl Hills and Ancient Cemetery.

Melbourne. Ch. Melbourne Hall and Gardens. Bredon Ch. Bulwarks. Staunton Harold Ch. and Hall. King's Newton Hall. Holy Well. Swarkestone Ch. Bridge. Chellaston. Gypsum Quarries. Elvaston Castle.

Derby. Rly. Stat. All Saints Ch. St. Alkmund's Ch. St. Peter's Ch. Roman Cath. Chap. Grammar School. Museum. Arboretum. Old Silk Mill. Kedleston Ch. and Park. Allestree and Breadsall Ch. Duffield Ch. Ruins of Horsley Castle. Denby Ch. Morley Ch. and Monuments.

Belper. Mills. Scenery at Milford. Depth o' Lumb Cemetery.

Ambergate. Scenery of Derwent. Whatstandwell. Crich Hill. Lea Hurst.

Wingfield. Manor House. Shirland Ch. Ashover Ch. Scenery of the Amber Valley. Alfreton Ch.

Clay Cross. Ironworks. Wingerworth Hall.

Chesterfield. Ch. and spire. Grammar School. Dronfield Ch. Norton. Tomb and Birthplace of Chantrey. Beauchief Abbey. Staveley Hall. Sutton Ch. and Hall. Hardwick Hall. Brampton Ch. Eckington Ch. Dane's Balk. Barlborough Hall. Markland Grips.

Cromford. Scenery. Mills. Chapel. Willersley Castle.

Matlock. Scenery. Caverns. Dethick. High Tor. Masson. Petrifying Spring. Matlock Bank. Bonsall. Via Gellia. Sally Edge. Scarthing Nick. Matlock Ch.

Wirksworth. Ch. Moot Hall. Lead-mines. Stonnis Edge.

Darley Dale. Ch. Oker Hill.

Rowsley. Ch. Stanton. Rowtor Rocks. Nine Ladies. Bradley Rocks. Fulwood Castle. Mock Beggar's Hall. Youlgreave. Arbelow. Bee Low. Gib Hill. Winster. Museum at Lomerdale.

Bakewell. Ch. Baths. Cross. Haddon Hall. Scenery of the Lathkill. Ashford Ch. Quarries. Chatsworth House and Park. Edensor Ch. and Village. Monsal Dale. Cressbrook. Taddington and Five Wells.

Tideswell. Ch. Cross at Wheston. Miller's Dale. Chee Tor. Tongue End.

Buxton. Baths. Crescent. Hospital. Duke's Drive. Old Hall. Poole's Hole. Grinlow Limeworks. Earthworks at Staddon. Axe Edge. Peak Rly. Water Swallows. Comb's Moss. Camp. Doveholes. Chee Tor. Miller's Dale.

Hartington. Ch. Upper Dove Dale. Beresford Dale. Ecton Hill and Copper Mine. Manifold Valley. Sheen Hill and Ch. Arborlows Circle. Lathkill Dale.

Chapel-en-le-Frith. Well at Barmoor. Chinley Hills. Hayfield. Kinder-scout. Bradshaw Hall.

Whalley Bridge. Roosdyke. Scenery of the Goyt.

Castleton. Ch. Peak Castle. Devil's Cavern. Odin's Mine. Speedwell Mine. Winnatts. Cave Dale. Perryfoot. Eldon Hole. Bagshaw's Cave. Blue John Mine. Mam Tor. Tray Cliff. Scenery of the Noe. Kinderscout. Edale. Hope Ch. Brough. Roman Camp. Batham Gate. Ashopton. Scenery of Derwent and Ashop Water. Cakes of Bread.

Glossop. Melandra Castle. Millstone-grit Rocks. Viaducts. Reservoirs.

Hathersage. Ch. Little John's Grave. Camp. Carl's Work. Rocking Stone on Booth's Edge. Higgar Tor.

Eyam. Ch. Cross. Circle. Cucklet Dale. Middleton Dale. Castle Rock.

Stoney Middleton. Dale. Baths. Calver Edge. Baslow Ch.

Ashbourne. Ch. Fenny Bentley Ch. Tissington Ch. and Hall. Okeover. Ham Ch. and Hall. Scenery of the Hamp and Manifold. Dovedale. Tissington Spire. Reynard's Hall. Mill Dale. Beresford Dale.

Ilkeston. Ch. Stanton Dale Ch. and Works. Codnor Park and Butterley Works. Codnor Castle. Heanor Ch. Sandiacre Ch. Dale Abbey. Morley Ch. Ockbrook Ch. and Moravian Settlement.

B. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Trent Junction. Gotham. Attenborough Ch. and Monuments. Chilwell Ch. Beeston. Clifton Ch. and Hall. Wilford Avenue.

Nottingham. Market Place. Castle. Caves and Rock-holes. Mortimer's Hole. Sneinton Caves. St. Mary's Ch. Roman Cath. Ch. Trent Bridge. Arboretum. Children's Playing-ground. Lace-Factories. Wollaton Hall and Ch. Colwick Ch. Holme Pierpoint Ch.

Thurgarton. Ch.

Southwell. Minster. Archbishop of York's Palace. Saracen's Head.

Newark. Castle. Church and Brass. Beacon Hill. Beaumont Cross. Hawton Ch. and Founder's Sepulchre. Collingham Ch. Kelham Ch. and Hall. Averham Ch. Kingshaugh. Holme Ch. Tuxford Ch.

Hucknall Torkard. Ch. Monument of Byron. Beauvale Abbey. Papplewick Cave. Newstead Abbey (closed). Fountain Dale.

Mansfield. Ch. King's Mill. Flood Dyke. Mansfield Woodhouse Ch. Edwinstow Archway. King John's Palace. Worksop. Parliament Oak. Cuckney Ch. Dukery. Bilhaugh and Birkland Forests.

Worksop. Radford Abbey Remains. Ch. Roman Catholic Ch. Welbeck Abbey. Greendale Oak. Duke's Walking Stick. Worksop Manor. Osberton. Thoresby. Clumber. Steetley Chap. Ruins. Shireoaks Colliery.

Blyth. Ch. Roche Abbey. Hodsock Gateway.

East Retford. Serlby Hall. Domestic Remains at Scrooby.

Ollerton. Forest Scenery. Wellow. Rufford Abbey.

Bingham. Ch. Roman Station at Bridgeford. Shelford Old Hall. Carolston Hall. Aslacton Ch. Willoughby Ch. Bottesford Ch. Belvoir Castle.

C. LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ch. Castle. Ivanhoe Baths. Tournament Meadow. Gresley Ch. Netherseal Ch. Coleorton Hall and Ch. Whitwick Castle and Ch. Gracedieu Nunnery Ruins and Chapel. Belton Ch. Bardon Hill. Mount St. Bernard Monastery. Copt Oak. Charnwood Forest. Old House at Donnington.

Leicester. Jewry Wall. Tessellated Pavement. Museum. St. Nicholas Ch. St. Mary's Ch. St. Martin's Ch. St. Margaret's Ch. Abbey Ruins and Domestic Remains. Wigston's Hospital. Castle. Newarke. Gateways. Town Hall. Brick Tower. Bradgate Hall. Avenue. Old John. Chapel. Ulverscroft Priory Ruins. Groby Pool. Remains of Mansion of the Lords Grey. Kirby Muxloe Castle. Wistow Hall and Ch. Burton Overy Ch. Carleton Ch.

Market Harborough. Ch. Nevil Holt Hall and Ch. Medbourne.

Lutterworth. Ch. and Wyckliffe Relics. High Cross Roman Stat.

Hinckley. Ch. Field of Bosworth. Market Bosworth Ch. Gopsall Hall.

Mountsorrel. Market House. Granite Quarries.

Barrow-on-Soar. Lias Quarries.

Loughborough. Ch. Manufactories. Costock Ch. Wysall Ch. Prestwood Ch. West Leake Ch. Willoughby Ch. Kegworth Ch. Brooksby Ch.

Melton. Ch. Burton Lazars Ch. Camps at Burrow and Billesdon. Croxton Park. Tumuli on Saltby Heath. Earthworks. Belvoir Castle. Mausoleum.

D. STAFFORDSHIRE.

Handsworth. Ch. Smethwick. Chance's Glassworks.

West Bromwich. Ch. Sandwell Park.

Wednesbury. Ch. Ironworks.

Bilston. Works and Collieries. Priestfield.

Wolverhampton. St. Peter's Ch. Albert Statue. Railway Stations. Agricultural Hall. Japan Works. Tettenhall Ch. Waterworks. Codsall Ch. Wrottesley Park. Sedgely Ch.

Perry Barr. Aston Hall and Ch. Oscott College.

Darlaston. Bentley Hall. Willenhall. Lock-making Establishments.

Stourbridge. Glassworks. Pedmore Ch. Kinver Ch. Kinver Edge. Scenery of the Stour. Stourton Castle. Prestwood. Enville Hall.

Brierley Hill. Ironworks.

Dudley. Castle. Fountain. Limestone Caverns. Wren's Nest. Himley. Holbeach.

Walsall. Manufactories. Church and crypt. Rushall Castle ruins. Grammar School. Aldridge Ch. Barr Beacon. Great Barr Park.

Four Ashes. Shareshill Ch. Brewood Ch. Chillington Park.

Penkridge. Ch. Watling St. Pilaton Hall.

Stafford. St. Mary's. St. Chad's. Lunatic Asylum. Stafford Castle. Bury Ring. Hopton Heath.

Eccleshall. Bishop's Palace. Ashley Ch. Muckleston Ch.

Whitmore. Camps.

Madeley. Ch. Madeley Hall.

Pelsall. Forts. Knave's Castle.

Lichfield. Cathedral. Minster. Pool. Stowe Ch. St. Mary's. St. Michael's. Johnson's House and Monument. Edzall. Lucy Porter's House. Borrowcop Hill. Wall. Weeford Ch.

Tamworth. Castle. Ch. Drayton Manor. Elford Ch. Fisherwick.

Alrewas. Ch. Bridge over the Trent. Croxall Ch. Whichnor Ch. and Hall.

Burton-on-Trent. Ch. Abbey. Breweries.

Cannock. Moors. Rumour Hill. Wyrley Grove. Hednesford Training-Ground.

Armitage. Ch. Mavesyn Ridware Ch. Yoxall Ch. Needwood Forest. Beaudesert. Castle Hill. Farwell Ch. Longdon Ch.

Rugeley. Hamstall Manor House and Ch. Abbot's Bromley Ch. Bagot's Park. Bellamore Hall. Colton Ch.

Colwich. Ch. Tixall. Ingestre. Shugborough. Scenery of Cannock Hills.

Haughton. Ranton Abbey. Ellenhall Ch.

Gnosall. Ch. Norbury Ch. High Offley Ch.

Sandon. Ch. Hall. Saltworks. Gayton. Stowe Ch. Chartley Castle.

Stone. Ch. Stonefield. Darlaston. Bury Bank.

Trentham. Ch. Hall. Tittensor Hill. Obelisk. Saxon Low.

Newcastle. Ch. Apedale Ironworks. Keele Hall.

Harecastle. Scenery. Canal Works and Tunnel.

Tunstall. Potteries.

Burslem. Potteries. Townhall. Wedgwood Memorial. Wolstanton Ch.

Etruria. Hall. Wedgwood's Potteries.

Hanley. Shelton Bar Iron Works.

Stoke-on-Trent. Ch. Potteries. Show-rooms of Minton and Copeland. Hartshill Ch. North Staffordshire Infirmary.

Blyth Bridge. Caverswall Manor. Cheadle. Ch. R. Cath. Ch. Tape Factory.

Creswell. Draycott Ch.

Leigh. Ch. Okechley Ch.

Uttoxeter. Ch. Scenery of the Churnet. Marchington Ch.

Sudbury. Ch. Hall. Hanbury Ch.

Tutbury. Ch. Castle. Gypsum-beds.

Rolleston. Ch.

Biddulph. Grange Gardens. Scenery of Mow Cop.

Alton. Scenery of Churnet. Alton Towers. Croxden Abbey. Castle. Ellaston Ch. Calwich Abbey. Wootton. Weever Hills. Stanton. Cliff scenery. Wetley Rocks. Scenery at Oakamoor.

Leek. Ch. Silkmills. Roaches. Dieulaere Abbey. Horton Ch. Rush-ton Spencer Ch. Rudyard Reservoir.

VI. SKELETON TOURS.

A.—TOUR OF ONE MONTH THROUGH DERBYSHIRE, NOTTS, AND
LEICESTERSHIRE.

1. By rail from Crewe or Burton to Ashbourne. Excursion up Dovedale.
2. From Hartington to Earl Sterndale and Buxton, or else to Fenny Bentley, Tissington, and Hartington.
3. See Arborlow, Gib Hill, Rock Scenery at Staunton and Yougholgreave, Museum at Lomberdale; and thence to Rowsley.
4. See Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and sleep at Bakewell.
5. Excursion to the Lathkill and Parson's Tor. Drive to Ashford and Miller's Dale; thence by rail to Buxton.
6. See Buxton. Poole's Hole. Excursion to Axe Edge, and back by Staddon Low.
7. Buxton to Chapel-en-le-Frith and Castleton; whence excursion to Hayfield and Kinderfall. On to Castleton.
8. See Peak Cavern, the Speedwell Cavern, and Winnatts. See Odin's Cave, Blue John Mine, Mam Tor.
9. Hope; Brough; Hathersage; Higgat Tor; Carl's Work.
10. Eyam; Stoney Middleton; Baslow. Drive to Sheffield by Beauchief and Norton.
11. Sheffield; by rail to Chesterfield. See Bolsover and Hardwick Hall.
12. By rail to Wingfield. See Wingfield Manor House. Drive from Alfreton through Crich to Matlock.
13. See Matlock, Caves, &c. Excursion to Bonsall and Wirksworth, Cromford and Willersley.
14. Excursion to Matlock Bank and Darley Dale. By rail to Ambergate and Belper. If time, walk to Depth o' Lumb and proceed by rail to Derby.
15. See Derby and (if open) Kedleston.
16. Excursion to Melbourne, King's Newton, Repton, and Burton; returning to Derby.
17. Derby to Ilkeston, Dale Abbey, and Mansfield.
18. Mansfield to Clipstone, Birkland Forest, and Worksop.
19. Worksop to Blyth, Roche Abbey, and Bawtry, returning by rail to Retford.
20. Retford by rail to Newark. See Newark, Hawton, Southwell.
21. Newark to Nottingham. See Nottingham.
22. See Wollaton. By rail to Bottesford, and drive to Belvoir. Sleep at Belvoir Inn.
23. Drive through the Wolds to Melton. See Melton and Burton Lazars.
24. By rail to Syston and Loughborough. Excursion to Costock ch. and some of the neighbouring churches. Return by rail to Leicester.
25. See Leicester.
26. By rail to Market Harborough; drive to Lutterworth, and rejoin rly. at Ullesthorpe stat.
27. See Hinckley and Bosworth Field.
28. Excursion to Kirby Muxloe, Groby, Bradgate, and Ulverscroft.
29. By rail to Bardon Hill. See Monastery.
30. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Gracedieu. Stanton Harold. Whitwick. By rail to Burton.

[Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staff.]

B.—PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN DERBYSHIRE OF A FORTNIGHT.

1. By rail to Ashbourne. Thence to Ilam and the Izaak Walton Inn.
2. Explore the Manifold Valley with Thor's Cave.
3. Up Dove Dale and Beresford Dale to Hartington.
4. To Winster, Staunton, and Rowsley.
5. See Chatsworth, Haddon, Bakewell, and proceed to Ashford.
6. To Buxton along Miller's Dale.
7. Buxton, Axe Edge, Headlow, Staddon.
8. By rail to Doveholes; on to Castleton. See Caverns.
9. From Castleton to the Valley of Edale, Kinderscout, and thence to Glossop.
10. Glossop to Ashopton.
11. Up the Derwent to Cakes of Bread; thence along the Moors to Hathersage.
12. Hathersage over the Moors to Eyam, Middleton Dale, Barlow, and Rowsley, and by rail to Matlock.
13. See Matlock. Walk to Ashover, catching Chesterfield train at Stretton, or else to Crich and Wingfield.
14. Chesterfield to Hardwick and Bolsover. Sleep there.
15. Bolsover through Markland Grips to Worksop.

C.—TOUR OF ONE MONTH THROUGH STAFFORDSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

1. Handsworth Old Parish Ch. St. Michael's Ch., Soho. Smethwick Glassworks. Wednesbury. Sleep at Wolverhampton.
2. Wolverhampton Ch. Japanning Manufactory. Excursion to Tettehall and Wrottesley.
3. To Dudley. See Castle. Wren's Nest. Excursion to Holbeach and Enville, returning by Kinver to Stourbridge, and back by rail.
4. Walsall. Rushall. Aldridge Ch. Bar and Beacon. Shenstone. Lichfield.
5. At Lichfield. Excursion to Wall, Weeford, &c.
6. Excursion to Tamworth; return by Midland Rly. to Elford and Alrewas.
7. Lichfield to Armitage. Excursion to Beaudesert, Mavesyn-Ridware, and Abbot's Bromley. Sleep at Rugeley.
8. Colwich. Shugborough. Stafford.
9. Excursion to Brewood and Chillington.
10. To Stone, Sandon, and Chartley. Sleep at Stoke-on-Trent.
11. Excursion to Harecastle, Burslem, and Wolstanton. See Minton and Copeland's Show-rooms.
12. Excursion to Etruria and Newcastle-under-Lyme, then on to Trentham.
13. Excursion to Biddulph. Ascend Mowcop. Sleep at Congleton.
14. By rail from Congleton to Leek, and down the Churnet Valley to Alton Towers. Sleep at Uttoxeter.
15. Excursion to Tutbury and Burton. Sleep at Ashbourne.
16. Excursion up Dovedale.
17. Excursion to Thor's Cave and the Manifold.
18. Drive to Fenny Bentley, &c., as in No. 2. Tour A, to No. 15.

D.—PEDESTRIAN TOUR THROUGH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

1. Colwich by rail to Sandon or Weston. Walk thence by Chartley to Uttoxeter.

2. Rail to Alton. Then walk by Wootton and the Wever Hills to Ilam.
3. To Ashbourne by Okeover, returning by Fenny Bentley and Thorp.
4. Up the Manifold to Grindon and Thor's Cave, returning by Wetton.
5. Up Dovedale to Hartington.
6. Walk to Longnor, Earl Sterndale, and Buxton.
7. Axe Edge. Flash. Leek.
8. Rudyard. Rushton Spencer. Mow Cop. Congleton.
9. Biddulph. New Chapel. Stoke-on-Trent.

The pedestrian tourist can thence proceed by rail to Derby and Matlock, or to Burton-on-Trent for Charnwood.

E.—ANTIQUARIAN AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL TOUR.

1. Handsworth Ch. Wolverhampton Ch. Tettenhall Ch. Wrottesley Park.
2. Dudley Castle. Holbeach. Stourton Castle. Prestwood. Enville Hall and Ch.
3. Kinver Ch. Camp. Stourbridge. Walsall. Rushall.
4. Brewood Ch. Shareshill Ch. Penkridge Ch. Pilaton Hall.
5. By Watling Street to Cannock. Knave's Castle. Lichfield.
6. Lichfield.
7. Etocetum. Weeford Ch. Tamworth Ch. and Castle.
8. Elford Ch. Croxall and Alrewas Ch. Rail to Rugeley.
9. Beaudesert and Camp. Farwell and Longdon Chs.
10. Armitage Ch. Mavesyn Ridware Ch. Abbot's Bromley. Hamstall Ridware.
11. Colwich Ch. Ingestre and Tixall Halls. Stafford.
12. Stafford Castle. Hopton Heath.
13. By rail to Gnosall. Excursion to Norbury, High Offley, Eccleshall, and thence to Norton Bridge for Stone.
14. Sandon Hall. Gayton Moated House. Chartley.
15. Trentham. Tumuli on Tittensor Hills.
16. Stoke. Wolstanton. Newcastle. Madeley. Camps near Whitmore.
17. Caverswall. Checkley and Leigh Chs. Cheadle. Uttoxeter.
18. Rocester. Ellastone Ch. Alton Towers. Thence by Stanton to Ashbourne.
19. Norbury Ch. Ashbourne Ch. Ilam Ch. Thor's Cave. Hartington.
20. Arbor Low. Gib Hill. Parcelly Hay Low. Kenslow. Youlgreave Ch. Andlestone. Corkstone. Nine Ladies. Winster Ch.
21. Haddon Hall. Bakewell Ch. and Cross. Ashford Ch. Brushfield Hough. Tideswell Ch. Buxton.
22. Buxton. Baths. Earthworks on Staddon. Roman Road. Camp on Comb's Moss. Marvelstone.
23. Chinley Churn. Bradshaw Hall. Roosdyke at Whalley.
24. Castleton Caves and Mines. Ch. Peak Castle. Batham road. Camp at Brough. Hope Ch. Hathersage.
25. Hathersage Ch. Camp. Little John's Tomb. Higgar Tor. Carl's Work. Cakes of Bread.
26. Circles and Tumuli on Eyam Moor. Eyam Hall, Ch., and Cross. Cucklet Dale. Stoney Middleton Ch. and Baths. Baslow Ch.
27. Chatsworth. Brampton Ch. Chesterfield Ch. Site of Castle.

28. Dronfield Ch. Norton Ch. Beauchief Abbey. Sheffield. Return by Eckington Ch. Danes' Balk.
29. Chesterfield to Bolsover Castle and Ch. Ault Hucknall Ch. Hardwick Hall. Alfreton Ch.
30. Shirland Ch. Ashover Ch. Wingfield Manor House. Matlock.
31. Dethick Ch. Wirksworth Ch. Moot Hall. Duffield Ch. Horsley Castle. Breadsall Ch. Derby.
32. All Saints. St. Peter's and St. Alkmund's. St. Michael's. Museum. Excursion to Etwell Hospital and Ch., and Findern.
33. Swarkestone Ch. and Bridge. Melbourne Ch. and Hall. King's Newton Hall. Knowl Hill. Anchor Ch. Repton Ch. and School. Burton-on-Trent.
34. Burton Ch. and Abbey. Ashby-de-la-Zouch Ch. Castle. Tournament Field.
35. Gracedieu Nunnery Ruins and Chapel. Belton Ch. Whitwick Ch. and Castle. Coleorton Ch. and Hall.
36. Old Mansion at Donnington. Bradgate Hall. Ulverscroft Priory. Groby. Kirby Muxloe Castle. Leicester.
37. Leicester Churches. Abbey. Newark. Jewry Wall. Rawdykes. Museum.
38. Hinckley Ch. Bosworth Field. Afternoon by rail to Melton.
39. Melton Ch. Burton Lazars Ch. By rail to Loughborough. Ch. Costock and Wysall Ch.
40. Castle Donington. Bredon Ch. and Bulwarks. Kegworth Ch. Lockington Ch. Clifton Ch. Nottingham.
41. Nottingham Castle. Caves. St. Mary's. Sandiacre Ch. Ilkeston. Dale Abbey. Mansfield.
42. Mansfield Ch. Mansfield Woodhouse Ch. Site of Roman Villa near Pleasley. Rock Habitations. Cuckney Ch. Worksop. Worksop Conventual Remains.
43. Excursion to Steetley Chapel. Blyth Ch. and Scrooby Palace. Bawtry.
44. Bawtry to Mattersea Abbey. Scrooby by rail to Newark. Newark Ch. and Castle.
45. Hawton Ch. Kelham Ch. Southwell Ch. and Domestic Ruins. Thurgarton Ch. Burton Joyce Ch.
46. From Nottingham to Bingham. Ch. Aslacton Ch. and Remains of Cranmer's Garden. Bottesford Ch. Belvoir.

HANDBOOK FOR DERBY, NOTTS, LEICESTER, AND STAFFORD.

HANDBOOK FOR DERBY, &c.

ERRATUM.

Page 48, col. 1, line 19 from bottom, *for* a family now extinct, *read* a family of old standing.

<p>8. Trent Junct. to Chesterfield, by <i>Erewash Valley</i>, <i>Ilke-</i> <i>ston</i>, and <i>Alfreton</i> 72</p> <p>9. Nottingham to Chesterfield, by <i>Mansfield</i>, <i>Hardwick</i>, and <i>Bolsover</i> 74</p> <p>10. Mansfield to Doncaster, by <i>Sherwood Forest</i>, <i>Worksop</i>, and <i>Blyth</i> 83</p> <p>11. Newark to Doncaster, by <i>Tuxford</i>, <i>Retford</i>, and <i>Baw-</i> <i>try</i> 88</p> <p>12. Newark to Worksop, by <i>Ol-</i> <i>lerton</i> and <i>Clumber</i> 91</p>	<p>21. Walsall to Rugeley, by <i>Can-</i> <i>nock</i> 147</p> <p>22. Tamworth to Newport, by <i>Rugeley</i>, <i>Colwich</i>, and <i>Staf-</i> <i>ford</i> 148</p> <p>23. Colwich to Stoke-on-Trent, by <i>Sandon</i>, <i>Stone</i>, and <i>Trentham</i> 153</p> <p>24. Crewe to Burton-on-Trent, by <i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>, <i>Cheadle</i>, and <i>Uttoxeter</i> 157</p> <p>25. Newcastle-under-Lyme to <i>Congleton</i>, by <i>Biddulph</i> 164</p> <p>26. Uttoxeter to Macclesfield, by <i>Alton Towers</i> and <i>Leek</i> 166</p>
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[Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staff.]

28. Dronfield Ch. Norton Ch. Beauchief Abbey. Sheffield. Return by
Eckington Ch. Danes' Balk.
29. Chesterfield to Bolsover Castle and Ch. Ault Hucknall Ch. Hardwick
Hall. Alfreton Ch.
30. Shirland Ch. Ashover Ch. Wingfield Manor House. Matlock.
31. Dethick Ch. Wirksworth Ch. Moot Hall. Duffield Ch. Horsley
Castle. Breadsall Ch. Derby.
32. All Saints. St. Peter's and St. Alkmund's. St. Michael's. Museum.
Excursion to Etwall Hospital and Ch., and Findern.
33. Swarkestone Ch. and Bridge. Melbourne Ch. and Hall. King's
Newton Hall. Knowl Hill. Anchor Ch. Repton Ch. and School.
Burton-on-Trent.
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HANDBOOK

FOR

DERBY, NOTTS, LEICESTER, AND STAFFORD.

ROUTES.

. The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. Burton to Derby, by <i>Repton</i> and <i>Melbourne</i>	2	13. Burton-on-Trent to <i>Market</i> <i>Harborough</i> , by <i>Ashby-de-la-Zouch</i> and <i>Leicester</i> . .	93
2. <i>Derby</i> to <i>Sheffield</i> , by <i>Belper</i> and <i>Chesterfield</i>	5	14. <i>Nottingham</i> to <i>Grantham</i> , by <i>Bingham</i> and <i>Belvoir</i> . .	101
3. <i>Derby</i> to <i>Buxton</i> , by <i>Matlock</i> , <i>Haddon Hall</i> , <i>Bakewell</i> , and <i>Chatsworth</i>	17	15. <i>Rugby</i> to <i>Trent</i> , by <i>Leicester</i> and <i>Loughborough</i> . . .	104
4. <i>Buxton</i> to <i>Manchester</i> , by <i>Chapel-en-le-Frith</i> , <i>Whalley Bridge</i> , and <i>Stockport</i> . .	37	16. <i>Nuneaton</i> to <i>Belvoir</i> , by <i>Hinckley</i> , <i>Leicester</i> , and <i>Melton Mowbray</i>	113
5. <i>Chapel-en-le-Frith</i> to <i>Rowley</i> , by <i>Castleton</i> , <i>Hope</i> , <i>Hathersage</i> , <i>Eyam</i> , and <i>Baslow</i>	43	17. <i>Birmingham</i> to <i>Wellington</i> , by <i>West Bromwich</i> and <i>Wolverhampton</i>	117
6. <i>Uttoxeter</i> to <i>Buxton</i> , by <i>Ashbourne</i> , <i>Dovedale</i> , and <i>Hartington</i>	52	18. <i>Birmingham</i> to <i>Crewe</i> , by <i>Wolverhampton</i> , <i>Bushbury</i> , and <i>Stafford</i> . . .	124
7. <i>Derby</i> to <i>Lincoln</i> , by <i>Trent</i> , <i>Nottingham</i> , <i>Southwell</i> , and <i>Newark</i>	59	19. <i>Stourbridge</i> to <i>Burton-on-Trent</i> , by <i>Dudley</i> , <i>Walsall</i> , and <i>Lichfield</i>	130
8. <i>Trent Junct.</i> to <i>Chesterfield</i> , by <i>Erewash Valley</i> , <i>Ilkeston</i> , and <i>Alfreton</i>	72	20. <i>Birmingham</i> to <i>Derby</i> , by <i>Tamworth</i> and <i>Burton</i> . .	143
9. <i>Nottingham</i> to <i>Chesterfield</i> , by <i>Mansfield</i> , <i>Hardwick</i> , and <i>Bolsover</i>	74	21. <i>Walsall</i> to <i>Rugeley</i> , by <i>Cannock</i>	147
10. <i>Mansfield</i> to <i>Doncaster</i> , by <i>Sherwood Forest</i> , <i>Worksop</i> , and <i>Blyth</i>	83	22. <i>Tamworth</i> to <i>Newport</i> , by <i>Rugeley</i> , <i>Colwich</i> , and <i>Stafford</i>	148
11. <i>Newark</i> to <i>Doncaster</i> , by <i>Tuxford</i> , <i>Retford</i> , and <i>Bawtry</i>	88	23. <i>Colwich</i> to <i>Stoke-on-Trent</i> , by <i>Sandon</i> , <i>Stone</i> , and <i>Trentham</i>	153
12. <i>Newark</i> to <i>Worksop</i> , by <i>Olverton</i> and <i>Clumber</i> . .	91	24. <i>Crewe</i> to <i>Burton-on-Trent</i> , by <i>Stoke-on-Trent</i> , <i>Cheadle</i> , and <i>Uttoxeter</i>	157
		25. <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i> to <i>Congleton</i> , by <i>Biddulph</i> . .	164
		26. <i>Uttoxeter</i> to <i>Macclesfield</i> , by <i>Alton Towers</i> and <i>Leek</i> . .	166

[*Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staff.*]

ROUTE 1.

FROM EURTON TO DERBY, BY REPTON AND MELBOURNE.

The course of the rly. from Burton to the point where it crosses the Dove, and quits Staffordshire for Derbyshire, is described in p. 147. The first village in the latter county is Egginton, and Egginton Hall (Sir H. Every, Bart.), 3 m. from Burton.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Willington*, overshadowed by the high embankment of the rly. The ch. has a Norm. doorway. 2 m. to the N. from Egginton stat. is the ancient hospital of *Etwall*, founded in the 16th centy. by Sir John Porte. The ch. contains a monument to Sir John, with himself, his 2 wives, and 5 children on brasses; also one to his grandmother, Elizabeth Porte, 1516, in the conventual dress of the time of Henry VIII.

Etwall Hall (Rowland Cotton, Esq.) is an old-fashioned mansion of the 17th centy., faced with stone taken from the ruins of Tutbury Castle. It contains several family portraits, together with the identical suits of clothing that those members wore when they sat for their portraits. *Dalbury Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N., has some stained glass with the arms of Sir John Porte and Sir Samuel Sleigh. 3 m. to the N.E. of Etwall is *Radbourne*, the seat of W. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., the representative of the ancient families of De la Pole and Chandos. Sir John Chandos of Radbourne distinguished himself greatly in Edward III.'s war with France, and his brave deeds are chronicled by Froissart. Leland says, "The old house of Radbourne is no great thing, but the last Chandos began in the same lordshippe a mighty large house of stone, with a wonderfull coste."

[1 m. E. is *Repton (Inn, Mitre)*, the site of the Mercian city Repandunum (Hrespan dun or Screaming Hill), a

village possessing a richly endowed grammar-school, founded 1556 by Sir John Porte, and ranking high among public schools. Portions of the old Priory of Black Canons, suppressed and pulled down in the reign of Henry VIII., are to be seen in the school-room, once the refectory, and in the master's house, which has a curious brick tower, apparently of the time of Henry VI., in the Perp. style. In a garden near the school the bases of pillars have been discovered, together with a pavement of encaustic tiles. "It is said that, at the Dissolution, the person to whom the monastery was granted was so eager to take possession, and so fearful of being deprived of what he had obtained, that he got together all the workmen in the neighbourhood and demolished the buildings in a day, saying that he would destroy the nest, lest the birds should come back to roost." In levelling a new cricket-ground a regular tile-factory was discovered, consisting of 2 small chambers side by side, about 5 ft. long and 2 in width. Each compartment was arched over by 6 separate arches of tiles laid with great care. At least 20 different patterns of tiles were found here, dating for the most part from the 14th centy.

The ch., conspicuous for its fine steeple 188 ft. high, is dedicated to St. Wyston. The nave is chiefly of Dec. character. The rectangular chancel, with indications of long and short work, and beneath it the very curious *crypt*, have a better claim to be regarded as Anglo-Saxon than almost any other building in England. The crypt is vaulted without; diagonal ribs and parts of the masonry look like Roman work. There are 4 piers round and twisted, and 8 pilasters rather more slender than is usual in Norm. crypts. They have square capitals, from which a plain flat rib rises to form the groining. The crypt was entered through the ch. by means of 2 winding passages. The

ch. contains some monuments to the family of Thacker; and in the crypt is one of a warrior about the date of the 15th centy.

3 m. from Repton is Bretby, the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E. is *Foremark Hall*, the seat of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. The mansion was erected about 1760, and is now the residence of H. Alsopp, Esq. It contains a very fine collection of family pictures. The estates descended to the Burdetts from their female ancestors of the name of Francis. The park and grounds are very pretty, especially near the river, where are some caverned rocks called *Anchor Church*, from the story of a hermit having made them his retreat. At *Ingleby* is an elm-tree believed to be 600 years old. The excursion should be prolonged to the interesting little town of

Melbourne, which is 4 m. further to the E., passing *Knowl Hills*, a very picturesque spot, where a mansion of the Burdetts is said to have existed. The only traces of such habitation now are in the series of terraces built upon arches, excavated in the new red sandstone, and thought to be cellars. In the plantation called "*The Ferns*," a very singular collection of mounds, about 50 in number, was examined by Mr. Bate-man, who found calcined bones in every one that he opened. "The origin of this tumular cemetery is enveloped in obscurity; the absence of pottery and weapons affording no clue to the age or people to which the sepulchres should be attributed. They seem to be connected with the eventful period in which tradition affirms the place to have been the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Saxons and their Danish enemies, of whose successful forays in the Vale of Trent we have evidence in the name of the adjacent village of

Ingleby, as well as in that of the still nearer domain of Foremark." At Melbourne John Duke of Bourbon, taken prisoner at Agincourt, was imprisoned 19 years; and here the Bishops of Carlisle had a palace, slight remains of which still exist. The church, which has been restored by Scott, at a cost of more than 3000*l.*, is a fine specimen of Anglo-Norm. architecture, consisting of nave, chancel, and aisles, which are separated from the nave by a series of circular-headed arches, ornamented with dog-tooth moulding, and supported by round piers. From the centre rises a massive tower, together with two smaller ones from the W. end. The archæologist should notice the W. door, which has some good Norm. mouldings. The chancel has a semicircular apse, or, more properly, three circular apses. During the progress of the restoration several singular wall-paintings were discovered, the subject of one of which seemed to corroborate the tradition of the murder of Ethelred's queen by her Mercian nobles. Indeed, the erection of the original ch. in the 7th cent. is ascribed to Ethelred in token of his regret. In the interior is a monumental slab with effigies of Henry and Elizabeth Hardinge, the ancient owners of the estate of King's Newton, who settled here in 1400. Lord Hardinge, of Indian celebrity, is descended from this family.

Adjoining the village is *Melbourne Hall*, formerly the seat of Lord Melbourne (from whom it came to his sister, Lady Palmerston, and now tenanted by Col. Gooch. The gardens are in the Dutch fashion, and occupy about 16 acres; admission can be obtained on Tuesdays after 2 o'clock, on application to the gardener.

At the old Melbourne Hall Baxter stayed and wrote his '*Saint's Everlasting Rest*.'

Melbourne is a brisk little town

of about 2000 Inhab., and contains an Athenæum built in 1854. It has a trade in silk and thread.

Between Melbourne and the river is *King's Newton Hall*, which was destroyed by fire in 1859. Charles I. stayed here, and is said to have written on a pane of glass the anagram on Carolus Rex, "Cras Ero Lux." At the beginning of the 18th centy. the Hardinges, who possessed King's Newton, sold their ancient Hall to the Cokes of Melbourne. In the village are the steps of the old cross, and the *Holy Well*, the archway of which has a Latin inscription to the effect that it was erected by Robert Hardinge in 1660. King's Newton is noted for having been at various times the residence of local literati. From Melbourne the tourist may return to Willington by another route, passing *Calke Abbey* (Sir J. Harpur Crewe), a quadrangular building of Ionic character. The interior contains a state bed, presented by Caroline, George II.'s queen, to Lady Manners, one of her bridesmaids, who married into the Harpur Crewe family. There are also some good family portraits, including Sir George and Lady Crewe, by *Reinagle*; Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, Duke and Duchess of Rutland, &c. The Abbey was originally an appanage of Burton Abbey, to which it was granted by the Earl of Mercia, but as an ecclesiastical establishment it seems not to have lasted long, as we find that the site was granted by Edward VI. to the Earl of Warwick. In the park are a breed of wild cattle. Near Calke is the village of *Ticknall*, the ch. of which (rebuilt in 1842) has a conspicuous spire. From hence the tourist may proceed to Breedon, 2 m. to the S.E., and examine the earthworks known as the *Bulwarks*, and thence to Kegworth on the Leicester line (Rte. 15). The geologist will notice, built into the Bulwarks, blocks of millstone grit, which

are foreign to the district, and were probably brought by the glacial drift from the grit moors to the N. The church at *Breedon* (dedicated to St. Hardulph) is situated very picturesque on a rocky eminence overlooking the village, which consists of an isolated mass of mountain limestone, yielding many good fossils, and supplying a large quantity of lime to the neighbouring districts. A priory once flourished here, but there are no traces of it now left. In the N. aisle of the ch., which was reserved to himself and descendants for ever by an ancestor of the Shirleys, who purchased it at the Dissolution for 100/., are some fine monuments of the Shirleys, and a curious oak pew, shut in at the top and sides, so as to separate the inmates from the rest of the congregation.

2 m. to the S., *Staunton Harold*, the seat of Earl Ferrers, contains a family portrait by Vanderwert, and (in the ball-room) a beautifully painted ceiling. The N.E. front was designed by Inigo Jones. The visitor should notice the old gates which belonged to the former building, and which are particularly graceful. The ch. was founded in 1653, by Sir Robert Shirley, "whose singular praise it was to have done the best things in the worst of times, and to have hoped them in the most calamitous." This inscription is on the tower of the ch., the interior of which is worth seeing. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, the latter separated by wrought iron gates. Notice the carved panelling, and the military relics of various members of the Ferrers family.

By a third route the tourist may proceed direct to Derby (8 m.), passing through *Stanton*, the ch. of which village contains monuments of the 16th centy. to the families of Sacheverell and Francis.

At *Swarkestone* the Trent is crossed by a singular bridge, the approaches across the alluvial flats being upwards of a mile in length. The date is about the close of the 12th centy., and it is said to be the work of 2 maiden sisters, who were brought to poverty through their patriotic benevolence.

4 m. *Chellaston* is noted for its quarries of gypsum or plaster of Paris, which employ a considerable population, and where the geologist will find an interesting variety of Foraminifera (Intro., p. xiii.,)]

5½ m. a little to the l. is the village of

Findern, formerly the property of the powerful family of the *Fyndernes*, now extinct. There are no remains of their residence, except a portion of the garden, and a curious belief that the flowers in it, locally called "*Fyndern's flowers*," never can die. It formerly contained a celebrated Nonconformist College and a curious Norm. ch., now superseded by a Dec. modern building, which has, built into the N. wall, the tympanum of the old Norm. doorway, flanked by 2 singular figures. Near *Findern* the Grand Trunk Canal bids adieu to the rly., turning E. to join the Trent at *Wilne* ferry. It is nearly 100 m. long from its origin in the *Mersey* at *Runcorn*.

Passing l. the village of *Normanton*, the ch. of which, restored in 1862, contains an interesting Norm. corbel table, and rt. 9½ m. *Osmaston Hall*, the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., the line soon runs into the stat. at

DERBY (*Hotels*: Midland, excellent, and close to the stat.; Royal in the centre of the town, good).

ROUTE 2.

FROM DERBY TO SHEFFIELD, BY
BELPER AND CHESTERFIELD.—MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DERBY (*Hotels*: Midland, excellent; Royal, good), the county town, although presenting no very picturesque or striking features to the traveller, is prettily and pleasantly situated in a plain on the banks of the *Derwent*, from which rise gently undulating hills, particularly towards the W. But this river, according to some, does not seem to have had any share in naming the town, which was anciently called *Deoraby*, a shelter for deer, a derivation that appears to be borne out by its arms, a buck couchant in a park. The fact that it was close to the Roman stat. of *Derventio*, through which the *Ryknield Street* ran from *Etocetum*, surely disproves the "deer" theory, and points to the British word for water, "*dwr*" (represented by *Derwent*), as the origin. The Danes seem to have held possession of Derby as long as their tenure in Britain lasted, and prior to the Norman Conquest it is stated to have held 243 burgesses, which number declined to 100 at the time of the Domesday Survey. But its principal historical interest lies in later times, when in 1745 Prince Charles Edward occupied Derby for a very short period during his expedition to England. On the approach of the Duke of Cumberland he hastily retreated. Derby has at different times obtained five charters,

one of which was given by Richard I. on condition that no Jews were allowed to reside within the liberties.

The antiquities of the town are remarkably few. Nothing remains of the castle, save an enclosure known as the Castle field, or of the old Roman stat., save the name of Little Chester (Castra), a suburb to the N.E. between the rly. and the river, where Roman coins have occasionally been dug up. It is said too that the foundations of a traditional bridge may be sometimes observed when the river is low.

Neither is anything left of the Benedictine Nunnery founded in the 12th cent. by the Abbess of Derby, or of the Cluniac cell founded by Waltheof.

From its situation, Derby has gradually become one of the largest rly. centres in the kingdom, from whence various lines radiate to all parts. It is the head-quarters of the Midland Company, who have constructed railways to Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol on the S., Nottingham and Leicester on the E., Sheffield and Leeds on the N., with shorter subsidiary branches.

The *station* is a very large brick building; but except in size it is far surpassed by many of the really beautiful designs of the present day. As far, however, as convenience goes for the accommodation of the large staff of the company, together with repairing-sheds, engine-houses, &c., it is all that is required, 2000 hands being employed here. It is situated at the S.E. extremity of the town, from the centre of which it is fully a mile. The tourist will also notice the large warehouses for cheese, an enormous quantity of which is sent away by rail.

As a county town, Derby is deficient in good streets and handsome buildings, although it contains some fair specimens, such as the Infirmary, in the London Road; the Town-hall, with an Ionic portico,

in the Market-place; the Post Office, Athenæum, and Royal Hotel; a large and handsome Market-hall, built in 1864; the Corn Exchange adjoining, opened in 1863; and the *Devonshire Almshouses*, a modernised building, originally founded by the Countess of Shrewsbury, "Old Bess of Hardwick," for 8 poor men and 4 women.

All Saint's Ch. (restored in 1850), frequently known as Allhallows, is on high ground at the E. of the town, and is conspicuous by its fine late Perp. tower of the date of Henry VIII. It is 174 ft. in height, and of 3 stages, surmounted by battlements and crocketed pinnacles. A defaced inscription, of which the words "young men and maidens" form a part, has given rise to the legend that the tower was built by the bachelors and spinsters of Derby; "and in corroboration of the fact, it is stated that the bachelors used to ring the bells whenever a young woman born in the town was married."—*Knight*. It is, however, more likely that the words are part of the verse, "Young men and maidens, old men and children, praise ye the Lord." The tower is by far the best part of the ch., the remainder being of the pseudo-classical style so rife in the last cent. The interior is very heavy, but contains many objects of interest; among them, on S. of chancel, is a chapel used as the sepulchre of the Cavendish family, and particularly of Henry Cavendish, to whom the scientific world is indebted for his discovery of the chemical composition of air. Notice also the mural tomb of the eccentric Bess of Hardwick, Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury (p. 79), erected under her own inspection during her lifetime.

In the centre of the chapel is a sumptuous but heavy monument to William Earl of Devonshire (1628), and Christian his wife; who are

represented standing upright in ghastly white effigies under a marble dome, while busts of their 4 children occupy the angles. There is also one by Rysbrach to the memory of the Countess of Bessborough (1760), and another by Nollekens, with the medallion of the Earl of Bessborough her husband. In the N. aisle of the chancel are monuments by Roubilliac, Chantrey, and Westmacott, to the families of Bateman, Chambers, and others. On the N. wall of the ch. is a memorial to Richard Croshaw, Master of the Goldsmiths' Company during the Plague of London, who left Derby as a poor boy, and bequeathed 4000*l.* for the relief of the poor of his native town. There is also a fine incised slab to Canon John Law, who is dressed in the costume of a priest of the 16th centy. A beautiful open-work iron screen separates the chancel from the body of the ch., and a painted window has been put up to the memory of the Prince Consort—subject, the Crucifixion. All Saints' Ch. should not be dismissed without mention of its indefatigable minister, Dr. Hutchinson, who procured nearly the whole of the money required for the body of the ch., by collecting it himself.

St. Peter's Ch. is situated in St. Peter's Street, and is a fine Perp. building, possessing nave with clerestory, chancel, aisles, and an embattled tower. The E. window (of stained glass) is Perp. of 5 lights, but some of the other windows are decorated. There are also a few Norm. details in the interior.

St. Alkmund's, rebuilt in 1845 by Stevens, is a Dec. ch., conspicuous for its lofty tower and spire 200 ft. in height: it has a nave and clerestory, N. and S. aisle, chancel, and S. porch. The visitor should see the altar-screen and the alabaster tomb of John Bullock, who is represented habited in gown and ruff. The old church, which the

modern building has superseded, was of great age, and was said to have been the burial-place of St. Alkmund, the founder, to whom Duffield Ch. was dedicated. St. Michael's, situated between All Saints' and St. Alkmund's, has been completely rebuilt. The Roman Catholic Ch. in Bridge Gate was originally built by A. W. Pugin, and enlarged by his son. It has some beautiful decorations in the interior, but fails as a whole.

St. Andrew's is a fine modern Dec. ch. by Scott, built for 12,000*l.* at the cost of the shareholders of the Midland Rly. The breadth of the clerestory, nave, and apsidal chancel, give it a striking and minster-like character.

In Babington Lane, where was formerly the town residence of the family of that name, was a house, now pulled down, in which Mary Queen of Scots slept on her way from Wingfield to Tutbury. In a house in Full Street, now demolished, Prince Chas. Edward lodged in 1745. He arrived from Preston on the 4th Dec. with a force of nearly 5000 men, but advanced no further to the S. After a stormy council of war held here, he was induced, much against his own will, to retreat on the 2nd day, though, surrounded as he was by 3 armies, there was little chance of his succeeding in a general engagement. He levied a contribution of about 3000*l.* on the town, but his wild hordes behaved in other respects with great forbearance. Some of the common soldiers went to ch. to take the Sacrament, while many thronged to the cutlers to have their swords ground.

The sect of Quakers established a meeting-house in Derby at a very early period, and, according to George Fox, were first called Quakers here (1650) by Justice Bennett, "because I bid him tremble at the Word of the Lord."

Windmill Pit, to the S.W. of the

town, was the scene of the burning of Joan Waste, aged 22, in 1556, for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation.

The *old mill* in Bag Lane, belonging to the corporation, is that in which John Lombe in 1717, and afterwards his cousin Sir Thomas Lombe, established the machinery for spinning or "throwing" silk, previously unknown in England, which the former had obtained by visiting Piedmont in disguise and bribing the workmen, some of whom he brought over with him. He died, however, soon after, as the story goes, poisoned by an Italian woman employed by the manufacturers whose secret he had obtained. Lombe certainly introduced the manufacture into England, and here on a swampy island in the Derwent the first silk-mill was built, at an expense of 30,000*l.* Hutton the historian worked in this mill as a boy, and relates that in consequence of his small size he was obliged to wear a kind of stilt, to enable him to be on a level with his work. There are now several other mills in the town. In 1773 Arkwright first set up a calico-mill. Derby contains also numerous stocking-frames, some lead-works, a shot-tower, porcelain-works, and several iron and machine works.

A Philosophical Society, one of the earliest provincial institutions of the kind, was established in 1772 by Dr. Darwin, and held its meetings in this house. Attached to the Society is a *Museum* (in the Wardwick) containing some good archaeological objects of interest, including Roman remains from Little Chester (Derwentio), admission 6*d.* The old mansion of St. Helen's, formerly the residence of the Strutt family, is now occupied by the *Grammar-school*, founded 700 years ago by Walter Durant, Bishop of Lichfield, and subsequently confirmed to the corporation by Queen Mary. The school was originally held at St.

Helen's, but afterwards removed to St. Peter's.

A little to the S. of the town, on the Osmaston road, is the public garden, rather absurdly called the *Arboretum*. It is an area of 11 acres, once the property of the late Joseph Strutt (kinsman of Lord Belper), who, having caused it to be laid out as a pleasure-ground, and planted with more than 1000 varieties of trees, by J. C. Loudon, presented it to his fellow-townsmen for their

"common pleasures

To walk abroad and recreate themselves."

The value of the land and the sum expended on it is estimated at 10,000*l.*, and seldom has a sum of money been more patriotically expended. Since the original formation, a further piece of land of 5 acres has been enclosed and laid out. As a specimen of landscape gardening it represents good intentions rather than successful performance. A ridge thrown up the middle endeavours to give variety to the surface. The trees and plants are all named, and at intervals are placed seats and tasteful summer-houses. The visitor will notice the "Headless Cross," 4 steps crowned by a stone in the centre, upon which, during the plague of 1665, money was placed, so that a traffic in provisions could be maintained between the townsfolk and the country people, who feared infection. The entrance is ornamented with a statue of the munificent donor. It was opened in 1840, and is accessible to all classes without payment on Wednesdays and Sundays, while on other days 6*d.* is charged. No endowment having been given, it rests with the citizens to keep the gardens in order. This is the first instance in recent times of the formation of a public garden near a populous town, an example which has since been followed in Manchester, Dundee, and other places. Among the celebrated men, natives of Derby, are Hutton, the his-

torian of Derby; Samuel Richardson, the novelist; Joseph Wright, the painter; and more recently, Henry Fox, the machinist. Flamstead, the astronomer, and Dr. Darwin, were also residents here.

Railways.—Midland: to Sheffield, Nottingham, 15½ m.; Leicester, and Birmingham, 43. North Staffordshire: to Tutbury, Stoke, and Crewe. South Staffordshire: to Lichfield and Dudley; to Ripley and Mansfield.

Distances.—London, 132 m.; Burton, 11; Sheffield, (by road) 45; Matlock, 16; Chesterfield, 24; Trent Junct., 8; Belper, 7; Ashbourne, 13; Elvaston, 4.

An excursion should be made to *Kedleston*, 3 m., lying on the old road between Derby and Matlock. Visitors are shown the house between 10 and 4 on Mondays and Thursdays at certain times of the year, about which inquiry should be made at the hotels in Derby.

The Park is pleasingly diversified in surface, enlivened with deer, and ornamented with old trees and a large sheet of water. The groves of oaks are remarkable for age and size, one being 24 ft. in girth. The house is a modern building of classical architecture by Adam, fronted with a portico after the Pantheon; the shafts of some of the columns, 30 ft. high, being of a single stone. On the garden front is the hospitable inscription "*Amicis et sibi.*" The hall, 67 ft. high, reaching to the roof of the building, is supported by 20 Corinthian columns of yellowish alabaster from Elvaston; and for grandeur of dimensions and splendour of its decoration is surpassed by few halls in England. It did not, however, please the fastidious taste of Dr. Johnson and Boswell, who pronounced it "costly but ill-contrived. Behind the hall is a circular saloon, useless, and therefore ill-contrived; the grandeur was all below. The bed-chambers were small, low, dark, and fitter for a prison than a house of

splendour. The kitchen has an opening into the gallery, by which its heat and fumes are dispersed over the house. There seems in the whole more cost than judgment."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.* The collection of works of art contains many paintings deserving minute attention, as—

Guido.—Bacchus and Ariadne. "Very pleasing in the characters and the bright cheerful effect, and carefully painted in a soft warm tone."

Luca Giordano.—The Triumph of Bacchus.

Ann. Caracci.—Orlando delivers Olympia from the sea monster by fixing an anchor in his jaws. "The subject is well suited to the vigorous turn of mind of the master." Mary Magdalene in the Desert; a pretty little cabinet picture.

Cuyp.—A large mountain-landscape. "The tone of the distance too dull and reddish."

Jodocus de Momper.—A rich mountain-landscape with the story of Naaman. "Perhaps the highest work of the master, for with strange, fantastic, and singularly-formed wooded mountains and parts illumined by the sun, which constitute the principal claim of his pictures, it combines an extraordinary size and a far more graceful execution than is usual. The figures of men and animals happily put in by Velvet Breughel."

Claude Lorraine.—The Tower on the Tiber, with the mill in a warm evening light. "A picture of fine effect of his later period. The general tone of the green pale, and the treatment broader than in his early works."

Guido.—A sleeping Cupid.

Rembrandt.—Daniel interpreting Nebuchadnezzar's dream; a composition of 11 figures; most probably by Solomon de Koninck. "In size, powerful colouring, effect, and admirable execution, the most important work I have seen of this able follower of Rembrandt."—*W.*

Bernardin von Orley.—A Holy Family with St. Elizabeth. "The delicacy and elevation of the characters, the admirable, tenderly-fused execution, render this picture one of the finest I am acquainted with by this eminent master; as is mostly the case with him, the tone is reddish in the lights and grey in the shadows."

Raphael.—Death of the Virgin, "a small picture in his early manner."

Nic. Poussin.—Rinaldo holding his Shield to Amida as a mirror; of Poussin's early time.

Nic. del Abate.—The Virgin and Child, St. John, and St. Joseph. "The influence of Correggio is very manifest in this picture of this rare master, which is painted in a warm brownish tone."

Jan Steen.—A Blind Beggar, and 2 other pictures; a clear, well-executed little picture.

Portraits, by *Lely*, of James Duke of Ormonde, of Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Albans (the supposed husband of Henrietta Maria), of the Duchess of Portsmouth, and the Duchess of York.

36 Limousin enamels, copied from Albert Dürer's designs, of the Passion of Our Lord, decorate the wardrobe.

Ad. van Utrecht.—Turkeys and other poultry; very masterly.

Jan Fyt.—Dogs and Game. "Strikingly true to nature, and painted in his own peculiar broad rich manner, and in a deep full tone."

Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Catherine Countess of Dorchester, mistress of James II., who elevated her to that rank. Her father, Sir Chas. Sedley, was one of the first to join William III. on his landing, alleging as his reason, "that as James had made his daughter a countess, the least return he could make was to assist in making Mary (James's daughter) a queen."

Van Dyck (?).—Sir Paul Rycaut, the historian of the Turks.

Jansen.—Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., 1603. "Very pleasing by truth of conception, delicacy of

execution, clearness and brightness of tone."

Quentin Matsys.—The Virgin kissing the Child; very carefully finished, not without grace. This picture is probably by Jan Matsys, the unequal son of Quentin.

Snyders.—Dead game, a swan, peacock, and deer. "The light colours brilliant and powerful; the execution very careful." Ducks pursued by a hawk; "masterly and dramatic."

In the private apartments occupying the E. wing of the house are also many good paintings:—

Carlo Dolce.—A Female Saint (Ursula or Christina) with an arrow through her neck. "Of a degree of beauty in form and expression, of a clearness in the colouring, and a delicacy of finish, which are not often found united in his works."

Giac. Bassano.—A Nativity.

Domenichino.—A Landscape. "A very beautiful composition, but more motley in the colouring and more scattered than usual."

Guercino.—The Jews celebrating the Triumph of David over Goliath; of very powerful effect.

Wilson.—Landscape; a wood with beams of light of remarkable warmth and clearness.

The kitchen is a spacious apartment, crossed by a gallery, and bearing over the chimney the appropriate motto "Waste not, want not."

The ch. and gardens are worth a visit. In the ch. are several tombs of the Curzons (one by *Rysbrack*), and over the doorway a curious sculpture of an armed rider, and a still more curious monument under the floor of the chancel, of the head of a knight and lady, in the head-dress of the period. There is a good *Inn* near the entrance to the park; also a locally-celebrated sulphur-spring and bath. From Kedleston it is a pretty walk of 10 m. to Wirksworth.]

The line between Derby and Sheffield, Masborough, and Leeds is a portion of the extensive system of the Midland Rly. Co., which was constructed under the name of the North Midland, and amalgamated in 1844 with the Midland Counties Rly. It forms one of the main arteries of communication in our island between London, Edinburgh, and the great clothing districts. In addition to its merit as a work of utility and considerable engineering skill, this line has the recommendation of passing, through a part of its course between Derby and Chesterfield, through a succession of very pretty scenery, the Derwent alone being crossed 7 times in the first 10 m. The rly., on emerging from the station and giving off the Trent branch for Nottingham, crosses the canal, from whence a good view is obtained of the town, the tall and graceful towers of All Saints and St. Alkmund's on l. From the banks of the Derwent, between which and the line are Little Chester (the ancient Derventio), rise low hills clothed to the top with hanging woods and verdant lawns, forming a charming foreground.

1 m. l. *Darley*, with its modernized Abbey (S. Evans, Esq.), occupying the site of an Augustinian Friary, founded temp. Henry I. by Robert Earl of Derby. Adjoining is Darley Hall (Misses Evans); the ch. peeps prettily out from amongst the woods. There is a large cotton-mill here belonging to the family of Evans. A little further on is *Allestree* village and Hall, the seat of T. W. Evans, Esq. The ch. has a good Norm. doorway and moulding; in the interior are monuments to the Mundys. From the opposite side of the Dale rises the spire of *Breadsall* ch., near which, at the Priory, resided Dr. Darwin, whose monument is in the ch. Northfield House is the residence of Lady Darwin.

[3 m. rt. a branch rly. to Ripley is

given off at LITTLE EATON JUNCT., 2½ m. from which on rt. is

Morley, the ch. of which place contains stained glass, said to have been brought from Dale Abbey (Rte. 7), and also monumental effigies of Hyacinth and Elizabeth Sacheverell, in the dresses of the time of the Protectorate, and a brass to Thos. Statham, 1470.

1½ m. *Coxbench Stat.*, near which on the rt. are the foundation walls of *Horsley Castle*, in a pretty dell. A little further on are the E. Eng. ch. of *Horsley* on rt., and *Holbrooke* ch. and Hall (Rev. W. Leeke) on l.

2½ m. *Kilburn Stat.*, and rt. *Kilburn Hall* (H. Hunter, Esq.).

At *Denby*, where are large pottery-works, 3½ m., the *Icknield Street* crosses the rly. Flamstead the astronomer was born in this parish in 1646. There is a curious monument in the church, of mosaic-work inlaid with gold.

5½ m. *Ripley*, a large village dependent on the numerous collieries in the vicinity. *Butterley Reservoir* is a little to the N. of this, and the celebrated *Butterley* and *Codnor Park Works* are not more than 3 m. to the rt. (Rte. 8). *Butterley Hall*, a little to the N. of the town, is the residence of J. Jessop, Esq. From *Ripley* the tourist can walk to

AMBERGATE JUNCT. 3½ m.] Crossing the Derwent, and passing *Duffield Hall* (R. Smith, Esq.), the train arrives at

Duffield, 5½ m., a pretty English village, on the rt. bank of the river. The ch., which has a beautiful tower and spire, lies between the rly. and river, some little distance before the station is reached. It is marked by features of the debased Perp. style, and contains a fine monument to Sir Roger Mynors and his lady, 1536, in which the principal figures

are recumbent; around the sides are niches with ecclesiastics. There is also one to Anthony Bradshaw, great-uncle of President Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith (p. 41). Concerning Anthony "there is a singular circumstance attending the history of this monument (which was put up by himself in the year 1600, and which gives, besides, the figures of himself and his two wives, the names and figures of their 20 children, viz., that when he had not very unreasonably concluded he should have no further addition to his olive-branches, he had three more children by the second wife, whose names and figures, consequently, do not appear on the monument with their 20 brothers and sisters." A curious tradition existed that this ch. was commenced to be built on another spot, but, as fast as the workmen laid the foundations, they were removed by the devil to where the building now stands. Vicissitude Giffard died here in 1807. Duffield Castle, of which no remains exist, was an important stronghold of the Ferrers family.

[A branch rly. of 6½ m. runs from DUFFIELD JUNCT. to Wirksworth up the valley of the Ecclesbourn, passing the stations of Hazlewood, Shotle, and Idridgehay.]

1 m. further a charming bit of landscape is gained on rt. (previous to rushing into a tunnel) at *Milford*, where the waters of the river are dammed into lakelets for the use of the cotton-mills belonging to the Strutts, which are connected by an arch thrown across the road. Makeney House is the residence of A. R. Strutt, Esq., and Milford House of E. Wilmot, Esq. On emerging into light the same pretty view is continued as far as

7½ m. *Belper*. (*Hotel: Lion*.) It is a long straggling town, reaching for a considerable distance on both sides the Derwent, and ex-

tending on the l. bank to the top of the wooded hill. It owes its present consequence to the cotton-mills established here 1776 by Messrs. Strutt, who have converted it from an inconsiderable village to a market-town second only to Derby in the county. Their mills, which are at the north end of the town, employ about 2000 persons, whose comfort and welfare are studied by their masters, who have provided for them decent dwellings at a moderate cost. The Derwent is very serviceable in turning the machinery, and for this purpose is dammed up by a large weir near the bridge. The hosiery-mills of Ward and Co., and those of Brettle and Co., are nearly the largest in the kingdom. In addition to silk and cotton hosiery, nails are made here to a great extent, as also pottery; all these manufactures being due to the coal which is worked in the neighbourhood to the E. The situation of the town, the chief part of which is on the rt. of the rly., is charming. It has a modern ch. (St. Peter's), but very little is seen in passing, for the rly. is carried through Belper at the bottom of a deep cutting, lined with massive retaining walls, and crossed by 10 bridges in the space of little more than a mile. The annals of Belper are associated with the memory of John o' Gaunt, who was a great benefactor to it, and built a chapel, now incorporated with a modern school-house; and from the discovery of foundations of a large massive building, it is believed that he must have had a residence here. On the ascending ground to W. of the town is Bridge Hill, the charming seat of G. H. Strutt, Esq., a member of the family to which Belper owes its existence, and the merits of which were properly recognised by a peerage. Pop. 9500.

The country to the W. is full of beautiful scenery, the outskirts of the more romantic districts of central Derbyshire. It is a delightful walk of 1½ m. to Depth o' Lumb, a romantic

glen watered by a small stream. The return may be prolonged through Hazlewood to Milford, making a ramble of about 6 m. Another pretty walk is to Wirksworth, 6 m., keeping along the high ground at the back of Alderwasley, from whence the pedestrian will obtain wide views over the Nottinghamshire border.

Rail to Derby, 8 m.; and Sheffield.

Distances.—Milford, 2; Ambergate, 2½; Wirksworth, 6.

On emerging from the rly. cuttings, and passing rt. the cemetery, we find the valley of the Derwent soon become more contracted, its sides steeper, and all its beauties increased. The serpentine course of the river, which renders it necessary for the rly. to cross it 4 separate times and to traverse 2 or 3 short tunnels N. of Belper; the beautiful trees which fringe it, feathering down to the water's edge; and the lawn-like meadows and luxuriant woods on the hill-sides, give this valley the appearance of a park.

"In famed Attica, such lovely dales
Are rarely seen; nor can fair Tempe boast
A charm they know not"—

sings a poet of these counties—no less an one than Lord Byron. After crossing the Derwent a 4th time, we bid adieu to that river, and keep straight on to the N.E. 10½ m. At AMBERGATE JUNCT. (Rte. 3), where the Amber flows in, the traveller gets an exquisite view of the woods of Alderwasley and Crich Chase to the l. Nor is the scenery much disfigured by the long range of limekilns erected by Geo. Stephenson for the purpose of bringing to the rly. and the Cromford Canal the limestone from the quarries at Crich by an inclined plane.

11 m., crossing the Cromford Canal, there is a pretty peep on rt. at Buckland Hollow.

14 m. *Wingfield Stat.* Immediately adjoining on rt. are the Oakerthorpe Iron-works, and 2 m. the town

of *Alfreton* (Rte. 8). On l. is the ch. of Wingfield, and 1 m., extending alongside a wooded hill, the village of South Wingfield; at the extreme end of which, most picturesquely situated on a knoll, and separated by a deep dingle from the adjoining high ground, is *Wingfield Manor-house*.

Wingfield (more correctly spelt Whinfield) Manor House is a good specimen of domestic architecture of the later part of the 15th cent., prior to which time it is not easy to find an entire house of any size of the same date of architecture. It consists of 2 enclosed courts, the largest of which looking towards the N. was devoted to state and dwelling apartments, while the latter was principally used for offices. There are some beautiful details in the N. court, particularly in an octagon window, and an arched gateway which communicated with the S. court. The Great Hall is 72 by 36 ft., and underneath it is a crypt with good pillars and groined roof, the centres of the groins being decorated with armorial bearings. "One half of the range of building to the right of the entrance into the N. court seems originally to have been used as a hall, which received light through an octagon window, and through a range of Gothic windows to the S., now broken away, and a corresponding range to the N. In the other part of this range are the portal, and the remains of the chapel, and of the great state apartments, lighted through another rich Gothic window."—*Blore*.

The original builder of Wingfield was Ralph Lord Cromwell, High Treasurer to Henry VI. It has obtained its principal interest from being at different times during 9 years the prison dwelling-house of Mary Queen of Scots under the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, husband of

"Bess of Hardwick." "Her suite of apartments, it is generally believed, was on the W. side of the N. court, and communicating with the great tower, from which she could sometimes see the approach of her friends, with whom she carried on a secret correspondence, that got many of them into trouble, and often aroused Elizabeth's jealousy and ire."—*Hall*. During the Parliamentary war Wingfield was held for the Royalists by Col. Dalby, but after a stubborn resistance was carried in an attack by Sir John Gell, whereupon the castle was ordered to be dismantled. A portion of the building is still occupied as a farmhouse. On the opposite bank is the modern residence of the Rev. I. Halton, the owner of the demesne.

The village of Wingfield is prettily situated on a long ridge overlooking the vale of the Amber, and it is a very charming walk of about 3 m. from hence to Crich Stand.

16 m., 1 m. rt., is the village of *Shirland*, where are some collieries situated on the western outcrop of the Nottinghamshire coalfield. The ch. is an interesting Perp. building, and contains an alabaster monument to the Revels, an ancient and powerful family in this neighbourhood during the 17th cent.

Continuing up the valley, the line passes l. *Ogston Hall* (G. Turbutt, Esq.), formerly the old seat of the Revels of Shirland. The Turbutt family obtained it by marriage with the sister and coheiress of William Revel. It is stated in an old legend that the arms of the Revels—an arm dexter grasping a lion's paw—were obtained through a contest in the Holy Land between Hugh de Revell and a lioness, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

[At the northern boundary of the park the Amber turns round to the

N.E., rising about 6 m. distant on Beeley Moor, and flowing through a very picturesque valley past the village of *Ashover*, and Stubbins Edge Hall (W. Milnes, Esq.). The ch. at Ashover contains a brass in memory of Ann Rolleston of Lea, 1507, daughter of Rich. Babington of Dethick; monuments to the families of Dakeyn and Babington; and a memorial stained-glass window to the family of Nodder. The ch. is of the date of the 15th cent., and has a spire 70 ft. high. In the ch.-yard at Ashover is a monument to one of the Crick family, who died aged 101; and on the opposite bank is Overton Hall (J. Bright, Esq.), a former residence of Sir Joseph Banks the naturalist. A little to the E. of the village are remains of the old Hall at Eastwood. The scenery in the neighbourhood abounds in romantic cliffs, the bases of which are covered with wood, and the pedestrian will find it worth his while to get out at Stretton Stat. and explore the vale, ascending near Ashover to Darley Moor, and descending to Matlock, a walk of 7 or 8 m.]

17½ m. *Stretton Stat.*, the name betokening its situation on the ancient Ryknield-street.

Passing through a long tunnel, the line reaches 20 m. *CLAY CROSS Stat.*, the point of junction with the Erewash Valley Rly. (Rte. 8). The numerous colliery appliances, together with the smoke from the furnaces of the Clay Cross Company, leave no doubt in the mind of the traveller that he has at length reached the manufacturing districts of North Derbyshire, which extend from here with but little intermission far into Yorkshire. The coal-mines here were commenced by Geo. Stephenson, for the purpose of supplying London with cheap fuel. The appearance of the country, however, is not effectually spoilt as it is in Staffordshire, as the collieries and works are a good deal

scattered, and thus allow, in the intervals, nature to assert its prerogative of beauty. Close to the stat. are the tower of N. Wingfield Ch., Hill House, and Tupton Hall (Mrs. Packman). Clay Cross Stat. is 4 m. from Hardwick Hall on rt.

The line now follows the course of the Rother, passing

22 m. l. *Wingerworth Hall*, the splendid domain of the Hunloke family, which on the death of the late baronet passed to the daughters of the late Lord De Lisle and Dudley. The estate was purchased from the Curzons by Nicholas Hunloke in Henry VIII.'s reign, and his grandson, while attending on James I. in his progress through Derbyshire, fell dead at the king's feet. The old Hall was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1643. The grounds extend for a considerable distance up the slopes of the hills overlooking

Chesterfield, which town the line approaches at the 24th m. (*Hotels*: Angel, Commercial).

With the exception of the ch., Chesterfield has but little interest, although it is believed by many antiquaries to have been the Roman stat. of Lutudarum. It was known at the time of the Norman Survey, but only as an insignificant place. The aspect of the town is uninviting, as is usually the case with towns depending on colliery districts, although its situation is good, and it has a fine open market-place.

The *church*, which replaced one that existed in the 11th cent., given by William II. to the cathedral of Lincoln, is a magnificent cruciform building of Perp. date, consisting of nave, aisles, choir, and transepts, from the intersection of which rises a square tower with octagonal pinnacles surmounted by a spire 230 ft. high, remarkable for its crookedness. "Whoever enters the town, either from the N. or the S., will be struck with the singular appearance of the spire, which, instead of being perpendicular,

is evidently much bent towards the W. It is singular that almost every writer who has had occasion to mention Chesterfield has called this appearance an optical deception, arising from the twisted form of the leaden planes which cover its surface. To place its real crookedness beyond a doubt, the situation of the ball was subjected to a careful measurement some years since, when it was found to deviate from the perpendicular 6 ft. towards the S., and 4 ft. 4 in. towards the W., giving its greatest angle of inclination somewhere near to the S.W. angle. Perhaps the crookedness may be the result of accident,—the effect of lightning, for example; but no record exists of any such casualty having occurred to the edifice."—*Knight's Derbyshire*. The chancel, which contains a very fine painted window representing the Ascension, Adoration, and Annunciation, is separated from the nave by a remarkable oak screen, representing figures of men bearing the emblems of the Passion, a hammer and scourge, a bundle of nails and spear, the cross and crown of thorns, together with a device representing the 5 wounds of our Saviour. The visitor should notice the timber roof and the heraldic escutcheons of the sovereigns in whose reigns the ch. was built or added to, and of those in authority in the county, who were interested in the restoration in 1843. In the S. transept is a curious apsidal Dec. chapel. The extreme length of the church is 170 ft. There are amongst others some monuments elaborately carved, to the family of Foljambe, of the dates of the 15th and 16th cents., and a modern font with beautifully sculptured figures of angels. The only other building in Chesterfield worth attention is the Grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and restored in 1845.

1 m. N. of the town is the *Castle*

Hill, the site of the old fortress. "As to the site of Chesterfield, it lies so under the Castle Hill at Tapton that when it became a place of note it would rationally be called the field of the Chester or Castle."—*Pegge*. The site overlooks the grounds of *Tapton House*, at one time noted for being the residence of George Stephenson the engineer, who took great delight in his pineries and greenhouses. Indeed, his death was hastened by his eagerness to eclipse the pines of Chatsworth, which induced him to remain too long in his forcing-houses. He died in 1848, and was buried in Trinity Ch., Chesterfield. The town is noted for being the birthplace of several local scholars and poets, and amongst others *Pegge* the antiquary.

Conveyances.—Rail to Derby, 24 m. and Sheffield, 21.

Distances.—Eckington, 7; Clay Cross, 4; Hardwick Hall, 9; Bolsover, 5½; Wingerworth, 2; Dronfield, 6.

Chesterfield gives the title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Stanhope. [It is a picturesque walk of 9 m. over the moors to Baslow, passing through the village of *Brampton*, the ch. of which has a singular monument, consisting of the bust of a female, to Matilda de Caus.

6½ m. is *Robin Hood Inn*, to rt. of which on E. Moor (1010 ft.) is a monument to Lord Nelson. The road thence descends, overlooking Chatsworth Park.]

[5½ m. on the road to Sheffield is *Dronfield Inn*: Blue Post), a small town on the Drone, famous for its church, a very fine Dec. building, with nave, aisles, and chancel. It is situated on a hill to the S. of the town, and has a beautiful spire, together with some richly-carved sedilia in the chancel, and the altar-tomb of a knight in armour. There is a grammar-school founded in the 16th centy. by Thos. Fanshawe,

an ancestor of the accomplished Sir Rich. Fanshawe, ambassador to Spain in the reign of Charles II. A chantry chapel once existed here, within the jurisdiction of the Abbey of De Bello Capite or Beauchief, which is 3¼ m. to the N. (Rte. 5). The neighbourhood of Dronfield is a busy one, and there are several foundries, scythe manufactories, and collieries adjoining the town. From hence it is 6 m. to Sheffield, passing through the village of *Norton*, where an obelisk of Cheesewring granite, together with a monument in the ch., have been raised to the memory of Chantrey the sculptor, who was born here in 1781. The house, which has been modernized and spoilt, is at Jordansthorpe, to the l. of the village, from whence Chantrey, in his early days, used to carry milk to Sheffield. *Norton ch.* contains some interesting monuments to the Blyths, two members of which family were respectively bishops of Lichfield and Salisbury, and whose old timbered residence still remains at Norton Lees, between Norton and Sheffield. Adjoining the village are Norton Hall, the beautiful seat of C. Cammell, Esq., and the Oaks (Mrs. Bagshaw).]

26 m. l. on *Whittington Moor* the Earl of Devonshire and his adherents were in the habit of meeting in a little cottage to concert the rebellion of 1688. Dr. Pegge, the antiquary, lies buried in the ch., of which he was rector. From this point the rly. makes a considerable bend to the E. towards

28 m. *Staveley*. At the large iron-works upwards of 2000 people are employed. The ironwork for the Exhibition of 1862 was cast here. The old hall at Staveley, although greatly altered and modernized, is still in existence. It was formerly the seat of the Lords of Frescheville, a family of great im-

portance in the 17th centy. The ch. contains their monuments, and a fine old stained glass window put up by Lord Frescheville in 1676. A viaduct of 5 arches, 3 in the centre being straight, while those at the 2 extremities are askew, to suit the directions of the Eckington road and the Rother, which cross each other at rt. angles, is traversed on the way to

30½ m. *Eckington Stat.*, situated near to *Renishaw*, the beautiful seat of Sir G. Sitwell, whose hanging woods cover the hills on the l. The little town of *Eckington*, about 1 m. to the W. of the stat., is very prettily situated, and contains a picturesque old ch., with good spire and chancel. Of the ancient castle only the site remains, and there is a slight trace of an earthwork, known as the Dane's Balk, to the N. of the town. Spink Hill, to the E. of the rly., is conspicuous for its Roman Catholic college and ch. *Eckington* is a busy little place, with some foundries for making scythes and sickles. The *Renishaw* furnaces are close to the stat.

[An extremely pretty excursion may be made from *Eckington* to *Worksop*, diverging to the S. for the purpose of visiting *Markland Grips*.

2½ m. *Barlborough*, in the churchyard of which there is a singular epitaph. *Barlborough Hall* (W. de *Rodes Hatfield, Esq.*) is a fine Elizabethan house, built by Sir John *Rodes*, and is remarkable for the beautiful avenue of trees by which it is approached. One of the apartments contains a magnificent stone chimney-piece, covered with figures and armorial bearings of the *Rodes* family. 3¼ m. rt. is the village of *Clown*. At 4½ m. the tourist enters the romantic dell of *Markland Grips*, than which, though on a small scale, there is nothing prettier in the county. Follow

the course of the dell to *Cresswell Crag*, and then inquire the way to *Whitwell*, from whence to *Worksop*, skirting the demesne of *Worksop Manor*, it is a little over 6 m. *Whitwell Hall*, adjoining the village, was formerly the seat of Sir *Roger Manners*, who was killed in the Parliamentary wars. A little to the l. of *Firbeck Gate*, between *Whitwell* and *Worksop*, are the ruins of *Steetley* chapel, of Norm. date. The whole of this excursion from *Eckington Stat.* to *Worksop* will be about 12 m.] Still following the course of the Rother,

34 m. at *BEIGHTON JUNCT.*, the main line of the Midland Rly. continues northward to *Rotherham*, 6 m. distant, while a branch of the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Company runs direct to

40½ m. *Sheffield* (*Hotel: Victoria, good.*) (*Handbook for Yorkshire.*)

ROUTE 3.

FROM DERBY TO BUXTON, BY MATLOCK, HADDON HALL, BAKEWELL, AND CHATSWORTH. BY RAIL.

The journey from *Derby* to *Ambergate* is described in the previous route. A branch rly. of the *Midland Co.* conveys the traveller to *Buxton*, from whence he can proceed by the same line or by the *London and North-Western* to *Stockport* and *Manchester*.

The route to *Buxton* lies through the most enchanting valleys of

Derbyshire, in which the characteristic features of the county are fully displayed. As far as Rowsley the rly. follows the course of the Derwent, and, from that point to Buxton, accompanies the Wye during the whole of its career, from its confluence to near its source. Quitting the stat., and passing the limekilns at Ambergate, it enters a narrow valley, bounded on the l. by the hanging woods of Alderwasley Park (A. F. Hurt, Esq.), famous for its oak timber, and on rt. by those of Crich Chase. By ascending the hill for a little distance, a singular and impressive view is gained.

Alderwasley (pronounced Arrowslea) originally formed part of the ancient park of Belper, and belonged successively to the families of Ferrars Earls of Lancaster, and Lowe, a descendant of whom married the ancestor of the present owner. A portion of the estate, called "Shyning Cliff," was granted by Edward I. in the following quaint rhyme:—

"I and myne
Give thee and thyne
Milnes Hay and Shyning Cliff,
While grass is green and berys ruffe."

2½ m. *Whatstandwell* Stat. (locally Watsall) Bridge (*Inn*: Bull).

[Here the pedestrian should ascend the road on the rt. to the summit of Crich Hill. The views during the ascent are lovely, embracing the valley of the Derwent, the woods and park of Alderwasley, and Lea Hurst, while to the E. opens out the extensive district of Scarsdale, backed up by the Nottinghamshire hills.

Crich Hill, 950 ft., is the western boundary of the carboniferous limestone that forms the belt of the Nottinghamshire coalfield, and extends through the largest portion of Derbyshire. It is rich not only in limestone, which is quarried and sent down the

incline to Ambergate, but in lead-ore. (Intro., p. xi.) The summit is capped by a look-out tower, known far and wide as *Crich Stand*, which, as well as the *church*, commands a splendid view over Scarsdale, the coal districts round Alfreton, and the more level county of Nottinghamshire, extending (on a clear day) as far as Lincoln Cathedral. The tourist, instead of returning by the same road, should follow one that runs along the brow of the hill, passing behind *Lea Hurst*, the beautiful Elizabethan villa of W. Nightingale, Esq., and the residence of Florence Nightingale, and emerging into the high road by a lane leading from Lea and Dethick.]

The rly. now crosses the Derwent, and, passing through a tunnel, arrives, after a very romantic course, at

5 m. *Cromford Stat.*, where the boldest scenery may be said to commence.

At 6 m. the line reaches *Matlock Bath Stat.*, where the tourist will probably put up; but he is recommended to return by rail to Cromford Stat., and thence re-enter Matlock by the road. Matlock Dale, as this portion of the vale of the Derwent is called, is a narrow, winding, and very magnificent defile, one of the grandest of the numerous ruptures of the mountain limestone occurring in Derbyshire, and but little inferior to Dovedale. From Cromford Bridge there is a good view of *Willersley Castle*, the extensive mansion of Mr. Arkwright, backed by woods and seated on a platform on the hill-side, whence a sloping lawn, sprinkled with beautiful forest-trees, sweeps down to the water's edge. The house contains, amongst other paintings, some by Wright of Derby. The gardens and grounds extending up to the rocks of Wild Cat Tor, and facing Scarthing Tor, form one of the chief sights of

Matlock. The latter are open to the public on Mondays.

Close to the bridge is *Cromford Church*, founded and partly endowed by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and containing his grave, together with a monument by Chantrey to the memory of Mrs. Arkwright and her children. A little further on are the mills of the Arkwrights, and the town of *Cromford*, now a market-town of about 1000 Inhab. This place, the cradle of the cotton manufacture, has risen into importance since 1771, when Sir R. Arkwright built a cotton-mill, the first in Derbyshire, which, with 2 others subsequently erected, still employs a large number of hands. As late as 1836 Arkwright's original water-frames were in existence. The machinery is turned by the stream of an adit for draining mines, called *Cromford Meer Sough*, whence also is derived the chief supply of water for the *Cromford Canal*, which begins near this. In addition to this, *Bonsall Brook* sets in motion several mills for grinding mineral colours, a considerable quantity of which is made here. At the entrance of the town the road to Matlock turns sharply to the rt. through a deep cleft in the rock called *Scarthing Nick*. In an instant, as by the shifting of a scene, we find ourselves in *Matlock Dale*, with *Cromford* shut out from view. The old road (bridle) has to make a considerable ascent and descent, and a wide circuit, to reach *Matlock*.

The hill called *Masson*, rising on the l., is conspicuous, as the dale is entered, while a little further another eminence, called, from a supposed resemblance to the hills near *Quebec*, "*The Heights of Abraham*," a bold mural cliff of mountain limestone, is seen. At its foot, wedged in between the hills and the river, lies

situated 100 ft. above the river. There are numerous lodging-houses and so-called museums, *alias* shops for the sale of minerals and petrifications, which are largely manufactured here, together with articles of various kinds cut out of Derbyshire spars and marbles, the staple production of the place. In addition to the inns, lodging-houses, and shops, of which the place is composed, there is a neat Gothic church. *Matlock* presents the most striking scenes in the county, of which Lord Byron says, "I can assure you there are things in Derbyshire as noble as Greece or Switzerland." He was a frequent visitor here, particularly during the time of his attachment to *Mary Chaworth*, the heiress of *Annesley*.

The mineral waters of *Matlock* are abundantly charged with carbonic acid gas; they are only lukewarm, having a temperature of 68° Fahr., and are of no great celebrity, but are used in baths situated near the principal hotels. The first primitive bath was erected in 1698. After supplying the baths the water is conducted to the petrifying or encrusting wells, receptacles in which various articles, such as birds, animals, fruits, plants, wigs, and birds' nests, are subjected to the spray from the water as it falls in dribbles over them, and in passing deposits upon them a portion of its superabundant lime, dissolved by agency of the carbonic acid with which the water is impregnated. The calcareous matter is derived from the limestone rocks through which the waters pass, and out of which the springs issue, at the height of about 100 ft. above the level of the road. As soon as the acid is dissipated by coming in contact with the atmosphere, a part of the lime falls down, and thus the *Matlock* springs have in the course of ages deposited a vast mass of porous tufa rock, enveloping plants,

6 m. *Matlock Bath* (*Hotels*: *New Bath*; *Walker's*; the *Temple*), well

mosses, leaves, and shells. This deposit has accumulated into a sort of terrace extending along the rt. bank of the Derwent, especially near the old baths. This is the same substance that encrusts the hedgehogs, chestnuts, &c., which are inaccurately said to be petrified or converted into stone. Nearly opposite the Old Bath Hotel a flotilla of pleasure-boats will be found on the Derwent. They are sometimes used by visitors to take an aquatic promenade, limited by rocks and weirs in the river-bed to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up and down, but more frequently employed to ferry them over to the l. bank of the river, to the *Lovers' Walk*, from which pleasant paths strike up in zigzags. Passing "*Dido's Cave*" (an old mine), and thence along the face of the cliff to its very summit, a new survey may be made of Matlock, and a view gained into another valley behind, bounded by the Ribber Hill. There is one path to ascend, and another to descend to the Derwent.

Among the sights of Matlock are its *Caverns*, which every stranger is expected to visit, and for which the usual charge is 1s. A toilsome walk through dirt and darkness, and a pain in the back from stooping, are in general the principal results of such an expedition. The chief of them are the Cumberland Cavern, the Rutland, the New Speedwell, the High Tor Grotto, and the Devonshire Cave, none of which are anything more than worked-out mines. When properly lighted up, however, the effects are uncommonly fine. The gorge of Matlock runs between the limestone hills in a direction nearly due N. and S. The rocky cliffs on the E. side are most precipitous, but are beautifully clothed at their base with foliage. Every isolated eminence is distinguished by a name, to which is usually appended the common appellation of Tor; thus above Willersley rises Wild Cat Tor, and fronting the new bath is Hag Tor. The *Dungeon Tor*,

or Romantic Rocks, near the Cumberland Cavern, are on the Masson side, while rising from the opposite bank is *High Tor*, the noblest of all, and remarkably rich in fossils and shells of the carboniferous formation. "In the cavern at the base of the High Tor a bed of toadstone is seen on the floor, beneath the limestone strata of which the cliff is composed, and may be traced across the river to the opposite escarpment of Masson's Hill, where it is exposed on the road-side."—*Mantell*. Agreeable walks have been carried up the steep heights on both sides of the valley; but, being for the most part private property, they are accessible only on paying a small toll. Indeed, the tourist will soon find with what ingenuity the natives of Matlock manage to make him pay "backsheesh" in the shape of sundry sixpences for the privilege of beholding their charming landscapes. Nevertheless, he should on no account omit to ascend the Heights of Abraham, and the still loftier summit of *Masson*, 800 ft. above the Derwent, and 1000 ft. above the sea-level. The view is wondrously fine from the summit, embracing the whole of the dale with the long broken line of Tors opposite, backed up by the more regular outlines of Ribber and Tansley Moor.

"Proud Masson rises rude and bleak.
And with misshapen turrets crests the Peak;
Old Matlock gapes with marble jaws beneath,
And o'er scared Derwent bends her flinty teeth."—*Darwin*.

The descent may be varied by going round by Bonsall village, and following the course of its useful stream, studded with mills which it sets in motion, to Cromford, and thence through Scarthing Nick back to the Wells.

Conveyances.—Rail to Derby and Buxton, 20 m.

Distances.—Derby, by road, 16 m.;

Ambergate, 6; Bakewell, 9; Rowsley, 5½; Wirksworth, 3; Darley Dale, 3; Cromford, 1½; Matlock Bank, 1; Chatsworth, 10; Haddon Hall, 7; Wingfield Manor, 7; Hardwick, 17; Dove Dale, 13; Tissington, 11.

Many beautiful walks, more or less distant, may be taken in the vicinity of Matlock, as—

1. To Matlock Bank and Darley Dale (p. 23).

2. To *Dethick* and *Lea*, the road to which turns up the hill at Cromford Stat., leading up a very steep ascent to the high table-land of *Dethick Moor*. There is here a fine old Perp. ch., on the S. wall of which are sculptured the arms of the Babingtons, whose hall was adjoining, and some slight portions of which are still incorporated in a farmhouse. Anthony Babington, of *Dethick*, was executed at Lincoln's Inn for high treason in 1586.

From hence the return may be over *Riber*, descending near the rly. stat.

[3. To Wirksworth by *Bonsall* and *Middleton*, returning by *Cromford*. A charming pathway leads by the side of *Harp Edge* to *Bonsall*, a very pretty and primitive village, with a small inn, betokening by its sign, "The Pig of Lead," the calling of the inhabitants. The old market-cross, of the date 1678, still remains. The ch. has been restored in very good taste; it consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire, the latter singularly ornamented. Up *Bonsall Dale* runs the road to *Via Gellia*, one of the prettiest rides in the neighbourhood of Matlock. From its name the visitor would conclude it to be a Roman road, but it was so called in compliment to the family of *Gell* of *Hopton*, through whose estate it passes. From hence follow the road up *Middleton Wood*, and ascend by *Sally Edge* to the mining village of *Middleton*, soon after passing which

the road is crossed by the *High Peak Rly.*

Wirksworth (Rte. 1) is situated very beautifully in the bottom of a deep valley, and, when viewed from the wooded hills around, presents a perfect scene of repose. (*Inns*: *George*, *Lion*). The town itself, which was long the head-quarters of the Derbyshire lead-mining interest, has nothing but its situation to recommend it. The ch. is a fine cruciform building of Perp. date, consisting of nave and side aisles, N. and S. trans., chancel, with a square and rather low tower. In the interior are memorial chapels of the *Vernons* and *Blackwalls*, a fine brass to the memory of *Maud Blackwall* (1525), and monuments of the family of *Gell* of *Hopton*, viz. *Anthony Gell*, the founder of the school and almshouses in 1583, and *Sir John Gell*, the Parliamentary General (1671); also of the families of *Lowe*, *Hurst*, &c.

Notice too in the N. aisle a singular rude antique bas-relief of the principal events in Our Saviour's life. There is a curious epitaph on the exterior wall (W. end), commemorating the good qualities of the deceased, as evinced by his affection for animals. Adjoining the ch. is the Grammar School, founded in 1576. There is a rly. to *Derby*, viâ *Duffield*.

The produce of the lead-mines in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth has of late years very much decreased; it was at one time the staple trade, for the accommodation of which the *Moot-hall* was erected by the Duchy of Lancaster in 1814. Here the *Barmote Courts* are held twice a year for the regulation of the trade. "These laws are of very high antiquity. The principal part of the county where lead-ore is found in any considerable quantity is called 'The King's Field,' and comprehends nearly all the wapentake of Wirksworth, and a considerable part of the *High Peak Headland*. The King's Field has

been from time immemorial let on lease. The lessees (of whom, when Pilkington wrote his account of Derbyshire in 1789, there were two) have each in his respective district a steward and barmaster. The steward presides as judge in the Barmote Courts, and with 24 jurymen, chosen every half-year, determines all disputes which arise respecting the working of the mines. Debts incurred in working the mines are cognizable in these courts, which meet twice a year, or oftener if need be. The office of the barmaster is principally to put miners into the possession of veins that they have discovered, and to collect the proportion of ore to which the lessee of the crown or the lord of the manor has a claim. When a miner has discovered a new vein of ore in the 'King's Field' he may acquire a title to the exclusive possession of it, provided it be not in a garden, orchard, or high road, by a proper application to the barmaster of the liberty. Should the miner neglect to work the vein, the barmaster may, after a certain time, dispose of it to any one who is willing to buy it."—*Knight*. Here is preserved the brass dish made in the reign of Henry VIII. to serve as the legal standard measure of lead ore in this district, by which the duties payable to the crown or lessee under the crown are fixed. It amounts commonly to $\frac{1}{3}$, in some cases to $\frac{1}{13}$. The vicar of Wirksworth is also entitled by custom to every fortieth dish (of 14 pints) of lead-ore raised in the parish. The hills all around are scattered over with half-ruined huts (here called coes) covering the mouths of mines now mostly abandoned, and forming a singular and characteristic feature in the scenery. The veins of lead are found in forms called in Derbyshire "Rakes," and a curious old poem on the Liberties and Customs of Wirksworth is still extant, date 1653;—

"By custom old in Wirksworth wapentake,
If any of this nation find a Rake,
Or sign or leading to the same, may set
In any ground, and there lead-ore may get;
They may make crosses, holes, and set their
stowes,
Sink shafts, build lodges, cottages, or coes "

Should the pedestrian not wish to return to Matlock, he may extend his excursion to Alderwasley, passing *Wigwell Grange*, the scene of the notorious Townley tragedy—or still further, to Belper, the road to which lies on the edge of a high table-land, and affords extensive views into Nottinghamshire. On the return to Cromford, the road passes under the *High Peak Railway*, which runs from the Cromford Canal to the Peak Forest Canal at Whalley Bridge in Cheshire. The undertaking cost nearly 200,000*l.* and did not answer as a speculation, but it is now leased in perpetuity to the London and North-Western Company. It is carried by a long inclined plane from Lea, up the high hills behind Cromford. The hill called *Cromford Moor* (now brought into cultivation), over which the road descends steeply for 2 m., was naturally a barren tract. Though poor above, it was once rich in mineral wealth, and commands from its upper part a most extensive view over the rich and well-wooded valley of the Derwent. One of the finest prospects in this neighbourhood is obtained from the top of *Stonnis*, called also "The Black Rocks," a lofty projecting promontory of gritstone, which here overlies the limestone. It is skirted at its base by the Peak Railway, and is conspicuous from its tuft of black firs. Its ascent is a favourite excursion from Matlock.

The mines in this neighbourhood are drained by adits, here called "soughs," driven for a very considerable length from the level of the Derwent, through the solid rock. One, called *Cromford Sough*, ex-

tends to Wirksworth, and cost 30,000*l.*; it is of less value in relieving of water the Wirksworth mines, than for turning the cotton-mills at Cromford. The Wirksworth Meer Sough, E. of that town, drains a large district, and is nearly 3 m. long. The mines of this county were worked by the Romans, as is proved by the discovery, on Cromford Moor, of a pig of lead inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian, now in the British Museum. At the foot of the hill, and stretching some way up it, with its stone houses, lies Cromford (p. 19).]

Quitting Matlock Bath, the rly. burrows under the High Tor, and, crossing the Derwent, arrives at 7 m. *Matlock Bridge Station*. The scenery here would probably be preferred by many to that of Matlock Bath, from its more open character, the old village of Matlock, as primitive as the other is fashionable, being situated at the convergence of two valleys descending from Tansley Moor to join the widening dale of Derwent. Five turnpike-roads join each other at the bridge, viz. to Bakewell, Ambergate, Stretton, Winster, and Chesterfield.

Matlock Bank, which lies to the N. of, and opposite the village, has of late years obtained a notoriety for its hydropathic establishments, a better situation for which could not be obtained. Smedley's convalescent institution is a most imposing-looking building, and certainly will not lack the desideratum of fresh air.

The ch., which has a fine pinnacled tower, is placed on a cliff of curiously striated limestone, called Church Tor; behind it once lay a cromlech, resembling the Logan stone of Cornwall, but it was broken up a good many years ago to make fences. In the interior of the ch. memorial funeral garlands, at one

time common in Derbyshire, may still be seen hanging. The visitor should notice the roof, which is ornamented with paintings representing Scripture scenes.

After leaving Matlock Dale, the scenery of the valley of the Derwent becomes comparatively tame, though the country is rich in pasture-land and timber. The rly. runs through Darley Dale to the village of *Darley*, 9 m., passing on l., at some little distance, the isolated *Oker Hill*, surmounted by two trees, respecting which the following tradition exists—

"'Tis said that on the brow of yon fair hill
Two brothers clomb, and, turning face from
face,
Nor one more look exchanging, grief to still
Or feed, each planted on that lofty place
A chosen tree. Then, eager to fulfil
Their courses, like two new-born rivers,
they
In opposite directions urged their way
Down from the far-seen mount. No blast
might kill
Or blight that fond memorial. The trees
grew,
And now entwine their arms; but ne'er
again
Embraced those brothers upon earth's wide
plain,
Nor aught of mutual joy or sorrow knew,
Until their spirits mingled in the sea
That to itself takes all—Eternity!"

Wordsworth.

A pretty glen joins Darley Dale, a little to the right of the stat., at the entrance to which is a village of the euphonious name of *Toadholes*, where there is a flax factory. This, however, is really a corruption of Two-dales. The ch. yard of Darley contains a yew-tree 33 ft. in girth. In the ch., which is of mixed styles, is a monument to John of Darley, killed in the Holy Wars. To the l. of the rly. is Wensley village and ch., at the opening of a valley leading to Winster.

On rt is *Stancliffe Hall*, the residence of Joseph Whitworth, Esq. (inventor of the Whitworth rifled

artillery), in the grounds of which are some remarkably picturesque stone-quarries, which supplied the material for the building of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

At 11½ m. *Rowsley Stat.* the Derwent is joined by the Wye. Here is a very comfortable and pretty inn, with gables and mullions of the 16th and early part of the 17th centy., the Peacock (the crest of the Duke of Rutland, to whom it belongs). It is a good house to stay at for fishing quarters, and convenient for visiting Chatsworth, 3 m., from which place there is an omnibus passing the pretty ch. and parsonage of Beely, close to Chatsworth Lodge. By staying at the inn, the angler can obtain permission to fish a considerable stretch of the Wye and Derwent, which abound in grayling and trout, about 1lb. in weight. The waters of these rivers are very clear, and he should bear in mind the necessity of having very finetackle and a short line. *Rowsley ch.* (modern) contains a recumbent effigy by Calder Marshall, of Chelaston stone, of the 1st Lady John Manners and her child. A chapel on the N. side of the ch. was added for this monument, the whole conception of which is very beautiful.

[The antiquary should make Rowsley his point of departure for *Stanton*, 2 m., and the interesting early remains in the neighbourhood. The village lies on exceedingly high ground, overlooking the valley of the Wye, and adjoining it is Stanton Park, the seat of W. P. Thornhill, Esq., M.P. The whole of the district known as Stanton Moor (now, however, planted), lying between Stanton and Winster, together with the elevated tract of country extending westward to Youlgreave, Middleton, and Hartington, is remarkable for the number of early rock remains and tumuli, together with singular and fantastic groups of rocks heaped

one above the other. Immediately to the S. of Stanton are the King's Stone; the *Nine Ladies*, a circle of upright stones, about 35 ft. in diameter; the Heart Stone; the Gorse Stone; the Cork Stone; and a little to the W., separated by a thick wood, the *Andle Stone*, which is 15 ft. in height. About ½ m. to the S. of this last are the *Rowtor Rocks*, a very remarkable group of fragments of millstone grit, worn away by the weather into fantastic shapes, with caves and passages between them. On the summit of Bradley Rocks is a rocking stone, mentioned by Camden. "In those parts also, near a village called Byrch-over, is a large rock, and upon it are two tottering stones; the one is 4 yards in height and 12 yards about, and yet rests on a point so equally poised that one may move it with a finger." At Cratcliff, or *Carcliff Tor*, the other side the turnpike-road, is a small cave called the Hermitage, containing a crucifix carved in relief in a recess of the rock (probably early part of the 14th centy.). Close to it is Robin Hood's Stride, or Graned Tor, on Hartle Moor; this is also called *Mock Beggar's Hall*, and is a rocky mass, surmounted on either side by two projecting knobs, which have been compared to chimneys.

Youlgreave, 3 m. from Rowsley, is a pretty village, overlooking the little river Bradford, and has an interesting Perp. ch. containing a very ancient font with chrismatory attached. The annals of the parish contain an account of a very heavy fall of snow in the 16th century. In the vicinity is Lomberdale, the seat of the late Mr. Thomas Bateman. Proceeding westward, the antiquary will pass Bee Low, and in about 4 m. will arrive at

Arbelows, or *Arborlow*, a very large and perfect circle of prostrate stones

surrounded by a ditch and a high rampart, and connected by a serpentine ridge of earth with a large barrow 350 yards distant, called *Bunker's Hill*, or *Gib Hill*. This was opened in 1848, by Mr. Thomas Bateman, who found in it a rectangular cist, containing an urn and burnt bones. Previous to this discovery, celts, a javelin-point, and a fibula of iron had been dug out of this barrow. Rather singularly, the place of interment at *Gib Hill* was found to be at the top of the mound, and was only revealed by accident, in consequence of its falling in, owing to excavations at the base. At *Kenslow*, between this and *Hartington*, excavations revealed a skeleton, some *Kimmeridge* coal, and some iron knives. In *Parcelly Hay Barrow* the skeleton was found in a sitting posture, and in unusually good preservation. The very common appellation of "Low," such as *Arbor Low*, *Bee Low*, *Hadlow*, &c., is derived from the Saxon word *Hlœw*, or *Hlaw*, defined by *Bosworth* as anything that covers—hence a small hill or barrow. Most of the tumuli in this district were opened at various times by Mr. Bateman, who always found traces of interment. A valuable collection of articles discovered in these barrows is still preserved at *Lombardale*. In the neighbourhood of *Youlgreave* are the scanty remains of *Fulwood's Castle*, a mansion of the 17th cent., which belonged to the *Fulwoods*, a family remarkable for its adhesion to the Royalist side in the time of *Charles I.* From them *Fulwood's Rents* in *Holborn* take their name. A rock overlooking *Bradford Dale* is still pointed out as *Fulwood's Rock*.

The vale of the *Derwent* is now altogether left to the rt., the rly. taking a rather abrupt turn to the N.W., and following the bank of the *Wye* to

15 m. *Bakewell* (*Hotel: Rutland [Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staff.]*)

Arms—a good, comfortable inn, much frequented by anglers, who, by staying here, can obtain tickets for fishing a long extent of the *Wye*). This little town is chiefly remarkable for its charming situation, on a slope descending to the margin of the *Wye*, in a beautiful district of rich pastures and wood. It is also ancient, called by the Saxons "*Badecanwylla*," and *Mainwaring* tells us that *Edward the Elder* made a burrough of it."

The church, finely placed on the height above, was repaired in 1841, and its octagonal tower and spire rebuilt, the former one being in danger of tumbling. During the excavations for the restoration a number of tombs and coffin-lids, considered to be of Saxon date at the time, were discovered. Some of them are in the ch., and others in Mr. Bateman's museum at *Lombardale*. The most ancient portion is the W. end, which is early Norm. with square piers, and has an interesting triple recessed doorway with figures; "and above it an arcade with zigzag work, in part cut away to admit the insertion of a sharp-pointed window, with early Perp. tracery." Previous to the restoration the whole nave was Norm., which was ruthlessly destroyed save the specimen at the W. end. The chancel and S. transept are E. E.; another portion is Perp., while in the nave are 4 arches, built by the churchwardens. In the chancel is a plain altar-tomb of marble, with carved sides, to *Sir John Vernon*, 1477; in the S. trans. some curious monuments of the *Manners* family, who were buried here before their accession to the *Belvoir* estates; a large marble tomb to *Sir George Vernon* and his two wives; to his daughter and heiress *Dorothea*, and her husband, *Sir John Manners*, with whom she eloped from *Had-*

don; and to Sir George Manners, their son, 1623, erected by his wife. This last is a large well-preserved structure of marble, coloured and slightly gilt, with their effigies and those of their children. In 1841 an exhumation was made in Bake-well ch., when the coffins of all the deceased were found in good preservation. In the vestry is the marble effigy of Sir Thomas Wendesley, killed in the battle of Shrewsbury; and against one of the piers, originally in the chantry of the Holy Cross, a curious small mural monument to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, 1366, and Avena his wife, 1385; his armour and the lady's head-dress deserve notice. There are also an elaborately sculptured font and a good memorial window, in memory of the late Mr. Alcard, of Burton Closes, and some stained glass in the S. end. The bells, 8 in number, are all inscribed with rhymes composed by a local poet. In the ch.-yard is a fragment of a very ancient stone cross, with sculptured figures and patterns, supposed to illustrate the principal events in the life and death of Christ. The curious in epitaphs will be pleased with one to the memory of the clerk—

"The vocal powers, here let us mark,
Of Philip, our late parish clerk;
In church, none ever heard a layman,
With a clearer voice say, Amen.
Oh! now with Hallelujah's sound,
Little he'll make the roof resound.
The choir lament his choral tones,
The town, so soon lie here his bones.
Sleep, undisturbed, within this peaceful
shrine,
Till angels wake thee with such tones as
thine."

Also an inscription in the interior of the ch. to John Dale, barber-surgeon, who was buried here with his two wives—

"A period's come to all their toylsome
lives,
Tae good man's quiet;—still are both his
wives."

Opposite the inn are the baths, supplied from a cold chalybeate spring, with gardens and a news-room attached. This spring has for ages been used as a bath and medicine. The town also contains a grammar-school, founded in 1637 by Lady Grace Manners, an hospital adjoining it founded by Sir John Manners in the same centy., and a cotton-mill, originally set up by Arkwright. In the neighbourhood are Burton Closes (Mrs. Allcard), East Lodge (W. Unthank, Esq.), Castle Hill (W. Nesfield, Esq.), Holm House, &c.

Distances.—Buxton, by road 12 m., by rail 11; Matlock, 9; Ashbourne, 16; Dovedale, 16; Stony Middleton, 5; Castleton, 14, and by Middleton 16; Chatsworth, 4, by Edensor 3; Haddon, 2.

The road to Haddon descends the rt. bank of the Wye, but it is a pleasanter though much more circuitous route to keep close to the river in the meadows. *Haddon Hall* is beautifully situated, overlooking the Wye (here crossed by a picturesque bridge), and, with its towers and battlements peering out from the rich woods, has been ever a fertile subject for the painter. This venerable edifice, an ancient seat of the Dukes of Rutland, though the chief residence of that family down to the beginning of the last century, is an admirable specimen of the baronial dwellings of the nobility of England in the 15th and 16th cents., and all the more so from its not having been adapted to the exigencies of modern comfort. Though no longer inhabited, it is in perfect preservation, not a pane of glass being broken. While capable of being defended, it was by no means intended for a castle or place of strength; and it is probable that no part of it (except a portion of the gateway, perhaps temp. Edward III.)

is older than the time of Edward IV., at which time the nobles had ceased to build fortresses for homes. The keys are kept at the pretty little cottage across the bridge.

The low entrance-gateway leads up steps into a paved court, on one side of which, in what is called the Chaplain's Room, which may have been a guard-room, are shown some pewter plates and dishes, with buff jerkins and jackboots of the time of the civil wars.

In the S.W. angle is the chapel, which has a nave and aisles, and contains some painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, of the date 1427. In the S. aisle are seats for the servants, and the plate chest. The great hall, with its dais, music gallery, and large lateral fireplace, stands between the upper and lower courts, and is interesting as the scene of baronial festivities in ancient days, and in 1866 of the banquet given to the members of the British Association during the Nottingham meeting. In the porch is placed a Roman altar, dug up in the neighbourhood some years ago, the reading of which, according to Camden, is as follows :

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACE
OSITTIVS
CÆCILIAN.
PRÆFECT.
TRO : : : :
V. S.

Over the doorway are the arms of the Vernons, and Fulco de Pembridge, Lord of Tonge, in Shropshire. Notice, in the great hall, the gallery decorated with antlers, and the ingenious apparatus for punishing the churlish drinker, whose courage failed him at the toasts or the quantity of liquor prescribed. This apartment

communicates directly and conveniently with the kitchen, in which are two hospitable-looking fireplaces, fitted for several ranges of spits, and an enormous chopping-block. The cellars and buttery are near, the doors of both being provided with hatches, through which the viands and liquors were distributed to retainers and hangers-on, and transmitted to the table of the dais. There is also a smaller dining-room or withdrawing-room, with a coved ceiling. It is entered by a flight of steps, formed each of a solid log, and is a low room with bow windows, interesting on account of its oak panelling; three of the compartments bear heads in relief of Henry VII.; his queen, Elizabeth of York; and, it is said, Will Somers, the jester. The other carvings are coats of arms of the Peverels and Avenels (the earliest possessors of Haddon after the Conquest), and the boar's head of the Vernons, who held it from the time of Richard I. to that of Elizabeth. The last of the male line was the celebrated Sir George Vernon, called "The King of the Peak," on account of his splendour and hospitality. His arms and initials, with the date 1545, are over the fireplace. Several of the rooms retain their ancient tapestry hanging on the walls. Those of the earl's bedchamber, adjoining the small gallery, bear a curious representation of a boar-hunt, the men in the costume of the 16th centy., and the dogs protected by a species of leather armour laced over their bodies, and ornamented with studs. The tapestry covers and conceals the doors, but, in order to prevent the necessity of lifting it up in order to pass, iron hooks are provided at the sides, by which it could be held back.

The long gallery is of the time of Elizabeth, judging from the style of its decorations, the panelled walls,

and the bow window, in which are the Rutland shield of 25 quarterings, and, round the frieze, the boar's head of Vernon, the peacock of Manners, and other animal devices. From this room the garden is well seen, divided into terraces, fenced with antique stone balustrades, but no longer kept in order. Here is the door leading to the terrace (itself one of the most picturesque sights at Haddon), by which the fair Dorothy Vernon, the heiress of these estates, eloped on a ball-night with her lover, Sir John Manners. With this doorway the *habitués* of our water-colour exhibitions must be tolerably familiar. In the adjoining ante-room are portraits of Elizabeth, Charles I., Prince Rupert, and Eugene, after Vandyck. The chimney-piece of the state-room is ornamented with a representation, in stucco, of Orpheus charming the beasts. Here is a large old looking-glass, and the state bed, the hangings of which were worked by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Lord Ros, and wife of Sir Robert Manners. Adjoining this apartment is another containing some Gobelin tapestry. On the N. gateway is a curious instrument, fixed obliquely against the walls, and designed, it is said, for stretching and stringing crossbows. Here remain also the racks for hanging up the bows and arrows.

The arch of this gateway is the segment of a circle, or rather it is a slovenly-constructed slightly-pointed circle, and not older than the 15th centy. Haddon is certainly a most interesting building, and should by no means be left unseen. A large part of the park was enclosed about 100 years ago, but the meadows around the hall preserve their park-like character.

[CHATSWORTH is very conveniently visited from Bakewell. The carriage-

road through Pilsley makes a circuit of 4 m., but there is a direct bridle or foot path, stretching up the hill, called Bow Cross, a little to the rt. of the rly. stat., and through the woods, which leads to the house in a little under 3 m. The summit of Bow Cross commands a splendid view, and the road descends thence by the side of Edensor ch. into the park. The old ch. was a very picturesque building, with battlements carried round the aisles and porch; but a new one has been erected on its site by the Duke of Devonshire. The interior contains several Cavendish monuments, one of which has the figure of a recumbent skeleton; also a brass to John Beton, a servant of Mary Queen of Scots. Edensor is one of those villages which derive, from the vicinity of a noble and generous landlord, advantages denied to those more remote from such observation. The cottages are particularly tasty, and more like villas than peasants' dwellings.

Admittance to Chatsworth House and grounds is liberally given to all persons every day in the week (except Sunday), between the hours of 11 and 5, except on Saturdays, when nobody is admitted after 1 P.M. The park is open on Sundays.

At the park gates (on the Bakewell side), about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the house, is the Edensor Hotel, a very comfortable hostelry.

Chatsworth, "a house really large, neat, and admirable," as old Camden says of its predecessor, the superb seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and not inappropriately styled "The Palace of the Peak," was originally a square Palladian building with central court, erected by the 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Devonshire, in the reign of William III. To this a long wing was added by the late Duke, under

the direction of Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. Truth compels us to say that, however much this wing may add to the capacity of the house, it takes away from its architectural character, which was one of dignified uniformity. The proper way to have enlarged Chatsworth would have been by appending a second court of the same shape, size, and features as the first. It stands on a gently-sloping bank, near the margin of the "discretely flowing Derwent," which runs through the midst of the beautiful park. A velvet lawn reaches to the water's brink, scattered over with trees sheltering the lordly mansion, yet allowing the most pleasing glimpses as you approach it, through the intervals between them, or underneath their branches. The first peep of the house seen among the trees coming from Edensor is very pleasing. The river is crossed by a stone bridge, ornamented with statues by *Cibber*, who was much employed in peopling the park and its groves with stone deities, nymphs, &c. He has recorded in his note-book, that "for 2 statues, as big as life, I had 35*l.* apiece, and all charges borne; and at this rate I shall endeavour to serve a nobleman in freestone."

Near the bridge is a small moated tower, called Mary's Bower, from a tradition that the Queen of Scots passed much of her time here, and cultivated a small garden on its summit. In the courtyard, beyond the entrance gateway, the way to which is lined with tulip-trees, stands a beautiful weeping ash, transported in 1830, a full-grown tree 40 years old, from Derby, a distance of 24 m. In order to admit the passage of so huge a mass of branches and roots, with earth adhering to them, the turnpike gates on the road had to be taken down. The tree is in the most vigorous condition, at least 25ft. high, and the circumference

of its pendent branches about 30 yards.

It would be tedious, and not very profitable to the reader, to enumerate room by room all the treasures of this superb palace, some of the windows of which, towards the front, though of large dimensions, are glazed with no more than two panes of plate glass, while the sills are of white marble, and the external frames are gilt. Its interior is distinguished by the lavish expenditure of marble, not only of the native Derbyshire varieties, of which the finest existing specimens in pillars, pedestals, slabs, tables, &c., are to be seen here, but also of foreign marbles, porphyries, &c., from Sweden, Russia, and Italy. Chatsworth also displays to the fullest extent the skill of *Grinling Gibbons* and his followers in the elaborate borders, wreaths, festoons, &c., with which the state apartments are profusely decorated. "All the wood-carving in England fades away before that of Gibbons at Chatsworth. The birds seem to live, the foliage to shoot, and the flowers to expand beneath your eye. The most marvellous work of all is a net of game; you imagine at the first glance that the gamekeeper has hung up his day's sport on the wall, and that some of the birds are still in their death flutter. There is no instance of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species. In the great antechamber are several dead fowl over the chimney, finely executed, and, over a closet-door, a pen, not distinguishable from a real feather. When Gibbons had finished his work in this palace, he presented the Duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a model of his own head — all preserved here." — *Walpole*. He was assisted in these works by *Watson*, a Derbyshire artist of

talent, but the design and the spirit thrown into the whole probably belonged to the presiding master. Several of the apartments, including the chapel, are covered with paintings by *Verrio*, *Laguerre*, and *Sir James Thornhill*, in the shapes of heathen deities, allegorics, apotheoses, composed of heaps of figures which seem ready to fall on your head.

"On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and
Laguerre."

The following is a brief summary of the principal objects of notice in the various apartments.

The Sub-Hall.—Tesselated pavement of the corridor; and painted ceiling, after *Guido's Aurora*.

The Great Hall.—Paintings by *Verrio* and *Laguerre*, representing scenes in the life of Julius Cæsar; the ceiling being occupied by his Apotheosis. Here is an enormously large encrinital marble slab, also bronze busts from the Exhibition of 1862. From the Great Hall, a corridor containing Swiss views leads to the *Chapel*, at the S.W. of the building. The altarpiece here is *Verrio's* best work—subject 'The Incredulity of Thomas.' The statues of Faith and Hope on either side of it are by *Gabriel Cibber*, who was much employed here, and the carving by *Gibbons*. The side walls are adorned with paintings from the life of our Saviour. Notice two curious paintings on glass, and the altar, an oval table of malachite. Another corridor leads from the chapel, containing Egyptian sculptures, to the Sketch Gallery, the walls of which are hung with drawings by old masters, framed and glazed, including many precious works; a part of this collection was once in the possession of Sir Peter Lely and Charles I.

The collection includes 4 by *Michael Angelo* (2 sketches of figures for the Sistine Chapel); *Leonardo da Vinci*; *Raphael* (a slight sketch of the figure of Paul preaching at Athens, &c.); *Correggio*; *Titian* (his own portrait); *H. Holbein*, portraits of Henry VII. and VIII., half life-size; besides others, by *Julio Romano*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Perino della Vaga*, *Andrea del Sarto*, *Albert Dürer*, and *Vandyck's* sketch-book during his travels in Italy. In the *South Picture Gallery* are many beautiful paintings, such as a sea-piece by *Vandervelde*; *Titian*, St. John in the Wilderness; *Leonardo da Vinci* (perhaps *Luini*), the Infant Saviour with fruit, the upraised hand of which is very sweetly executed; *Jean Mabuse*, the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple (a Gothic church), the priests in the costume of bishops of the 16th cent., with mitres; in the foreground Anna and Joachim; a curious picture somewhat damaged. *John Van Eyck*, Consecration of Thomas à Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the clergy, the laity, and King Henry II., "The proportions of the figures are rather more slender than usual in Van Eyck, heads spirited, flesh of a brownish tone. The other colours, draperies, &c., of the richest and most glowing tints, especially the dark red robe of the bishop on the rt. hand, with golden embroidery. This picture has the oldest date (1421) of any known of Van Eyck." *Holbein*, a man with a flower in his hand; *Murillo*, a Holy Family, the child in the cradle, St. Joseph at work; *Granet* (a modern French painter), the Convent Chapel, monks at their devotions—a wonderful effect of evening light. Others by *Albert Durer*, *N. Poussin*; Woman taken in Adultery, *P. Veronese*; *Ophelia*, *Severn*.

The *State Rooms*, which extend along the S. front, and command

an exquisite view, are profusely decorated with carvings by *Gibbons*, whose celebrated lace cravat hangs in the first room. The equally celebrated pen has been broken. They contain, amongst other things, the coronation thrones of George III. and William IV., which were perquisites of the office of Lord Chamberlain, held on these occasions by Dukes of Devonshire. The Music-room has a collection of minerals and curious inlaid cabinets, and the State Drawing-room some copies of *Raphael's* cartoons and gobelin tapestry. In the old State Drawing-room is a malachite clock, presented by the Emperor of Russia, and the rosary of Henry VIII. The carved game and net of *Gibbons* in this room are particularly beautiful. In the private Drawing-room (not shown) is a beautiful copy, by *Bartolini*, of the Venus de Medicis, and the following paintings by old masters:—*Mary Queen of Scots*, *Zuccherò*; *Charles I.*, *Jansen*; *Duke of Albemarle*, *Lely*; *Henry VIII.*, *Holbein*; *Philip II.*, *Titian*; a Venetian Admiral, *Tintoretto*; the Archbishop of Spalatro; *Georgiana*, Duchess of Devonshire, with her child on her lap, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. "Her face, which is seen in profile, is equally handsome and intelligent; the colouring remarkably warm, clear, and harmonious." There are some other portraits in the state apartments, as *James Butler*, 2nd Duke of Ormond, by *Kneller*; *Richard Boyle*, Earl of Burlington, by *Knapton*; *William*, 1st Duke of Devonshire, by *Kneller* (or *Riley*, 1707); *George IV.*, by *Lawrence*.

In the *Billiard*, or *Red Velvet Room*, are chiefly modern paintings by English artists. It contains *Landseer's* celebrated Bolton Abbey; *Collins*, Boy opening the Gate; *Newton*, a Scene from Gil Blas.

The ceiling is painted by *Thornhill*.

Certain of the apartments are called *Queen Mary's*, not because she actually occupied them, but because they contain portions of the furniture from the rooms in the old house (long since pulled down) occupied by her when Lord Shrewsbury was allowed to remove hither with his prisoner from Sheffield Manor, Wingfield, or Hardwick. These short visits occurred in 1570, 1573, 1577, 1578, and in 1581. Lord Burleigh commends Chatsworth as "a very mete howse for good preservation of his charge, having no towre of resort, wher any ambushes might lye."

Hobbes, the philosopher, resided for some time in the old house, as tutor to the Earl of Devonshire, 1613. He wrote here his work '*De Mirabilibus Pecci*.' The *New Staircase*, built by Sir J. Wyattville, is far more striking than the old, called the Grand Stairs. The *Library* (not shown) is a noble apartment, decorated with pillars of rosewood marble, and black and grey marble, from Ashford; also with two vases of grey Siberian jasper, gifts of the Emperor Nicholas; it contains a highly valuable collection of rare books, including many from the Duke of Roxburgh's library. Here are the oldest Florentine Homer, on vellum; rare editions printed by Caxton; and many ancient MSS. with beautiful miniatures; among them a missal of King Henry VII., given by his daughter Margaret, Queen of Scotland, to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, with paintings executed probably by Flemish artists, scholars of *Van Eyck*. There is also the "*Liber Veritatis*," or sketch-book of *Claude Lorraine*, in which he entered outlines, often very slight ones, of his great pictures.

The *New Dining-room*, a noble room with a coved roof, contains the following portraits by *Vandyck*: the Earl of Devonshire; "except

that the position of the legs is not happy, a picture of much delicacy and elegance." His Countess, "extremely pleasing; the attitude of walking gives the figure much animation." Jane, daughter of Arthur Goodwin: "The brightness of the tone, and the delicacy of the treatment, give a great charm to this picture." Joanna of Blois, afterwards Lady Rich: "To my mind, one of the most beautiful of *Vandyck's* female portraits, and wonderfully charming: the clear, powerful colouring, the bright shining tone of the flesh, and the careful execution in all the parts, give reason to believe that it was painted rather before his settling in England." Arthur Goodwin: "The countenance is very pleasing, and the execution extremely true to nature: the colouring less forcible than usual, but in a delicate clear tone, date 1639." *Gerard Honthorst*: the Countess of Devonshire, with her two sons and daughters: "Compared with *Vandyck*, the arrangement is rather too inartificial, and the space not sufficiently filled; otherwise it is very spirited and carefully painted, and the colouring is fine and clear."—*W.* The portals at either end of this room are adorned with pillars of African and red breccia; the two chimney-pieces, which cost 1000 guineas apiece, are of Carrara marble by *Westmacott* the younger, and *Sevier*; the side-tables are made of hornblende, porphyritic syenite, and Siberian jasper.

The *New Sculpture Gallery*, a noble hall, lighted from above, is filled with works for the most part by modern artists of various countries, including several of the best statues by *Canova*; and foremost among them, the sitting statue of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon, a combination of ease and dignity, finished with the utmost care; the idea is from the antique statue

of *Agrippina*; it is a splendid achievement of the chisel.

A colossal bust of Napoleon.

Endymion asleep, watched by his Dog: "The task of representing all the limbs dissolved in repose is peculiarly adapted to *Canova's* genius, so that this is a work of the greatest softness, and of the highest finish of the marble." Hebe pouring water from a Vase, one of *Canova's* best works.

Thorwaldsen, Venus with the Apple: "The graceful action peculiar to this artist, the natural beauty and healthful fulness of the forms, make this work very pleasing." Bust of Card. Gonsalvi: "The fine sensible features are given with great spirit, and the workmanship is highly finished."

Bas-reliefs of Morning and Night.

The Filatrice, or Spinning Girl, by *Schadow*, a Prussian, is an elegant figure.

Castor and Pollux, bas-relief. The Quoit Player (*Discobolus*), by *Kessels*, a Belgian, is true to nature, and original in conception: "Very spirited and carefully executed in all the parts, according to the model." The pedestal is inlaid with Swedish porphyry from *Elfdalen*.

Cupid taking a thorn from Venus's foot; carefully executed, but with little meaning in its composition. *Taddolini*,—Ganymede caressing the Eagle; a pretty and well-executed work. *Bartolini*, a Bacchante. *Gibson*, Mars and Cupid. *Westmacott* the younger, a Cymbal Player, and on the pedestal a bas-relief of Bacchante; both very spirited; *Thorwaldsen*, bas-relief of Night and Morning. The enumeration of the other sculptures, rich vases, marble slabs, pillars, pedestals, and mosaics, would fill a small volume. In the centre of the gallery stands a large granite basin, worked at Berlin, by *Cantian*, out of one of those remarkable boulder-stones which strew the sandy

flats of Prussia, and worth notice from its size and finish. A vase of white marble contains the modelling-stick, chisel, pen, and glove, last used by Canova. A vase of fluor spar, a table formed of slabs of Labrador felspar, found near St. Petersburg, where there is no such rock *in situ*, and a table of white marble from the columns of the temple on Cape Colonna, also deserve notice. A copy of the Grand Mosaic discovered at Pompeii, of the battle of Darius.

There are many rooms not shown in this vast mansion. The kitchen is an apartment of lofty dimensions, exceedingly well arranged, and the spits turned by a water-wheel. The cellars are spacious, and contain 12 ale-casks, called the Apostles, given by William III. to the first Duke. Besides the various treasures enumerated above, the Duke has one of the finest private cabinets of minerals in Britain, including all the most rare specimens that Derbyshire produces; and among the precious gems, an emerald purchased from Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, which in size and uniform depth of colour is scarcely to be surpassed.

The W. lodge is filled with curious fragments of ancient sculpture and terracotta from Greece, &c.

We pass out of the Sculpture Gallery into the Orangery, and thence into the *Gardens*, which include 80 acres of mown lawn; they are laid out in the antique formal style, and ornamented with statues, vases, pillars, &c.

A lofty wall, heated from within, and lined with glass, is covered with delicate plants, as casuarinæ, acacias, &c., and higher up there is a most magnificent Wisteria. Near the Italian Garden in front of the house is a vigorous young oak, planted by Queen Victoria when she visited Chatsworth in 1832. Passing through a curious gate formed by a single massive stone moving on a pivot, the visitor en-

ters the grounds appropriated to azaleas and rhododendrons; of the latter not less than 40,000 ornament the grounds.

The *Arboretum*, a plantation of different kinds of trees from various parts of the globe, as far as they can be naturalised in this climate, occupies 40 acres on the slope of the hill. There are hothouses in the Kitchen Garden (for which an order is required) for forcing fruit, besides graperies, cherry and strawberry houses.

From the slope of the hill, nearly behind the house, descends a colossal flight of steps, surmounted by a Temple, from every part of which, on opening a valve, gush forth copious streams of water, so as to form, in descending the flight, a long artificial cascade, disappearing into the ground at the bottom. A more pleasing object than this is the Fountain, a very lofty jet-d'eau, rising from the centre of a long sheet of water, sheltered on either side by a shady screen of limes, to a height of 267 feet. There is also a curious conceit in the form of a willow, made of metal, every branch of which is a pipe, and which can be made to deluge the unwary trespasser. These are all supplied with water from a reservoir on the hill-top of 6 acres, situated near the Hunting Tower, a tall square building with 4 turrets conspicuous far and near, and marked by a flag on the summit when the Duke is at home. These stately avenues, lawns, and waterworks, remind, on a smaller scale, of those of Versailles and St. Cloud. The waterworks belong to Old Chatsworth, but the horticultural and arboricultural achievements were carried out by the late Duke under the late Sir Joseph Paxton's superintendence.

The *Conservatory*, the wonder of Chatsworth and the most extensive

in the world, except that at Kew, is approached through an avenue of rocks, not a mere puny pile of stones, but an immense combination of huge blocks, so skilfully composed as to imitate a natural ravine or gorge, such as occurs in the Saxon Switzerland, near Dresden. The carriage-road—for the conservatory is so large as to be entered and traversed by carriages—is so contrived that nothing is seen till the visitor reaches the threshold and the folding gates are thrown open. This palace of glass consists of coved sides, surmounted by a semicircular arcade, supported on slender iron pillars, having arched projections at both ends. It is 276 ft. long, 126 ft. wide, and 65 ft. high, and covers nearly an acre of ground. It contains 40 m. of sash bars, made at the rate of 2000 ft. a day, by a machine designed by Sir Joseph Paxton. The framework is of wood, the arches formed of bent deal planks, applied together by iron fastenings; the panes of glass are disposed obliquely, in alternate ridges and furrows, like the folds of a fan or the plaits of a frill, so as to throw off the hail. A gallery runs round it, from whence you can look down upon a forest of tropical foliage, palms and cedars, pines and ferns. In one corner a pile of artificial rock serves for the growth of ferns, orchidaceæ, and cactaceæ, while it conceals the staircase leading to the gallery. 8 large furnaces heat this house through pipes 7 m. long, which alone cost 1500*l.* They are supplied with fuel by a subterranean tramway, through a tunnel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. The whole was planned by the Duke and the late Sir J. Paxton, under whose superintendence it was executed. In this house are certain species of pines and palms, such as the dragon-tree, the talipot-palm, the banana, papyrus, India-rubber-tree, and other large exotic trees. The lotus, papyrus, and other water-plants, are cultivated in tanks.

In the kitchen gardens, which require a special order, is the *New Holland House*, containing plants from the Australian colonies.

The *Victoria Regia*, or royal water-lily, has a peculiar house appropriated to it, containing a tank 34 ft. in diameter, the water in which is kept in motion by a wheel. In fact, it is difficult to say which are the most interesting, the treasures of nature outside, or those of art inside this magnificent abode. Near the kitchen gardens is the pretty residence of the late Sir J. Paxton.

The *Cyclopean Aqueduct* is a vast structure of numerous lofty arches formed of rough-hewn angular grit-stone masonry, destined to carry a stream of water to form a cascade 150 ft. high, after the fashion of a similar structure at Cassel.

Should the visitor be obliged to return to his head-quarters without extending his travels in Derbyshire, he may leave Chatsworth by a different route from that by which he entered, as he can rejoin the railway either at Hassop, Bakewell, or Rowsley.]

[Another charming excursion may be made from Bakewell across the moors to Over Haddon 2 m., and thence by following up the vale of the *Lathkill*, one of those picturesque dells that are so characteristic of the country. It is a beautiful trout river, but strictly preserved by the Duke of Rutland; pedestrians, however, may traverse it without let or hindrance. Cotton says of this river, that it is "by many degrees the purest and most transparent stream that I ever yet saw, and breeds the reddest and best trouts in England. Some 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 m. above Over Haddon, the *Lathkill* issues from a cavern in the limestone opposite the romantic Parson's Tor. This derived its name from a sad accident that befell the parson of Monyash, who, coming home from Bakewell in a tempest-

tuous night, missed his way and fell over the Tor. The Lathkill is joined by the Bradford at Allport, and falls into the Wye at Fillyford Bridge, near Rowsley.]

[The turnpike-rd. to Buxton runs through the same pleasing scenery which prevails about Bakewell to 1½ m. *Ashford*, distinguished as *Ashford-on-the-Waters*. (*Im*: Devonshire Arms.) This has given rise to a local distich:—

"Ashford in the water,
Bakewell in the spice,
Sheldon in the nutwood,
And Longsdon in the lice."

Close to the village is *Ashford Hall*, the seat of Lord Geo. Cavendish. Adjoining it are the marble-works for which this place is celebrated, where the native marbles found in this county are cut, polished, and turned in lathes.

The best marble occurs in beds, none of which are more than 8 in. thick, alternating with chert. This neighbourhood furnishes all the finest varieties, such as the *entrochal*, bird's eye, and the *rosewood*, which is obtained from a quarry about 1 m. from the village.

The churchyard has some fine yew-trees. On the S. wall of the ch. is the effigy of a wolf and wild boar beneath a tree, with the inscription, "The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it." In the N. aisle the visitor may see funeral garlands still hanging, the relics of a very pretty custom at one time prevalent over Derbyshire, but now quite obsolete—

"Now the low beams with paper garlands hung,

In memory of some village youth or maid,
Draw the soft tear, from thrill'd remembrance sprung;

How oft my childhood mark'd that tribute paid!"

Anna Seward.

The practice of ringing the Curfew is still kept up in *Ashford*, and the still rarer one of the pancake-bell on *Shrove Tuesday*. There is a charming ramble to the top of *Brushfield Hough*, or to a point about 1½ m. on the road to *Tideswell*, where the visitor all at once comes upon one of the finest, if not the finest view in *Derbyshire*. The Wye is at the feet, winding from *Monsal* to *Miller's Dale*, and is crossed by a lofty viaduct, over which the train rushes as it emerges from the tunnel. The walk may be extended with pleasure through the picturesque villages of *Little* and *Great Longstone*, and a descent made either into *Ashford* or to the *Hassop Stat.*

The road follows the Wye to *Monsal Dale*, 2½ m., where the river flows in from the N. from *Miller's Dale*. *Monsal Dale*, which at this point is joined by a small brook from *Deep Dale*, is about 2½ m. in length (commencing from *Cressbrook Dale*), and is a most lovely combination of rock and river scenery, as the latter flows under *Fin Cop* and *Brushfield Hough*.

"And *Monsel*, thou mine of *Arcadian treasure*,

Need we seek for *Greek islands* and *spice-laden gales*,

While a *Temple* like thee, of *enchantment* and *pleasure*,

May be found in our own native *Derbyshire dales*?"

E. Cook.

A barrow opened at this latter spot contained a curious collection of swords and javelins. Another barrow at the same place was called the *Gospel Hillock*, "perhaps from the first Christian missionary having taken his stand thereon while exhorting the Saxons to forsake the worship of *Woden* and *Thor*."—*Bate-man*. From *Monsal Dale* the road pursues its course up a narrow dry valley, with no stream running through it, called *Taddington Dale*, as far as the village of *Taddington*, which, being on very high ground, overlooks on the

rt. a fine reach of the vale of Wye. The archæologist may turn aside to *Chelmerston*, the ch. of which has a dwarf stone chancel and screen. After 2 or 3 m. of open country there is a descent at Topley Pike into the charming vale here called *Ashwood Dale*, a characteristic species of Derbyshire valley, down which the river falls in a series of steps. Wood-clad slopes bound it on either side, rich in foliage, and surmounted by cliffs of limestone not altogether bare, for the ivy has begun to creep over their surface, and a few hardy shrubs have found root in their crannies. It must, however, be admitted that the rly. works, however bold and vigorous in themselves, do not add to the beauty of the vale. From Bakewell along the Wye to Buxton is 12 m.]

Railway.—From Bakewell the rly. passes at the foot of Bakewell Edge (on which are very slight remains of an intrenched fortress) and Bow Cross to 16 m. *Hassop Stat.*, 1 m. rt. from which is *Hassop Hall*, the seat of Col. Leslie, which was garrisoned for Chas. I. by Col. Eyre in 1643; and, until the extinction of their line, the seat of the titular Earls of Newburgh, who assumed the title during the expatriation of its right possessors.

17 m. *Longstone Stat.*; on rt. is the monotonous ridge of Longstone Edge, with the village of Great Longstone, and the Hall (Miss Carleil). This was formerly the possession of the family of Wright, and, according to tradition, was a hunting-seat of Henry VII. A wainscoted room, with the arms of the Wrights, is all that is left of its former owners. Ashford is 1 m. on l. On emerging from the tunnel a glorious view breaks suddenly on the traveller as the train rushes rapidly through Monsal Dale, at a great height above the river, looking down upon the tributary *Cressbrook*

Dale, with the little colony of mills at its mouth. Immediately above it is the hill called *Hay Top*, where, in a large flat-topped barrow, an exceedingly beautiful food-vessel was found, together with the skeleton of a child. And on Longstone Edge, in a barrow called *Blake Low*, were found the skeletons of a girl and a child, together with a drinking-cup and the tine of a stag's antler.

20 m. rt. A very curious prolongation of limestone, known as *Tongue End*, guards the entrance to Tideswell Dale.

21 m. at the entrance of Monks' Dale is the station of *Miller's Dale*, where the tourist should alight for the purpose of exploring the various dales at his leisure, as well as for visiting *Tideswell*, a small town 3 m. to the N.E., so called from an ebbing and flowing well, which, however, has for a long time ceased to flow.

"Here also is a well,
Whose waters do excel
All waters thereabout,
Both being in and out
Ebbing and flowing."

Sir A. Cockayne, 1658.

But the town is worth a visit for the sake of its magnificent old ch., principally of Dec. style. It is cruciform (though destitute of central lantern), with nave, side aisles, transepts, and chancel: the E. window is particularly fine. The tower, embattled and crowned with 8 pinnacles, is at the W. In the interior is the monument of Robert Pursglove, suffragan Bp. of Hull, temp. Mary, the founder of some almshouses in the town—the tomb, which is altar-shaped, has a superb brass of the prelate, remarkable for representing him (although he died in Elizabeth's reign) in full pontifical vestments; also of John Foljambe, a benefactor of the ch., 1358; and brass of Samson Meverell, 1462. There are also, some ancient stalls, a stone pulpit,

and a stone reredos detached from the E. wall. The antiquary will find at *Wheston*, 1 m. N. of Tideswell, on a by-road leading to Peak Forest, a singular old cross. A road runs hence 5 m. to Castleton (Rte. 5).

1 m. beyond the Stat. the rly. tunnels at the back of *Chee Tor*, one of the finest cliffs in the whole dale, and a frequent excursion from Buxton, not only for its height, but for the beauty of the wooded scenery, which fortunately has not been spoilt by the rly. Opposite the Tor is Flag Dale, surrounded (on rt.) by Great Rocks Dale, Woo Dale, Cuning Dale, and on l. by Deep Dale. Thus alternately crossing and recrossing the valley and burrowing through the Tors, the train arrives at

26 m. *Buxton* (Rte. 4).

on the hill; Railway; Royal, near the Stat. This celebrated watering-place is situated in a high upland valley, 1100 ft. above the sea, surrounded by round gritstone hills whose natural bareness is gradually being covered by the dark foliage of fir plantations. It stands on the Derbyshire Wye, here a small stream, which, to make room for the Crescent, has been arched over like a sewer and hid from view.

It has a population of about 1800 permanent inhabitants, and affords accommodation in its inns and lodging-houses for some 1500 more.

Buxton has been a place of resort on account of its mineral waters for nearly 300 years,—since the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was brought hither by her gaolers, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and lodged in the house called the Old Hall, a part of which still exists, incorporated into the hotel of the same name. She was met here by Burghley, who also came for the benefit of the waters, and had thereby nearly excited the displeasure of his mistress, Queen Elizabeth, who feared lest the fascinations of her rival should seduce even the crafty Cecil from his duty. “At the rise of the Wye are nine springs of hot water, call’d at present Buxton Well, which being found by experience very good for the stomach, the nerves, and the whole body, the Most Honourable George Earl of Shrewsbury has lately adorn’d them with buildings, and they begin to be frequented by great numbers of the nobility and gentry, about which time the unfortunate and heroic princess, Mary Queen of Scots, took her farewell of Buxton in this distich, which is nothing but an alteration of Cæsar’s verses upon Feltria :—

*Buxtona quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine
lymphæ,
Fortè mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.*

ROUTE 4.

FROM BUXTON TO MANCHESTER, BY
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, WHALLEY
BRIDGE, AND STOCKPORT.—RAIL.

Buxton.—*Hotels*: the St. Ann’s and the Old Hall, contiguous to the Baths; Leewood and Crescent

But this is beside my business."—*Camden.*

The mineral waters—furnished from two sources, one tepid, having a temperature at its source of 82° Fahr., and the other cold—are without taste or smell, and are said to resemble those of Wildbad, in Germany. The well of St. Ann, whence they issue, at the W. end of the lower walk, is covered with a neat stone canopy, and is reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the Peak, because it furnishes both hot and cold water from springs rising not more than 12 in. apart.

"Unto St. Ann the fountain sacred is;
With waters hot and cold its sources rise,
And in its sulphur veins there medicine
 lies.
This cures the palsied members of the old,
And cherishes the nerves grown stiff and
 cold.
Crutches the lame into its brink convey,
Returning, the ingrates fling them away."
Hobbes, 'De Mirabilibus Pecci.'

These waters are sometimes drunk, but chiefly used for baths, and are considered efficacious in cases of chronic rheumatism and gout. Chemists are at a loss to discover from what subtle ingredients they derive their virtues, some being disposed to think they proceed from their extreme purity and their impregnation with azote; a pint containing a very small quantity of common salt and of carbonate of lime. A chalybeate spring rising at a short distance is mixed with those waters so as to form a purgative. "A striking peculiarity in the Buxton water, and which ought not to be passed over in silence, is its extreme clearness and transparency. This seems, in a great measure, to be an effect of its peculiar temperature, for, when a glass of water is taken out of the bath and suffered to cool, it gradually loses its pellucid appearance, and becomes in a few hours completely turgid, as if a small portion of milk had been mixed with

it, but it recovers again on being heated."—*Jewitt.*

The chief feature of the town is the *Crescent*, by Carr, of York, erected by the last but one Duke of Devonshire in 1781, at a cost of 120,000*l.* It is a handsome range of building, including an assembly-room, the St. Ann's Hotel, and a news-room. Here are the tepid baths, both public and private, supplied with the water at its natural temperature.

The hot baths are near the E. end of the *Crescent*. Here the water is heated to any degree of warmth which may be desired, by the application of steam. The natural baths and the wells for drinking (including St. Ann's) are at the W. of the *Crescent*, with which all of them are connected by very light and elegant corridors. They have recently been rebuilt from designs by Mr. Currey.

A covered corridor leads from the centre of the *Crescent* to the Square, and forms a sheltered promenade. At the back of the *Crescent* are very extensive stables, also built by the Duke in 1781. They are placed round a circular ride, covered in and shaded, and used to exercise horses in wet weather. Part of the building is devoted to the use of the *Devonshire Hospital* charity, which relieves about 1000 patients in the year, and maintains 120 beds.

Opposite it is the *Church*, a foundation of the late Duke's, 1812. The old ch., or more properly chapel (Buxton standing on the boundary-line of the 2 enormous mountain parishes of Hope and Hartington), is a small rude building, probably of the time of Elizabeth, and has of late years been restored to sacred uses.

St. Anne's Cliff, which rises imme-

diately in front of the Crescent, was laid out in terrace walks by Sir J. Wyattville, and forms the chief promenade for invalids. Near the Old Hall Hotel commences a far more agreeable walk, shaded with trees, and running through the narrow valley of the Wye, the sides of which have been laid out in serpentine paths and grass plots, much improved in recent times by Paxton. This walk may be prolonged up the Wye, which is here a very small stream, to the foot of Axe Edge, about 3 m.

Buxton, like Matlock, abounds in so-called museums or shops for the sale of Derbyshire spar, &c. The climate of this part of the country is rough, the wind stormy, and the rain frequent, with rapid changes of temperature.

Though essentially a modern watering-place, Buxton bears evidence of great antiquity, Gale, the antiquary, believing it to have been the Aquis of Ravennas. There is no doubt that the springs were known to the Romans, as at the time of the building of the Crescent remains of a Roman bath were discovered. This is borne out by the fact that two principal roads intersected each other here, viz. from Mancunium (Manchester) through Chester, and from Congleton to Brough, a village beyond Castleton; a portion of this road, called the Batham Gate, is easily traceable between Tideswell and Castleton. The reign of Elizabeth saw Buxton taking its place, from the fame of its waters, as one of the most celebrated medicinal localities. "England, however, was not in the 17th cent. destitute of watering-places. The gentry of Derbyshire and of the neighbouring counties repaired to Buxton, where they were crowded into low wooden sheds, and regaled with oatcake and with a viand which the hosts called mutton, but which the guests

strongly suspected to be dog."—*Macaulay*.

Buxton offers to the tourist many fine walks and drives, the greater part of them depending for their beauty on their elevation. A frequent and easy walk is to *Diamond Hill*, 2 m.; on the summit of which is a tower, called Solomon's Temple, commanding a splendid view. The road to it runs through a ravine, between Grinlow and Laidmans Low, in which the so-called diamonds or quartz pebbles are found.

1 m. to the W. of the town, at the foot of Grinlow Hill, is *Poole's Hole* (or Cavern, as now named by genteel showmen), which has obtained a reputation, not deserved, as one of the wonders of the Peak. It is named, according to the story, from an outlaw and robber who made it his dwelling. The entrance to it is low and narrow. Its length (lighted throughout with gas) is over 300 yards, though it is said to exceed 600. It contains some fine stalactites, and in this respect surpasses the Peak Cavern, to which in all other points it is inferior. To these fanciful names are given: one is called the Queen of Scots' Pillar, from a tradition that Mary actually penetrated thus far. The Wye takes its source in this cave, and flows underground for some little distance before it appears to the light of day.

" — at length the pretty Wye
From her black mother Poole her nimble
course doth ply
Tow'ards Darwin."

The reputation of the Buxton curiosities was sung by Sir Aston Cokaine in 1658:—

"The Pike to Tennariff
An high repute doth give;
And the Coloss of brass,
Whereunder ships did pass,
Made Rhodes aspire.
Tonbridge makes Kent renown'd.
And Epsom Surryes ground;
Poole-hole and St. Anne's Well
Makes Darbyshire excell
Many a shire."

The limestone rocks in the neighbourhood are quarried to a great extent, and burned for lime, which is passed through a tunnel, and thence conveyed away by tramroads communicating with the High Peak Rly. The hill-side called *Grinlow* used to be dotted over with the singular chisellings of the workmen, excavated in the heaps of refuse limestone, which, becoming solid on the surface after exposure to the weather, were hollowed out and propped up by walls. They resembled the burrows of animals or the huts of Laplanders, and, though seldom receiving light, except from the door and chimney, contained several apartments, and were occupied by whole families of Troglodytes. Of late years, however, proper dwellings have been erected for the lime-burners at the adjoining village of Burbage.

The walk from Poole's Hole may be extended through *Burbage*, where is a modern Norm. ch., up the hilly Leek road, to *Axe Edge*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Buxton, one of the highest hills in Derbyshire, 1750 ft. above the sea, and still in its primitive condition of moss, heather, and bilberry, affording a good cover for grouse. Indeed, it is the highest, next to the Kinderscout range, between Castleton and Glossop. The view from the summit is very remarkable, and embraces a large extent of the high table districts of Derbyshire and Cheshire in the direction of Macclesfield. Four rivers have their fountain-head in *Axe Edge*, viz. the Dove and the Wye flowing eastward, and the Dane and Goyt flowing towards the Irish Sea. The pedestrian may extend his walk along the moors to the Cat and Fiddle, in Cheshire, and return to Buxton by Goyt's Clough; or may make a further round by Dale Head (from whence a beautiful view of the Tors at the head of Dove Dale is to be

obtained), and thence across the hills to the old Roman road which led to Ashbourne, visiting on the way the earthworks on *Staddon Moor*, which are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Buxton; the nearest way there from Staddon being by the *Duke's Drive*, a very charming road connecting the Bakewell and Ashbourne roads. It skirts the valley of the Wye, near a romantic chasm, with its little waterfall, in the rocks, known as the Lovers' Leap, and soon afterwards joins the Bakewell road, winding into Buxton round the picturesque Stonnis Cliff. This walk will embrace a distance of about 10 m.

It is remarkable that in England (not including Wales) no grouse are found S. of the Trent, although black-game are. They have never been seen on Dartmoor, Exmoor, or the heaths of Hants, Surrey, or Sussex, while the hills to the N. of the Trent abound in them.

Excursions.—The most interesting short pedestrian excursion is to Chee Tor, 5 m., passing by Fairfield to *Wormhill*, where is a curious old house of the Bagshaws. A little beyond *Wormhill* ch., opposite the Hall, a steep and narrow path leads into the depths of the dale, at a spot where two copious springs of water issue from beneath the rocks and rush downwards to join the Wye. Their previous course is curious; they are engulfed in the earth at *Water Swallows*, near Fairfield, and pursue a subterraneous course for 3 m., until they emerge at this spot. *Chee Tor* is a tall bare rock of limestone, rising out of the wooded valley to a height of at least 300 ft., nearly insulated by the river, which makes an almost circular sweep round its base, while the rocks on the opposite side are bent into the form of a crescent or amphitheatre, concave and partly overhanging their base. This excursion may be extended into *Miller's Dale*. •

The drive from Buxton to Haddon by the post-road is far more beautiful than the rly., and takes only 2 hrs. with a pair of horses.

The drive to *Lyne Hall* (see below), 13 m., is very pretty.

Conveyances from Buxton.—Rail to Stockport, 20 m., and Manchester; Rail to Matlock, 20 m., and Derby.

Distances.—Bakewell, 12 m.; Chatsworth, 14; Haddon Hall, 14; Miller's Dale, 5½; Tideswell, 8; Ashford, 10½; Doveholes, 3; Castleton, 13; Chapel-en-le-Frith, 6; Leek, 12; Longnor, 6½; Axe Edge, 3½; Macclesfield, 12; Whalley Bridge, 9.

The traveller to Manchester has 2 courses open to him:—1. By the London and North-Western; and 2. by the Midland;—both of these companies using the same line as far as Chapel-en-le-Frith, and thence diverging.

The coach-road to Stockport rises for about 2 m. beyond Buxton, and then descends for nearly 5 m.; it is well selected and carried round the shoulders of *Comb's Moss*, through "Windy Gap;" at its highest point it is at least 1700 ft. above the sea. On the N.W. spur of the hill is a well-preserved Roman camp. To the l. is Erwood Hall (S. Grimshawe, Esq.), a modern Italian mansion, beautifully situated at the junction of two wooded dales. Above it are bold moors, but the ground to the E. of the road is an uninteresting open district of pasture-land, destitute of trees, and intersected with stone walls. In descending the road crosses the High Peak Rly., and passes on rt. the stationary engine-house used for drawing waggons up the summit incline.

The rly. to Chapel-en-le-Frith runs through an equally bleak, but not so elevated a country, to

3 m. *Dove Holes*, a small hamlet, depending on lime-burning, which is carried on to a large extent. It derives its name from some of the

frequent swallow-holes so prevalent in this district, where brooks suddenly disappear to run a subterranean course.

About 1½ m., near *Barmoor Clough*, a little off the Chapel road, is a curious ebbing and flowing well, "an intermittent spring, the frequency of its action depending on the quantity of rain which falls, so that in dry weather the stranger may wait in vain for the manifestation of this phenomenon, but in very wet seasons it will sometimes ebb and flow twice in an hour. The action when it first commences is scarcely perceptible, but before the expiration of a minute the water issues with considerable force from 9 small apertures on the S. and W. sides. It continues to flow about 5 minutes, and in this space of time is supposed to throw out about 120 hogsheds of water. The greatest part of it runs off under the road, and part lapses back again, and the well speedily resumes its original quiet appearance."—*Adams*.

5 m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith Station* is 1 m. from the town, a single straight street, containing nothing of interest save its situation, which is very pretty. (*Inn*: King's Arms.) A range of rather high hills surround it on either side, Chinley Ohurn (on which there is a large cairn, locally corrupted to churn), 1403 ft., and Dympus, 1633 ft., to the N., and Comb's Moss to the S., from any one of which there is an extensive and interesting view of the broad valley, in which the not unfrequent factories and reservoirs betoken the approach to the manufacturing districts. *Dympus* is the best worth ascending, as the scenery on the N. side is broken and bold, looking down on the head of Edale and the escarpments of Kinderscout.

It is an interesting excursion of

10 m. from Chapel to Glossop (Rte. 5), running up the valley of the Otterbrook at the base of the Chinley hills to Hayfield, a little town depending on its cotton-mills. From hence a branch rly. joins the Midland at New Mills.

Distances.—Castleton, 6½ m.; Buxton, 6; Whalley Bridge, 4; Hayfield 5; Glossop, 10.

Soon after leaving Chapel-en-le-Frith en route for Stockport, the London and North-Western Rly. passes on rt. a large reservoir supplied by streams from Comb's Moss. At the further end, close to the rly., is the hamlet of *Tunstead*, where the skull of "Dicky of Tunstead" is religiously kept, and has a reputation of possessing extraordinary and ghostly powers. Above the reservoir, under Eccles Pike (1225 ft.), is *Bradshaw Hall*, a former seat of the Bradshaw family, who were seated here soon after the Conquest, and who were of considerable note in the reign of Charles I.: John Bradshaw, who sat as President at the trial of that monarch, was a member of the same family. The house, which is of the date of the 17th cent., contains a gateway bearing the Bradshaw arms. On one of the landings in the interior is the following inscription:—

"Love God and not gould.
He that loves not mercy,
Of mercy shall miss;
But he shall have mercy
That merciful is."

Near 9 m. *Whalley Bridge Stat.* is the *Roosdyche*, evidently derived from the Roman "Rhodagua," which served the purpose of a racecourse. "It is an artificially formed valley, averaging in width 40 paces, and 1300 paces in length. It is in a great measure cut out of the side of a hill, to a depth of from 10 to 30 feet, but, where it is most so, it is enclosed on both sides with banks of earth." We cross the Goyt,

and enter Cheshire. Here is also the terminus of the High Peak Railway, which communicates with the Peak Forest Canal. In addition to the clean-looking factories, with their little colonies of dwelling-houses, gins and steam-engines appear, denoting the arrival at the coal formation. A pretty valley sprinkled with trees, and enlivened by the canal and the river Goyt flowing below, leads us past *New Mills*, a straggling but thickly populated factory village, to

13 m. *Disley*. About 1½ m. on l. is *Lyme Hall*, the seat of W. H. Legh, Esq., whose ancestors have held the property for more than 5 centuries. The house is ancient, except the wings, and the whole is cased in a modern Italian exterior, rather heavy. The Hall is ornamented with the arms of Sir Perkin Legh, which he wore at the battle of Cressy, where he was knighted for his valour by Edward III. The staircase is very striking, and the long gallery curious. The great drawing-room is superb, and has been unaltered since the age of Elizabeth, except the windows; but one oriel is perfect and filled with stained glass containing the quarterings of the Leghs. It is wainscoted, and has a richly ornamented roof; below it is the chapel. There is some fine wood-carving by *Gibbons*. Another apartment, called the Stag Parlour, has a chimney-piece richly sculptured with armorial bearings, and 12 compartments below the cornice, decorated with incidents in relief of stag-hunting. "In the front of the house is represented the custom, formerly observed here about midsummer, of driving the deer round the park and collecting them in a body before the house, after which they were made to swim the water." A bedstead is shown as the very one in which the Black Prince slept during a visit to Lyme. Be this as it may, the bed is an old and curious one,

with a canopy of carved black wood, and it stands in a room still reported to be haunted. There are portraits of Lord Ashburnham, by Vandyck; of the Duke of Buckingham, of Charles I. with his hat on, and of Lady Derby (La Tremouille) and her husband. There are also some antique marbles brought by the late Mr. Legh from Athens and Egypt. The house is shown only in the absence of the family.

In the Park, a great portion of which is left in all the uncontrolled wildness of nature, are preserved some of the celebrated and rare *wild white cattle* which have existed here for many centuries, and are said to be indigenous to the district. The untrodden thickets and bracken wastes are the favourite resort of the red deer. On the top of a hill conspicuous far and near rises an old square tower called "The Cage," probably once a hunting-lodge.

Between Disley and Hazlegrove on l. is *Poynton Park*, the ancestral seat of the Warrens, of the family of Earls of Warrenne and Surrey.

17 m. *Hazlegrove* was once known as *Bullocksmithy*; it belongs to Lord Vernon, and has a neat Gothic church.

20 m. Stockport. (*Handbooks for Cheshire and Lancashire.*)

[The Midland line runs through the village of Chapel-en-le-Frith to the hamlet of Chinley, where it turns to the W., having Eccles Pike between it and its rival rly. Near Bugsworth it keeps the valley of the Goyt to Newmills and Marple (*Handbook for Cheshire*), where it enters Cheshire, and joins the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire system.]

ROUTE 5.

FROM CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH TO ROWSLEY, BY CASTLETON, HOPE, HATHERSAGE, EYAM, AND BASLOW.

From Chapel (Rte. 4) two roads lead to Castleton; the most northerly and least interesting over Rushup Edge, 6 m.; the other by Barmoor Clough and Sparrow Pit. If the pedestrian does not wish to see the ebbing well at Barmoor (p. 41), he can take a short cut by Sandyway Head and Paisleys, rejoining the main road at Sparrow Pit, from which point there is one to Tideswell through *Peak Forest*, the little chapel of which was at one time celebrated for its clandestine marriages.

3½ m. at *Perryfoot* is one of the water-swallows so characteristic of this part of Derbyshire. The interest, however, is much increased by the fact that the stream which here disappears has an underground course as far as the Peak Cavern at Castleton, where it first emerges. The way to Castleton lies over pleasant breezy moors, varied only by an occasional clump of trees, a solitary farm-house, or a wooden gin proclaiming the presence of a lead-mine. A little beyond Perryfoot the tourist should turn off to the rt. and ascend Eldon Hill, on the furthest side of which, overlooking *Peak Forest*, is the famous *Eldon Hole*, concerning which more absurdities have been written than about any cave in the kingdom. It

is simply a very deep perpendicular cave, "wonderful for nothing but the vast bigness, steepness, and depth of it. But that winds have their vent here is a mistake in those that have writ so; nor are those verses of Necham's, concerning the miracles of England, applicable to it:—

"Est specus Æolii ventis obnoxia semper
Impetus e gemino maximus ore venit.
Cogitur injectum velamen adire supernas
Partes, descensum impedit aura potens."

Sir Aston Cokaine, of Ashbourne, also wrote as follows in 1658:—

"Here on an hill's side steep
Is Elden Hole, so depe,
'That no man living knows
How far it hollow goes."

4½ m., near Surlslow, a road on rt. leads to the Hazard Mine, and on to Castleton, through Cave Dale (p. 47).

The road, which has been gradually rising, now zigzags down the side of Mam Tor, and the tourist should stop to admire the beautiful view of the Vale of Hope, framed in a setting of hills, amongst which may be named Mam Tor, Lose Hill, and the conical tump of Win Hill, the range that separates the valley of Hope from that of Edale.

The old road to Castleton leads through the Windgates or *Winniatts*, which in its way is perhaps the finest thing in Derbyshire. It is a magnificent mountain limestone pass, about ¾ a mile in length, the cliffs rising in fantastic forms to the height of about 400 ft. on either side. Very few are the days in the year in which there is not a piercing wind through the defile which has thus obtained its name. The view of Castleton and the vale, as seen from the setting of rocks, is wondrously pretty. At the bottom of the pass, which has a melancholy reputation for the foul murder of a couple on their wedding tour, is a cottage, the entrance to the Speedwell Mine (p. 46).

6½ m. *Castleton (Inns: Castle, Nag's Head)* is the centre of the Peak district, and the head-quarters of all that is curious in mine and cavern. It is most strikingly situated in a *cul de sac*, opening into the Valley of Hope, the sides of which are formed of more or less precipitous hills, rising in the S. directly from the village in magnificent cliffs, while, on the W. and N., the more distant escarpments of Mam Tor, Bach Tor, and Lose Hill contribute to form the amphitheatre. Two or three small streams, such as the Odin Sitch and the Peak's Hole Water, issuing from the caves and mines of that name, run down the valley to join the Noe at Hope. Castleton has from the earliest times enjoyed a celebrity from its extensive and beautiful caves, which have been the foundation for many an absurd stretch of imagination, commencing with "Gervasius Tilburrens, who, either out of downright ignorance or a lying humour, tells us a shepherd saw, in the Peak cavern, a spacious country, with small rivers running here and there in it, with vast pools of standing water."

Local antiquities have here a more persistent habitation than is generally found in Derbyshire; Castleton abounding with associations of the Peveril family, whose memory has been for ever embodied by Sir Walter Scott, although the existence of any one bearing that name in the 17th centy. is a pure fiction of the novelist.

The church, which formed an appendage of the Abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire, has been much modernized. It is a plain building of nave and chancel, with a tower at the W. end, surmounted by pinnacles. Internally the visitor should notice a beautiful Norman arch with billet-moulding that separates the nave and chancel, an old octagon font, a modern E. window of stained glass in memory

of a late vicar, and some very interesting carved oak pews of the 17th centy. A monument to an attorney has the churlish epitaph—

“ Quid eram, nescitis,
Quid sum, nescitis,
Ubi abii, nescitis,
Vale.”

A well-known local geologist, named Elias Hall, is buried in the churchyard.

The library in the vestry, a legacy from a former vicar to the parish, contains a Breeches Bible. Several old customs linger yet in Castleton, such as ringing the curfew from the 29th Sept. to Shrove Tuesday, and the placing of a garland on one of the pinnacles of the tower by the ringers on the 29th of May, there leaving it till the following year.

The *Peak Castle* crowns the summit of the cliffs directly to the S. of the village, built by William Peveril, “upon the principles on which an eagle selects her eyrie, and in such a fashion as if he had intended it, as an Irishman said of the Martello towers, for the sole purpose of puzzling posterity.” But little is left of it save the keep, which was at the S.W. angle of the enclosure, overlooking the deep cleft above the peak cavern, being, of course, perfectly inaccessible on this side. Two towers, now nearly destroyed, flanked the E. and W. angles, and were probably erected to command the N. passage up to the castle, where the path is carried by a series of traverses. The keep is a plain triangular tower, the walls of which are about 8 ft. in thickness. The ashlar work of a portion of the walls is said to have been taken away to repair the ch. at Castleton. The castle enclosure was surrounded by a curtain wall, now dilapidated. The entrance-gate was on the E. side. The interior of the keep was occupied by 2 apartments, the lower one of which was reached by flights of steps from the

outside, and the upper (according to King) by a platform attached to the outer wall. This latter contains a canopied recess. The erection of “the Castel of Peke” may be ascribed to the Norman age, though it is not impossible, from its extraordinary advantages of position, that a fortress of some sort occupied the ground previously. Although built and held for some time by the descendants of William Peveril, a natural son of William I., the castle afterwards reverted to Henry II. The barons obtained possession in the reign of John, but had soon to yield it to William Ferrers, 7th Earl of Derby, who took it by assault. In the time of Edward III. it became a part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Peverils are said by tradition to have lived in great style here, and to have held a splendid tournament in the castle-yard; but the circumscribed area, and the general want of accommodation in the buildings, forbid the notion that it was anything but a temporary residence or a convenient prison. “In the time of Henry IV. Godfrey Rowland, a poor and simple squire of the county of Derby, petitioned the Parliament against the injuries that had been inflicted on him by Thomas Wandesby Chivaler and others, who came and besieged his house at Mickel-Longsdon, and, having pillaged the same, carried him off to the Castle of the High Peak, where they kept him six days without meat or drink, and then, cutting off his right hand, sent him adrift.” The botanist will find a harvest of ferns on the surrounding rocks, the maidenhair, spleenwort, adder’s-tongue, moonwort, and cystopteris being all tolerably plentiful, while Cave Dale is rich in mosses, including the *Bryum dendroides*.

The caverns and mines at Castleton and its immediate neighbourhood consist of—1, the Peak Cavern; 2, Speedwell Level; 3, Blue John

Mine; 4, Odin Mine; and, 5, Bradwell Cavern. The payments demanded for visiting most of these are extortionate and ought to be resisted. There is, in truth, little gratification in visiting a mine.

1. The largest and most important is the *Peak or Devil's Cavern*, the entrance to which is about 100 yds. from the village, and immediately under the precipice at the top of which is the Peak Castle. From it issues a clear running stream, which has its source at Perryfoot (p. 43), and, after a long subterranean course, is found again in the Peak Cavern, many parts of which, by the way, are inaccessible after very heavy rains. The entrance to the cave is in itself one of the most striking scenes. The large shelving and over-arched platform leading into the interior recesses has been used from time immemorial as the workshop of the twine and rope spinning for which the village has long been famous. As seen when emerging from the inner cave, the figures flitting to and fro, the gaunt and weird-looking machinery, combined with the reverberation of their songs and exclamations, and the peculiar ghastliness of the light, have a grotesqueness and wildness peculiarly striking, although some may prefer undisturbed solitude. As the visitor cannot see the cave without the services of the guide, it will be sufficient to point out its leading features. Soon after passing through the door at the extreme end of the entrance hall, he arrives at the First Water, across which he was formerly obliged to be ferried in a little boat under a very low arch, so as to reach the great cavern. This has, however, been rendered unnecessary by blasting and the formation of a path by the side of the river. The Great Hall is said to be 120 ft. in height, and is traversed by a pathway of steps leading to the Second Water. At the further end of this is a series of detached rocks,

the trickling of water down which has procured for it the name of Roger Rain's House. Next comes the chancel, marked by a gallery, accessible by a rough path. Here a number of lighted candles are prepared, which well show off the dimensions and general contour of this part of the cavern; and if due notice is given, a choir of singers may be stationed to add to the effect. The Devil's Cellar and the Halfway House are successively reached; and a passage from thence, containing some natural groined arches, leads to the Great Tom of Lincoln, where a light is run up on a pulley to show the immense height and hollow of the dome. This is the last point reached, the total length of the cave being estimated at 2300 ft. The fee is 2s. 6d., the guide being paid by a regular salary from the Duke of Devonshire, the proprietor of the mountain.

2. The *Speedwell Cavern*, at the entrance of the Winniatts, is reached by what is in reality a disused mine, commenced about 90 years ago by some Staffordshire adventurers, who, after vainly working it for 11 years, found out the uselessness of proceeding further. The visitor descends by a flight of over 100 steps to the level or canal, along which he is taken in a boat propelled by pegs in the rock. This passage of 750 yds. was blasted through the solid rock, which is of great hardness, in which the quantity of powder used is said to have been 51,645 lbs. The level then opens into the Great Hall, a natural cavern, the size of which is such as to make the roof and bottom invisible to the eye; indeed, rockets have been sent up to the height of 450 ft. without reaching the former. The level is carried by an arch across this chasm; but the boat is left here, and a platform ascended, from which the scene can be viewed at leisure. Water is reached at a depth of 90 ft.; and from the fact of an amazing

quantity of rubbish having been apparently swallowed up, it was considered to be unfathomable. The probability is, that the débris was carried away as soon as deposited by the running stream. The usual effects of blue lights and powder blastings are displayed.

3. The *Blue John Mine* is situated on the side of the Tray cliff, a little to the l. of the turnpike-road to Buxton and Chapel. This mine is still worked (principally in the summer time), the average yield of the spar being from 10 to 12 tons a year. In this cave, which runs for about 3 m., and doubtless communicates with the rest of the system of caverns, the principal attractions are the masses of stalactite, which are to be seen in great perfection. Notice particularly the one called the Organ, near the entrance. The principal chambers here are Lord Mulgrave's Dining-room, in which that nobleman entertained the miners; the Variegated Cavern; and the Crystalized Cavern, the beauties of which are always shown by additional lights. Blue John or Derbyshire spar is a fluato of lime; the blue colouring matter which distinguishes it and makes it in such request for vases and ornamental art, being oxide of manganese. The largest vase ever made of it is to be seen at Chatsworth. "Tray cliff is the only locality where Blue John is met with. It lies in 'pipe-veins,' having the same inclination as the rocks which the veins traverse. One of these veins lies in a sort of clayey stratum, and another seems to be imbedded in the nodule state in a mass of indurated débris. Besides these the whole of the limestone masses are fractured and cracked; and in addition to the pipes, the sides of the crusting are lined with beautiful sky-blue cubes of fluor and rhombic crystals of calcite."—Taylor. Small portions, however, of Blue John (not sufficient to be worked) are found in other parts of the county,

The geologist will find in Tray cliff (lower beds) numbers of Phillipsia.

4. The *Odin Mine* is on the rt. of the same road, a little further on, at the southern foot of Mam Tor. It is believed that lead was worked here during the Roman era, and pigs of this material are to be seen in the British Museum inscribed with the names of the Emperors Domitian and Hadrian. Horizontal galleries have been driven for about a mile into this mine, the lower one being for the purpose of draining it; but after inspecting the foregoing caverns it is scarcely worth exploration.

5. *Bagshaw's Cave*, at Bradwell, lies to the S.E. of Castleton, to the rt. of the road to Hope. This is worth a visit on account of its stalactites.

Cave Dale is a remarkable cleft in the rocks to the E. of Peak Castle, something like the Winniatts on a small scale. A road leads up it to the Hazard Mine, and across the moor, to join the Buxton road. The geologist should not fail to visit *Mam Tor*, the Mother Hill (1709 ft.), perhaps the most interesting hill in Derbyshire. Towards the Castleton valley it presents a precipitous escarpment of coalmeasure shale and sandstone, deeply impregnated with peroxide of iron. Atmospheric effects, particularly after frost and rain, cause constant disintegration of the strata, the falling of which is so loud as sometimes to be heard at Castleton, and has given it the name of the Shivering Mountain. The summit is occupied by the remains of an early intrenchment, surrounded by a rampart and trench. The geologist will find *Goniatites expansus* amongst the shales at the base, together with *aviculopecten* and *posidonia*. The view from Mam Tor is very charming, particularly looking towards Hope; and on the N., over Edale, to Kinderscout. If the tourist has time, he

should descend into the valley of the Noe, opposite Edale Chapel, and follow it down between Lose and Win Hills (properly Laws and Whin Hills) to Hope. He will thus become acquainted with one of the loveliest and most pastoral Derbyshire valleys, attractive from its very isolation and peacefulness. If on his road northward, he should proceed up the valley, and, crossing the neck at Edale Cross, descend to Hayfield (Rte. 4).

Conveyances from Castleton.—Omnibus to Sheffield, 10½ m.

Distances.—Buxton, 12 m.; Doveholes, 7½; Chapel-en-le-Frith, 6½; Perryfoot, 4½; Hope, 1½; Bradwell, 2½; Hathersage, 5½; Tideswell, 5.

Passing a cupola furnace for lead-smelting, the traveller arrives at

8 m. the village of *Hope*, where the Peak's Hole Water joins the Noe. The ch. (Perp.) has nave, side-aisles, with clerestory and chancel, and an E. E. tower at the W. end, surmounted by an octagonal broach spire. A parapet runs round the clerestory, aisles, and choir. The porch has a chamber in the upper part, together with a canopied niche tenanted by a figure. The gurgoyles are peculiar. The Balguys, a family now extinct, possessed large estates at Hope in the 17th centy.

9 m., in the angle formed by the junction of the Bradwell Brook with the Noe, at *Brough*, is a rectangular Roman camp, where at different times remains, such as coins, bricks, &c., have been excavated. The Batham road, which runs over Tideswell Moor to Buxton, terminates here; while another road runs in a north-westerly direction to Glossop, where was the Roman station of Melandra.

At 10½ m. *Mytham Bridge*, the Noe joins the Derwent, which flows in from the N. A new ch., by Butterfield, has recently been built at Bamford, a little above Mytham.

[The valley of the Derwent (*Der-gwent*, fair water) —

"Darwin, whose fount and fall are both in Derbyshire"—

from its source in Featherbed Moor, about 2 or 3 m. from Woodhead stat. on the Manchester and Sheffield line, presents many a picturesque reach, with woods and coppices feathering down to the water's edge, and the bare moors of the Yorkshire plateau rising up more or less abruptly. From its source to Mytham Bridge the distance is some 13 m. It receives several tributaries, such as the West-end and Abbey Brooks, and (after passing the pretty village of Derwent Chapel) the Ashop, the valley of which is easily accessible by a good turnpike-road from Glossop to Sheffield. This latter stream rises in the northern recesses of

Kinderscout, 1981 ft., the highest and most important block of mountain in Derbyshire, the ascent of which can best be made from the "Snake" Inn. It consists of an extensive plateau, known by the different names of Kinderscout, the Edge, Madwoman's Stones, Seal Edge, Ashop, and Edale Moors; and, from the escarped nature of its sides, numerous romantic little ravines, or "cloughs," as they are locally called, are to be found, particularly on the S., overlooking Edale, and on the W., over Hayfield. It is the more picturesque because still in a condition of primitive moorland. Some of its rocky glens, such as Fairbrook Naze, are more like Scotland than a midland county.

Each "clough" has its brooklet, or waterfall; and the one known as Kinder Downfall, precipitated over Kinder Scout, is a really picturesque fall, and should by all means be made a special excursion from Hayfield. "The water descends by leaps, from ledge to ledge, for the space of 400 or 500 ft.; and in stormy weather, when the wind blows hard, the water, blown into spray, ex-

tends a quarter of a mile in width." By following up the stream of the Kinder Water, the geologist will meet with a thick deposit of travertine, containing impressions of leaves, mosses, &c., similar to that of Matlock. This deposit is the more singular, however, from its being found in millstone grit, a circumstance of some rarity. For the convenience of pedestrians, there is a little inn at *Ashopton*, at the junction of the Ashop with the Derwent—a capital place from whence to explore the neighbouring scenery, and to visit those singular rock formations known as "The Cakes of Bread," "The Saltcellar," overlooking the valley from Derwent Edge, and the rock-basins on Stanage Edge, close to the cave called "Robin Hood's." *Ashopton* is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hathersage; $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Mytham Bridge; $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Derwent Chapel; and 13 from *Glossop*.

This latter manufacturing town (*Hotel*: Norfolk Arms) should be visited for the sake of the journey by rail along the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, up the beautiful valley of Longdendale. The river *Etherow*, which flows through the dale, has been economised for supplying Manchester with water, for which purpose vast lakes, called "lodges," have been formed by dams, which are perfectly Cyclopean in their massiveness. The Arnfield and Hollingworth reservoirs contain 48 million cubic feet of water; Rhodes Wood holds 80 million; Torside covers 160 acres, and holds 240 million; and Woodhead, the uppermost, has 200 million. They are calculated to supply Manchester with 30 million of gallons a day, and the cost of construction was 1,300,000*l*. The scenery of the hills at the head is very fine, and, together with the bold water and railway works, will well repay a visit. The *Dinting Viaduct*, near Glossop, is more than 120 ft. high, and is carried across the vale on 7 stone and 5 timber

arches of 125 ft. span, and the summit tunnel at *Woodhead* is 5300 yards in length, or more than 3 m. The pedestrian can make an excursion over the moors from *Dunford Bridge Stat.* the other side of the tunnel, and come down upon the Derwent head. The distance would be about 6 m., but the walking is difficult.]

12 m. overlooking the valley of the Derwent, from an eminence on the l., is the charmingly picturesque village of *Hathersage* (*Inn*: George), at the foot of the southern slopes of Bamford and Stanage Edges. Its principal feature is its Dec. ch., which has been well restored by Butterfield. It consists of nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with clerestory, together with a square tower of 3 stages, surmounted by an octagonal spire at the W. end. The principal attraction in the interior is the stained glass. Some of the windows were presented by the villagers, and the western one by the family of Eyre. The altar-tomb of the ancestors of this family is in the chancel. It contains brasses, with the effigy of Robert Eyre (temp. Edward IV.), and his wife Joanna, heiress of the Padleys, lords of the manor of Hathersage, 1656. The old practice of hanging up garlands in memory of the dead was followed here until of late years. The old residence and decayed chapel belonging to the Eyres is to be seen at North Lees, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Hathersage, up the valley of the Hood brook. There are some needle-works in the village, in which a considerable number of hands are employed; "also a square block of stone projecting from a wall a short distance above the needle-factory, called the 'Gospel-stone,' from having been, in former times, occupied by the clergymen, who stood upon it on three different days in Rogation week to pray for an abundant supply of the fruits of the earth."—*Dr. Hall*.

Hathersage owes much of its interest to its being the reputed residence and burial-place of Little John, the leal companion and trusty friend of Robin Hood. The house is a small thatched building, close to the ch., and the grave (or the two stones that mark it) is nearly opposite the porch. The first time that Little John is heard of was at the battle of Evesham, in 1265, when he shared in the defeat of the forces under Montfort, and, being outlawed, straightway retired into the forests of Notts and Derbyshire with Robin and his merry men, in company with whom he was virtual master of the country to the N. of the Trent, and levied blackmail with impunity on wealthy priors and merchants journeying to York. In addition to the popular belief that he was buried at Hathersage, the grave is said to have been opened within the last hundred years by Capt. Shuttleworth, who exhumed a gigantic thighbone, 32 inches long. It was replaced, but again dug out, and carried away, together with Little John's green cap that hung up in the church, by some Yorkshire antiquaries.

The early remains in the neighbourhood of Hathersage are interesting. Near the ch. is a camp, said to be Danish, but more likely British; and on Hathersage Moor, which rises to the E. of the village, there is a British fortification, known as *Carl's Wark*, "in which the eastern extremity, having on three sides a precipitous cliff, was divided from the rest of the hill by a strong vallum, extending from one side to the other, and closing the approach on the west side."—*G. W.* The vallum is about 17 ft. thick, has an outer facing of masonry, and a gateway on the south side. Also some very remarkable Druidical (?) stones, of monstrous size, piled up on *Higgarr Tor*, the appearance of which forbid the supposition of natural agency; and a Rocking Stone on Booth's Edge, a

little to the rt. of the road leading to Sheffield. The view from Higgarr or Higgarr is one of the most beautiful in Derbyshire, embracing to the N. and W. the long plateau of Kinkerscout, Lose and Win Hills, Mam Tor, Tray cliff, and the extensive moors on the borders of Yorkshire. To the S. are the wooded valleys of the Derwent and its tributary streams, extending as far as Chatsworth and Rowsley, beyond which, in the distance, Cromford Hill closes the view.

Some circles and tumuli are to be found on Eyam Moor, to the S., and on Offerton Moor, between Hathersage and Tideswell. The *circle* on Eyam consists of ten stones, all that remain of the original sixteen, and is of the class of monuments which Sir Gardner Wilkinson calls "encircled cairns." It is a shorter and more beautiful walk to Eyam up Highlow Brook (on the banks of which is the old Hall of Highlow) and over Eyam Moor, crossing Sir William's road, and descending into Eyam through a very picturesque dell.

[From Hathersage there is a choice of beautiful moorland roads to Sheffield, varying in distance from 10 to 13 miles:—1. Up the *Ridge-way* (an old Roman road to Stanage Edge), on the other side of which is Lord's-seat and the Reservoir of Redmires, a favourite excursion with Sheffield Sunday holiday-makers. From these reservoirs the *Rivelin* runs down to join the Don, passing on rt. the village of Stannington, and on l. that of Hallam. The *Rivelin* is a pretty little stream, which in Evelyn's time was celebrated for its sylvan beauty, the oaks being especially noted for their girth. 2. The road by *Higgarr Tor*, which on the summit of the moors crosses the heads of the Burbage Brooks, and runs into Sheffield through Ecclesal Bierlow. 3. Over *Booth Edge*, passing Longshaw Lodge,

a shooting-box of the Duke of Rutland, and joining the road from Grindleford Bridge at Fox House. This road leaves the county of Derby and enters Yorkshire at Whirlow Bridge. Here a détour of about 1 m. should be made to visit the remains of

Beauchief Abbey (or *Abbey de Bello Capite*), which consist of a magnificent old tower, and a portion of the nave, now somewhat modernized and made suitable for holding service. There are three beautiful archways of Norm. date, one of which leads into the ch. The W. window is modern. The interior contains a memorial window and sculpture to the memory of Mr. Burnell, an ancestor of the present owner of the property, W. Burnell Smith, Esq. From hence it is 4 m. to Sheffield.

A singular feature of these moors is in connexion with the Hallamshire hunt, which scours (on foot) the whole of this wild country on the confines of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. The hounds are kept principally in the neighbourhood of Hallam, and billeted on the residents of the different villages, whose love for the chase has been proverbial ever since the days of Robin Hood. The distance of some of the runs is almost fabulous, and speaks volumes for the "wind" of the Sheffield grinders.]

Following the course of the Derwent, from the bridge across which there is a charmingly pretty landscape both up and down; and passing on l. the woods of Padley, one of the estates of the Eyres, we arrive at, 14½ m., Grindleford Bridge; and at 15 m. diverge to the rt., to the village of

Eyam (pronounced Eem), enshrined in the memory of the whole countryside from the frightful visitation to which it was exposed, and the heroic examples of self-sacrifice produced by it.

The village of Eyam was attacked by the plague in 1665 so virulently that 260 out of the 350 Inhab. fell

victims to it. To prevent the pestilence spreading unnecessarily in the district, the Rev. Wm. Mompesson, the vicar, established a cordon round the village, beyond which no one was allowed to pass from the world without; and so great was the respect and love with which he was regarded, that he prevailed upon his parishioners to voluntarily restrict themselves to the boundary. Troughs were erected, fed by a running stream, in which provisions and supplies were deposited, and the money placed in return. This spot, called Mompesson's well, is to be seen on the l. of the road to Eyam Moor. For more than a year did the vicar and his wife, having sent away their children, devote themselves utterly to their flock; but, unfortunately, in August, 1666, the pestilence burst out more fiercely than ever, carrying off Mrs. Mompesson and the greater part of the surviving villagers. On the hill-side, above Eyam, may be seen various tombs of those buried during this season, one of which in particular commemorates the resting-place of one family of the name of Hancock, all 7 of whom died in one week. To do away as much as possible with all danger of infection, the vicar closed the ch., and held constant service in a natural opening in the rocks in the adjoining ravine of Cucklet Delph. This spot is still called *Cucklet Ch.*, and the rock where the service was carried on is known as the Pulpit Rock:—

"Here a rude arch, not form'd by mortal hands,

Th' unconsecrated church of Cucklet stands :
To this sequester'd spot, where all might seem

The sweet creation of a poet's dream,
Mompesson saw his suffering flock repair,
Daily as toll'd the sabbath bell for prayer,
When through th' afflicted village, wild
with dread,

And lost to hope, the plague contagion spread :

Here from a rocky arch, with foliage hung,
Divinest precepts issue from his tongue ;
To all, his kindly aid the priest affords,
They feel his love, and live upon his words."

— RHODES.

D 2

It is satisfactory to know that the devotion of Mr. Mompesson was fully appreciated by the world outside his cordon, and that he obtained well-deserved preferment as soon as it was considered prudent for him to emerge from his self-constituted imprisonment. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood of Eyam is highly romantic, 2 ravines descending from the village into *Middleton Dale*.

The cliffs here rise to a great height, particularly at the entrance to Eyam Dale, where a large buttress of limestone is named the Castle Rock. In Cucklet Delph is a charming little chasin called Saltpan Rock.

Eyam ch. has been added to at various times, but is not so well cared for as at Hathersage. It consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower rising from the west end, this latter having been built by the Staffords. In the ch. yard are some extraordinary epitaphs, and the gravestone of Mrs. Mompesson. The archaeologist should examine a beautiful sculptured cross in the churchyard, similar to, but in better preservation than, the one at Bakewell. Above the village are Eyam Hall (J. Wright, Esq.) and a portion of the old mansion of the Staffords, who for several generations were proprietors of the district, and were held in very great veneration. The bells in the ch., on which are inscribed, "Jesvs bee our spede," were the gift of Madame Stafford, 1619. Eyam has been the residence of several literary characters, as Miss Seward, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, and John Furness, a Derbyshire poet of considerable celebrity, author of the 'Rag Bag.' From this circumstance it has been dignified with the high-flown name of the Athens of the Peak.

The rock scenery of *Middleton Dale* is remarkably fine; particularly at the Lover's Leap, where, about 100 years ago, a young woman, whose un-

requited affection preyed upon her mind, leapt down; but, owing to her fall being broken by a tree, she was not killed, though sadly crippled for the remainder of her life. At the end of the dale is, 18 m., the village of *Stoney Middleton*, which possesses tepid baths of great antiquity, and a ch. of singular octagonal shape. The situation of the houses, one above the other on the ledges of the rocks, make it one of the most picturesque villages in Derbyshire. Adjoining it is Middleton Hall, the seat of Lord Denman, who has made a pleasant residence of the old farmhouse.

At *Calver*, a village under Curbar Edge, where there is a large cotton-factory, the Derwent is crossed, and the road keeps on the l. bank to

21 m. *Baslow* (Inns: Wheat-sheaf, Peacock), a convenient spot from whence the tourist, descending the Derwent, can explore the beauties of Chatsworth. It is a neat village, with a very pretty ch. by the waterside, under the fostering care of the Duke of Devonshire. The road to Sheffield runs over Curbar Edge to the l.

The remainder of this route, including Chatsworth, Edensor, and Rowsley, will be found in Rte. 3.

ROUTE 6.

FROM **UTTOXETER** TO **BUXTON**, BY **ASHBOURNE**, **DOVEDALE**, AND **HARTINGTON**.

The portion of the rly. from Uttoxeter to Rocester will be found in Rte. 26. From Rocester the line crosses and recrosses the Dove near Norbury, keeping to the Derby-

shire side. *Norbury* ch. is worth a visit for the sake not only of the general architecture, but of the stained glass, the screen, and stalls, and the alabaster tombs of the 15th cent. to the memory of the Fitzherbert family. The chancel is Dec. *Calwich Abbey* on l. is the seat of the Dean of York (Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Duncombe), and sacred to the memory of Handel, who, it is said, composed a large portion of the 'Messiah' here. (Rte. 26.)

22 m. rt. Snelston Hall (John Harrison, Esq.), and l. the village of *Church Mayfield*, where Moore wrote his 'Lalla Rookh.' The solitary cottage still stands in High Mayfield where the poet lived, and where he was visited by Rogers. Mayfield ch. contains many interesting Norm. details, and particularly a Norm. door in the S. porch, the margin of the arch being cut into lozenge-like cavities, with trefoils between. The termination of the rly. is reached at

25 m. *Ashbourne* (*Hotel: Green Man*). *Ashbourne*, anciently spelt *Erseburne*, said by Cotton to be famous for the best malt and the worst ale in England, is a very prettily-situated town of one long street, at the end of which is the ch. placed under the brow of a hill overlooking the valley of the Dove, from which, however, it is distant a full 1½ m. It is frequently selected as the headquarters from whence to explore the lovely scenery of Dove Dale. The church is a very fine old cruciform building, principally of E. E. period, with later additions, and noticeable for possessing a S. aisle only. From the centre rises a tower and lofty octagonal spire, 212 ft. in height, called in the district, the *Pride of the Peak*. The E. window of the chancel is a 7-light Perp. window, and there are in the Cockayne chapel some particularly beautiful triple lancets. The transepts and nave are Dec. On one of the piers is a marble tablet, containing an inscription, formerly existing

on a brass, to the effect that the ch. was dedicated to St. Oswald by Hugh de Pateshull, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in 1240.

In the interior are monuments to the Sacheverells and Langtons; also in the N. transept those of the Cockayne family who flourished in the 14th centy. One of them, Sir Thomas Cockayne, according to the epitaph:—

"was a knight so worshipfull,
So virtuous, wyse, and pitifull;
His dedes deserve that his good name
Lyve here in everlasting fame."

Of the Boothby monuments, notice the sculptured figure, by Banks, of Penelope, child of Sir Brooke Boothby, and the melancholy inscription (with others in Latin, French, and Italian):—

"She was in form and intellect most exquisite. The unfortunate parents ventured their all on this frail bark, and the wreck was total."

In the S. transept is an alabaster altar-tomb to Sir Humphrey Bradborne and his wife. The figures are dressed in the costume of Queen Elizabeth. The ch. is finely placed, and is approached through an avenue of limes. The only other buildings of note in Ashbourne are the Grammar-school, a picturesque building founded in the 16th cent., and the Almshouses of Christopher Pegg, 1669. Opposite the school is the house where Dr. John Taylor, the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, lived for many years.

Ashbourne Hall (Robt. Frank, Esq.), through the grounds of which the Henmoor Brook flows, was once the residence of the Cockaynes, and subsequently of the Boothbys, who were noted in their day for their literary powers. The Hall was the headquarters of Prince Charles during his visit to Derbyshire in 1745, and one of the doors still shows the name of the officer to whom the room was appropriated. Other seats in the neighbourhood are—Osmaston Manor (F. Wright, Esq.), a curious

pile with a single tower-like chimney, on the Derby road, Snelston Hall Okeover Hall (H. Okeover, Esq.), Birdsgrove, &c.

Conveyances from Ashbourne.—Rail to Rocester Junction, whence to Crewe and Burton.

Distances.—Derby, 13 m.; Burton, 25; Uttoxeter, 11; Alton Towers, 9; Tissington, 4; Thorpe Cloud, 4; Ilam, 5; Buxton, 20; Matlock, 13.

The high road from Ashbourne to Buxton runs in its southern part parallel with Dovedale, but too far from it to enable the tourist to see its beauties.

2½ m. is *Fenny Bentley*, where are a cotton-mill and remains of an old castle of the Beresfords, now a farmhouse. The ch. has been enlarged, but fortunately the very fine Perp. screen has been preserved. In the chancel are several monuments of the Beresfords, the most noticeable of which is a high tomb, obviously remade in the 17th cent., but bearing the effigy of Sir Thomas Beresford, who fought at Agincourt, and who raised a troop of his own sons and retainers in the wars of the Roses. *Bentley Brook* is celebrated in 'The Complete Angler' as "full of very good trout and grayling, but so encumbered with wood in many places as to be troublesome to an angler."

4 m. rt. is *Tissington Hall*, the seat of the Fitzherberts, an Elizabethan mansion of stone, approached by an avenue. In the oak-panelled dining-room is a noble chimney-piece of Hopton stone reaching to the roof. There are some pictures, chiefly family portraits, in the house, and among them one of Mrs. Meynell, of whom Dr. Johnson said that she possessed the best understanding he had ever met with in any human being. In the ch., which bears traces of Norm. work, are monuments of the Fitzherberts, who have

been seated here since the time of Henry V. An ancient and curious custom of dressing the 5 wells or springs of this village with flowers on Holy Thursday is still kept up, and is known as "*Tap Dressing*." A wooden framework in the shape of the pattern to be followed is formed and covered with clay, into which the flowers are stuck, forming a sort of floral mosaic; this is placed over the water, which appears to issue out of the flowers. Service is performed at the ch., after which the inhabitants walk in procession to each of the wells and repeat the psalms and collects of the day. The custom has been lately revived at Matlock, Bradley, Wirksworth, Buxton, Belper, and Youghgrave. "The origin of the well-dressing was doubtless from a pious feeling of thankfulness for the bountiful supply of pure water; and in towns like Buxton and Wirksworth, which were badly off for it, dates from the period when public wells and taps were opened." The Hall Well, under the hill on which the ch. stands, is most carefully ornamented; sentences from the Bible, in letters formed of flowers, daisies, or the like, encircle its basin.

The Rev. Richard Greaves, author of the '*Spiritual Quixote*,' once resided at the Hall, and has introduced in that work, written here, many allusions to persons and things in the vicinity. Judge Fitzherbert, author of the '*Natura Brevium*,' was born here in 1458.

Travellers from Buxton to Dovedale turn to the rt. opposite Tissington Park Gate into Spen Lane. Near Tissington a flat barrow, called "*Sharp Low*," was opened by Mr. Bateman, who found the skeleton of a young person, unprotected by any cist, as was usual. It was lying, however, on the l. side, a proof that it dated from Celtic times. Near Thorpe Cloud was another barrow, containing a man's skeleton, and an immense number of water-rats' bones.

From Tissington a long ascent through a bleak and monotonous country succeeds, causing the traveller to regret the beautiful and parallel valley which lies so close on his left.

11 m. *Newhaven Inn*, built by a former Duke of Devonshire, is in a very wild country; it is, however, a convenient place whence to visit the singular circle of Arbelow (Rte. 3). The High Peak Rly. is crossed near here, and a Roman road runs parallel with the turnpike-road falling into it at Hen Moor.

20 m. Buxton.

[To visit Dovedale a road on either side the river may be taken, the one on the l. bank passing through *Mapleton* (Inn: Okeover Arms, a good fishing station) and *Thorpe* (Inn: Dog and Partridge), and that on the rt. through Okeover. This latter is the best, as it takes the visitor through Ilam.

Follow the turnpike-road to

1½ m. Hanging Bridge, where the Dove is crossed, and turn to the rt. to *Okeover*. The Hall (Haughton Okeover, Esq.) has been the property of the Okeovers from Saxon times. Mr. Plumer Ward, the author of 'Tremaine,' and stepfather of the present Mr. Okeover, resided here for some years. The old house, engraved in Plot, contains a few good pictures, and amongst them a Holy Family by Raphael, a replica of the one at Madrid. The ch. has been elaborately restored by Scott.

As the traveller proceeds up the vale the most conspicuous objects are the two great sentinel heights of Thorpe Cloud and Bunster, which flank the entrance of Dovedale proper.

Passing the village of Blore, we arrive at

5 m. *Ilam Hall* (J. Watts-Russell, Esq.), a beautiful place in Staffordshire, close to the Dove and on the Manifold, which here emerges out of a rock, as does also the *Hamp*, each

river having pursued an underground course for several miles, and uniting at Ilam in a short but copious stream. Of these rivers Drayton sings in his 'Polyolbion':—

"Hanse, that this while suppos'd him quite
out of her sight,
No sooner thrusts his head into the cheerful light,
But Manyfold, that still the runaway doth watch,
Him, ere he was aware, about the neck doth catch;
And as the angry Hanse would from his hold remove,
They struggling, tumble down into their lord, the Dove."

The house, built by its owner in a style of mixed Tudor and Elizabethan, though incorrect in detail, is a rather imposing mass. The grounds are beautiful, and within them stands the church (with a W. saddleback tower), which has been sumptuously restored by Scott. In the S. chancel aisle is a curious E. E. shrine of a saint (St. Berthelm or Bethelm of Stafford). But the most noticeable feature is an octagonal Gothic mausoleum, built from the designs of Chantrey, and containing a marble statue by him of Mr. Pike Watts, father-in-law of Mr. Watts-Russell. This building will not stand criticism in its details, but it is grandiose, and, opening as it does into the church, gives effect to the whole structure. In the grounds of the Hall is the grotto where Congreve composed his 'Old Bachelor.'

The village is a charmingly picturesque collection of cottages, with a nice school-house, evidently well cared for. Near the bridge over the Manifold is a Dec. Gothic Eleanor cross erected to the memory of Mrs. Watts-Russell, to serve as a well and fountain for the use of the villagers, with the following pretty inscription:—

"Free as for all these crystal waters flow,
Her gentle eyes would weep for others' woe.
Dried is that fount; but long may this endure,
To be a well of comfort to the poor."

[At Ilam the tourist has the choice, of taking Dovedale to the E. (dividing Derbyshire and Staffordshire), or of following the *Manifold* (wholly in Staffordshire) up its, for a considerable distance, dry bed. This river has a course generally parallel to that of the Dove, rising rather to the S.W. of that stream, and running all the way through the gritstone district, while the most romantic glens of the Dove, such as Dove, Mill, and Beresford Dales, are in the limestone—a fact that explains the difference of the scenery of the two rivers. Not far from Ilam on the W. is *Throwley Hall* (Earl Cathcart), a very picturesque Tudor mansion. Above it may be said to commence the valley of the *Manifold*, characterised by bold heights peaked or rounded, and varied by woods and grassland. To the W. is *Grindon*, picturesquely situated on a steep bank, with the sharp spire of its modern church conspicuous for miles. To the E., high up on the hill-side, which rises as a bare rock in the upper part to the height of 350 ft., is *Thor's Cave*, thought by some to be so called from its importance in Pagan times, and its having been dedicated to Thor. It is more probable, however, that it is named after the "tor" or hill in which it is situated. In 1864 much of the dirt that had accumulated for generations was cleared, and some interesting Romano-Britannic relics and bones discovered. These were collected by the self-educated schoolmaster at Wetton, an intelligent and enthusiastic antiquary. A little to the N. of the cave the tourist comes from the N.E. round the flank of the bold *Ecton Hill*, noticeable for its copper-mine, which yielded the revenues out of which a former Duke of Devonshire built the Crescent at Buxton. After a long period of neglect, a company resumed the working, but with diminished success. From Thor's Cave, through Wetton and Astonefield, it

is about 3 m. to the head of Mill-dale.

From excavations made in 1848 by Messrs. Bateman and Carrington at a spot called the *Borough* (Burgh) Fields, near Wetton, it was conclusively proved that this was the site of an important Romano-British village. Not only skeletons, but articles of domestic use, were discovered, together with pavements and bones of rats. "The articles found in Thor's Cave appear to belong to the later Celtic and Romano-Celtic period. The age of flint implements appears to be unrepresented, and nothing of a decidedly Saxon era seems to be comprised among the objects."]

Below Ilam, and at the foot of Bunster, in Staffordshire, is the *Izaak Walton Hotel*, 5 m. from Ashbourne, a comfortable little inn, and the paradise of fishers, who are now approaching the region sacred to anglers by the labours of Walton and his friend Chas. Cotton, who thus apostrophises his favourite river:—

"The rapid Garonne and the winding Seine
Are both too mean,
Beloved Dove, with thee
To vie priority:
Nay, Tame and Isis, when conjoin'd, submit,
And lay their trophies at thy silver feet."

The entrance to Dove Dale between Bunster and Thorpe Cloud, and the scenery for the next 3 m., is the finest in the country, "a secluded valley or glen, through which flows a clear and rapid stream, with green banks and shelving slopes, hemmed in by bold and lofty hills, mantled with thick scrub and brushwood, through which protrude grey weather-beaten crags and walls of naked limestone rock."—*Croston*.

The chief objects are a group of isolated columns called Tissington Spires, a huge castellated mass of rock known as Dovedale Ch., and *Reynard's Hall*, a cavern near the summit of a cliff, famous for picnics:—

"Oh! my beloved Caves, from Dogstar's
heat,
And all anxieties, my safe retreat,
What safety, privacy, what true delight,
In the artificial night
Your gloomy entrails make,
Have I taken, do I take."—

Cotton's Retirement.

More than a hundred years ago Dean Langton of Clogher attempted to ride to the top of one of the slopes near Reynard's Hall with a young lady seated behind him. When near the summit, the horse slipped and rolled down, killing the Dean and much injuring the lady. The Dove Holes, under the mass, just opposite the entrance to Hall Dale, is the termination of most of the excursions to the Dale, but the tourist will not regret continuing his exploration as far as Hartington, or even to Earl Sterndale. Dr. Johnson in his tour visited Dovedale, of which he says, "I certainly expected a large river, where I found only a quiet, clear brook. I believe I had imaged a valley enclosed by rocks, and terminated by a broad expanse of water. He that has seen Dovedale has no need to visit the Highlands."

9 m. *Mill Dale*, whence a road branches off to Alstonefield and Wetton, is a picturesque little hamlet, in which the houses seem fitted into their respective niches in the hillside.

Load Mill, where Cotton's Visitor found "the sign of a bridge which a mouse could hardly go over," and asked, "Do you use to travel with wheelbarrows in this country?" is, generally speaking, the extreme N. point of those who only think of "doing" Dovedale, although the bridge is now wide enough for any carriage. The reach of the river above it, called Mill Dale, is of a stern, bare character, the banks on either side closing upon the stream, varied only by a grey face of rock or a stunted tree. The lofty height of Wolfscote overhangs it on the Derbyshire side, and opposite it, on the Stafford-

shire side, the hills turn suddenly away to the W., but with a short intervening space of flat meadow, forming, with the Derbyshire heights, the northernmost of the 3 glens which may collectively be termed Dove Dale.

This is *Beresford Dale*, noticeable both as the cradle of the well-known family of that name, and as the seat of Charles Cotton, and the locale of the fishing-excursion (equivalent to a modern journey to Norway) of the Stafford-born but London-bred Walton, celebrated in Cotton's 2nd part of the 'Complete Angler.' Beresford Hall whose pleasure-ground is formed by this dale, seems to have been from Saxon times the residence of a stock who lived at the Bear's ford, branching off to Fenny Bentley and other neighbouring places. A cadet of the family settled in Ireland at the time of James I.'s plantation of Ulster, and his descendant in the last century, intermarrying with the heiress of De La Poer of Curraghmore in the county of Waterford, was the ancestor of the noble families of Waterford and Decies. At last Beresford passed early in the 17th century by an heiress to the family of Stanhope of Elvaston, whose daughter and heiress eloped with Cotton's father. The Cottons were a thriftless race, and the property passed away in the time of the angler's son, until, after successive changes and deteriorations, it was purchased in 1825 by Marshal Lord Beresford, the victor of Albuera, and bequeathed by him to his kinsman Mr. Beresford-Hope. The house (in Staffordshire), a picturesque gabled structure of the 16th and 17th cents., became ruinous, and had recently to be pulled down in order to preserve its materials for reconstruction in the same style. Beresford Dale, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, is a scene of singular beauty, from the combination which it offers of mountain stream, grey rock, grass-slope, and

well-grown timber picturesquely disposed. At its side is a small natural cave in which Cotton was wont to hide from his creditors, while the height above is crowned with the ruins of a tower, in which, as he commemorates in one of his poems, his 2nd wife the Countess of Ardglass used to light a beacon to guide him home. His bowling-green can also be traced close by. But the chief feature of the dale is the *Pike Pool* and *Rock*—"a rock springing up in the middle of the river. This is one of the oddest sights that ever I saw." So says Viator in Cotton's 'Angler,' and he does not exaggerate. This natural obelisk of grey stone is the more beautiful from being set against a background of luxuriant foliage dipping into the Dove.

At the head of the dale the glen ceases, the Derbyshire range indeed continuing, but at a greater distance from the river, while the continuity of the Staffordshire range is rather interrupted. Where the meadows begin to contract stands the famous fishing-house built by Cotton, with the inscription "*Piscatoribus sacrum, 1674*," and the interlaced initials I. W. and C. C., the symbol of the strange friendship between men so unlike as the saintly Walton and the pleasure-loving Cotton. It is a small square building, with a high pyramidal roof and a fireplace, but Cotton's "fine wainscot" has gone, and a round "marble table" replaces the square one which he set up; otherwise it is *in statu quo*. A pleasant walk of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile through meadows leads us to

Hartington (Inn, the Charles Cotton, late the Sleigh Arms, very comfortable), a small Derbyshire market-town, nestling between the hills, and an admirable station for the angler, the tourist, or the archaeologist, who desires to explore the numerous tumuli and "lows" in the neighbourhood between it and

Winstar, such as Gib Hill, Kenslow, and Arbor Low. The parish is enormous, divided into Upper, Middle, Nether, and Town Quarters, and extending to Buxton, where it touches Hope and Bakewell. The ch. is cruciform, with a W. tower, a S. aisle with western aisle, and a small E. E. one on the N. Inside it contains a memorial window to the Sleights, some quaint paintings of the emblems of the 12 tribes, and a square altar-table carved with the names of the four wardens of the Quarters, a Puritan relic. Besides the vicar, the church has a dean, whose office at present is neither very onerous nor very lucrative. *Hartington Hall* (O. Bateman, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Batemans, is a very picturesque gabled house. The town gives his second title to the Duke of Devonshire. We may here notice the universal greenness of all this upland region, arising from cheese-making being the nearly universal occupation of the farmers. Such hay as is made has in rainy seasons to remain uncut till late in the autumn, while wheat is virtually unknown, and the only cultivation practised is that of oats, with the risk of their sometimes not ripening. The oat-cake, which is the general diet of farmers and labourers, is not the sweet crisp edible which is obtained in Scotland, but a sour, flabby substance. Such as it is, however, it is much relished.

Distances.—Winstar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ashbourne, through Dovedale, 14; Bakewell, 9; Arborlow, 4; Kenslow, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Youlgreave, 6; Longnor, 5.

Between Hartington and Bakewell is the village of *Monyash*, said in Domesday Book to have been a penal settlement for refractory monks. A barmote court is held here twice a year for the settlement of mining disputes. Near Monyash, at *Benty Grange*, a large number of Saxon curiosities were found in a

barrow, together with the usual skeleton. They included the silver edging and ornaments of a leather cup, together with some personal ornaments, enamels, and chinawork. The Dale of the Lathkill may also be explored from Moneyash.

From Hartington it is better to follow the road up the Staffordshire side, crossing the Dove at Hartington Mill. The way leads with occasional dips along a plateau boldly scarping to the E. upon the Dove, and to the W. sloping down to the Manifold. The scenery, with the millstone-grit hills of Staffordshire on the W. rising up to the moorland summit of Morridge, and the limestone hills of Derbyshire on the E., is very fine. About 2 m. from Hartington, on the plateau, is the tree-embosomed village of *Sheen*, a little parish wedged in between the enormous ones of Alstonefield and Hartington. The ch., rebuilt early in the present centy. in the conventicle style, was recast by Mr. Beresford-Hope in 1852, the original structure serving as nave, while a chancel has been added with a stone-ribbed roof copied from the side chapels of Scarborough ch. The fittings are those which stood in Margaret Chapel, London, prior to its demolition to make way for All Saints ch. A pretty parsonage by Butterfield adjoins. From the summit of Sheen hill, a little to the N.W., a beautiful panoramic view of the country is to be obtained. On the N., in Derbyshire, is High Wheel-don, a hill which, under certain aspects, looks like a regular pyramid. The traveller may enter Derbyshire under this hill at the little hamlet of Crowdecote, but we would advise him rather to push on to *Longnor*, 3 m. beyond Sheen, on the plateau between the Dove and the Manifold, from which by a steep descent he will cross the Dove at Glutton Bridge, and enter the striking pass of Glutton Dale, near the village of *Earl Sterndale*. The scenery above

Glutton Bridge towards *Axe Edge* is fine, including in particular the rocky height of *Park Hill*, and the still loftier one of *Chrome Tor*, veritable mountains in miniature. On the eminence of *Hitter Hill*, near the village of *Earl Sterndale*, a large barrow was opened in 1862, when several skeletons and funeral urns were discovered; while in *Hindlow* were found more skeletons, with Saxon implements and ornaments. From *Earl Sterndale* it is 5 m. to *Buxton* (Rte. 4).

ROUTE 7.

FROM DERBY TO LINCOLN, BY TRENT, NOTTINGHAM, SOUTHWELL, AND NEWARK.

Quitting the stat., the rly. turns sharply to the rt., over the alluvial ground between the Trent and the Sandiacre Canal. 1 m. l. are the cemetery, and *Chaddesden*, the seat of Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart. The ch. contains monuments to that family.

2½ m. l. Spondon village and Hall (W. Cox, Esq.), beyond which again is *Locko Park* (W. D. Lowe, Esq.), which contains some good paintings by Guercino, A. del Sarto, G. Poussin, Canaletti, Holbein, Rubens, S. del Piombo, &c. On one side of the house is a chapel of the 17th centy., with the inscription "*Domus mea vocabitur domus orationis.*"

[*Spondon* is the nearest stat. from whence to visit the ruins of *Dale Abbey*, 4 m. to the N.E., founded at the commencement of the 13th centy.

by William Fitzrauf, Seneschal of Normandy, and Jeffery de Salicosa Mara, his son-in-law, for Præmonstratensian monks. An ancient legend gives the following origin of its foundation:—"There once lived in the street of St. Mary in Derby a baker who was particularly distinguished by his great charity and devotion. After having spent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, he was in a dream called to give a very trying proof of his good principles. He was required by the Virgin Mary to relinquish all his substance, to go to Depe Dale, and to lead a solitary life in the service of her Son and herself. He accordingly left all his possessions and departed, entirely ignorant of the place to which he should go. But directing his course to the east, and passing through the village of Stanley, he heard a woman saying to a girl, 'Take with thee our calves and drive them to Depe Dale, and return immediately.' Regarding this event as a particular interposition of Providence, he proceeded with the girl to Depe Dale, and found it a very marshy land, and distant from all human habitation. Proceeding from thence to the E., he came to a rising ground, and, under the side of the hill, cut in the rock a small dwelling, and built an altar towards the S., and there spent day and night in the Divine service, with hunger, thirst, cold, and want."—*Pilkington*. Near this he built an oratory, afterwards enlarged into a religious house by Serto de Grendon, Lord of Badely. This establishment was filled with monks from the Abbey of Calke, who, however, in course of time, preferred the pleasures of the forest to their religious duties; and a complaint having been made to the King, the liberties of the monks were curtailed, and a grant of land made to them for the purpose of support. They, however, fell into great poverty, and were succeeded by a colony of canons from Welbeck, who soon re-

turned, disgusted with the penury of the living. The present abbey was founded at a later date, and was more successful than the previous attempts. Very little of the building is left except the E. window. The ch. near the ruins is curious and quaint, being incorporated with the ancient pilgrims' inn, from which it was once separated only by a door. The singing gallery is entered by steps from the outside of the ch.

The font has a sculpture of the Virgin and Child, and Crucifixion. A portion of the stained glass for which Dale was once celebrated is now to be seen at Morley ch. (Rte. 2), some 3½ m. to the W. The hermit's cell is still in existence. The story of Dale Abbey has been prettily told by William and Mary Howitt:—

"The De'll one night, as he chanced to sail,
In a stormy wind by the Abbey of Dale,
Suddenly stopp'd, and looked wild with
surprise,
That a structure so fair in that valley
should rise."

From Dale the tourist may return by *Ockbrook*, where there is a Moravian settlement. The ch. has a spire and some good stained glass in the E. window.]

5 m. *Borrowash Stat.* 1 m. rt., on the other side the Derwent, is *Elvaston Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, in which is preserved a beautiful chain of Benvenuto Cellini. The grounds, which on the E. side are entered by very fine gates, formerly belonging to the palace of Madrid, are remarkable for their extent of evergreen glades and gardens, chiefly composed of coniferæ, and for the artificial lakes and rockeries, carried out for the last Earl of Harrington but two, by that eminent gardener and transplantor of trees, Mr. Barron, whose nursery is near the stat. The mansion was enlarged in Strawberry Hill Gothic. The drawing-room is furnished with splendid crimson hangings, presented by the King of

Spain to a former Earl. There is also a small collection of pictures by Kneller, Lely, C. Jansen, Reynolds, N. Berghem, &c. The avenues by which the castle is approached from the S. and E. are all the more conspicuous, as the immediate neighbourhood is flat and uninviting. The gardens are laid out in various styles, the most remarkable being the yew-garden: many of the trees were transported full-grown from long distances. Mr. Barron's chief exploit is an artificial lake with rocky islands and shores, fringed with beautiful shrubs and trees. "In 1643 Sir John Gell with the Parliamentary forces attacked and plundered Elvaston. Lady Stanhope had recently erected, at an expense of 600*l.*, a rich altar-tomb to her husband, but such was the personal and political hatred of the Roundhead knight against his late stout opponent, that he proceeded to the ch., mutilated the effigy, and then wantonly destroyed Lady Stanhope's favourite flower-garden. Nor did his revenge stop here—for he married the lady, with the express purpose of 'destroying the glory of her husband and his house.'"—*Burke*.

At Elvaston was born Walter Blunt, created by Edward IV. Baron of Montjoy, "whose posterity have equalled the glory of their descent and family by the ornaments of learning." In the ch. are a carved oak screen, and monuments of the 15th cent. to the Stanhopes, also to the Earls of Harrington.

2 m. to the S.E. of Elvaston, where the Derby and Loughborough road crosses the Trent at Cavendish Bridge, is *Shardlow Hall* (J. Sutton, Esq.), a house of the 16th cent. modernized.

On 1. and 2 m., are Draycott House and Hopwell Hall (T. Pares, Esq.).

Between Borrowash and Sawley on 1. are the village of Breaston and *Risley Hall* (J. L. Fytche, Esq.), which occupies the site of a fine old

mansion of the Willoughbys in 1587. They also founded a school, celebrated in its day, but which has become decayed. Remains of the garden-terrace of the old Hall still exist, showing that it must have once been very fine.

7 m. *Sawley Stat.*, the village being 1 m. to the l. on the N. bank of the Trent, which the rly. rapidly approaches, after crossing the Erewash Canal, and forming a junction with the Midland Counties branch at

9 m. TRENT JUNCTION (Rte. 15). In Sawley ch. is a brass to Roger Bothe, 1478. The river Trent here divides Derbyshire from Nottinghamshire, and the Soar, which joins the former river, the counties of Nottingham and Leicester. Thrumpton Hall is the seat of Capt. Byron. From this point the line takes the vale of the Trent on its l. bank as far as Newark, thence on its rt. bank to Langford, and afterwards nearly follows the course of the old Fossway to Lincoln.

At 10 m. the stream of the Erewash is crossed near its junction with the Trent, and at 11 m. rt. are seen the tower and spire of *Attenborough ch.* Within are monuments to the Babingtons, Nevils, and Leakes. In a house on one side the churchyard was born Henry Ireton, the regicide, and son-in-law of Cromwell, 1611.

2½ m. to rt. on the other side of the river, across which there is a ferry, is the village of *Gotham*, the inhab. of which were celebrated for their folly. "King John, passing through the place towards Nottingham, and intending to go through the meadows, was prevented by the villagers, who apprehended that the ground over which a King had passed would for ever become public property. The King, incensed at their proceedings, sent some of his servants to inquire of them the reason of their incivility, that he might punish them by way of fine or any other way he thought proper. The villagers, hear-

ing of the approach of the King's servants, thought of an expedient to turn away his Majesty's displeasure. When the messengers arrived, they found some of the inhab. engaged in endeavouring to drown an eel; some were employed in dragging carts to shade the wood from the sun; others were tumbling their cheeses down the hill to find their way to Nottingham: in short, they were all employed in some foolish way or other, whence arose the old adage, 'The wise men or fools of Gotham.'—*Thoroton*.

Between Gotham and the Trent is *Barton in Fabis*, or Barton in the Beans, where a tessellated pavement can be seen in the vicarage farm-yard, while some remains of fortification on Brent's Hill point to the former site of a Roman town.

A little further on l. are Chilwell ch. and Hall (C. Charlton, Esq.).

12½ m. *Beeston* Stat.: l. the village, ½ m. to the N., contains 2900 Inhab., employed chiefly in stocking-weaving, lace-making, and in a silk-mill, which was burnt down by the Reform rioters in 1831. The ch. was built 1844. Nearer Nottingham is *Highfield House*, the residence of Mr. Lowe the astronomer, from whence the meteorological data are published. On the opposite side of the Trent, 4 m. from Nottingham, lie *Clifton* Hall and Grove, the ancient residence of the Cliftons (and now of Sir R. Clifton, Bart.), celebrated in one of the poems of Henry Kirke White. The church contains some monuments and brasses of the Cliftons, a distinguished Nottinghamshire family. There is a fine avenue of trees extending from Wilford to Clifton Grove, which is the scene of Kirke White's poem of 'The Fair Maid of Clifton.' At the foot of Wilford Hill, about 1½ m. to the S.E. of Wilford, is Ruddington Grange, the seat of C. Paget, Esq.

The rly. is carried at the base of a

steep rock, on whose summit stand the ruins of the castle, to

16 m. NOTTINGHAM (*Hotels*: George; Maypole: neither of them first-rate), the chief place for the manufacture of lace and hosiery in England. It is an important town, containing, with its suburbs, 118,000 Inhab., nearly in the centre of England, seated on a rocky height a little to the N. of

"The bounteous Trent, that in herself en-seams

Both lively sorts of fish and thirty sundry streams,"

and overlooking its rich valley.

The town has scarcely any fine streets; most of them are narrow; and from its sloping site many of the houses rise tier upon tier one behind the other; this slope faces the S., Nottingham being sheltered from the N. by a range of high ground separating it from the district of Sherwood Forest, which in old times "supplied it with great store of wood for fire (though many burn pit-coal, the smell whereof is offensive), while, on the other side, the Trent serves it with fish very plentifully. Hence this its barbarous verse:—

"Limpida sylva focum, Triginta dat mihi piscem."—*Camden*.

The lower portion is watered by the Lene, which runs from the N., and soon joins the Trent.

One of the most characteristic features of Nottingham is—the *Market-place*, considered to be the largest in the kingdom, an open area of 5½ acres, nearly in the form of an acute-angled triangle, terminated at one end by the Exchange (a plain matter-of-fact building, without any pretensions), and almost surrounded by houses resting on wooden colonnades. The scene on market evenings is very curious, the whole of this large space being covered with stalls of every description, in which goods at a low price are exposed for sale.

The *Castle*, occupying the summit of a precipitous rock, at the foot of

which flows the Lene, and projecting above the town and plain of the Trent, is a modern edifice, built by the first Duke of Newcastle in 1679, whose mutilated equestrian statue remains above the door; it is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is of a heavy Italian style of architecture. Now it is a mere roofless shell and ruin, gutted and blackened by fire, its massive walls cracked and fissured, having been burnt down by the mob during the riots in October, 1831, because its owner, the Duke of Newcastle, had distinguished himself by his opposition to the Reform Bill. The sum of 21,000*l.* was paid by the hundred to the Duke as compensation. It well deserves a visit, on account of the beautiful view which its terrace commands over the plain of Trent, the river appearing here and there in its windings, the town, the canal, and rly. close at hand, the groves of Clifton beyond it, and in the distance the Castle of Belvoir and Hall of Wollaton.

This modern building superseded the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror, and conferred by him on his natural son William Peverel.

Mortimer's Hole is a singular excavation, descending through the sandstone rock from the castle platform nearly to the level of the river, lighted by openings in the face of the cliff, and showing the marks of gates and stockades to bar the passage through it. It is of considerable antiquity, at least as old as the time of Edward III., and through a secret branch of it, now closed up, which led to the keep, a party of trusty officers, headed by Sir William Elland, entering the castle by night by order of the young King Edward III., surprised Mortimer Earl of March, the paramour of the Queen his mother, in 1330. Mortimer was seized in spite of the Queen's cries and entreaties, and sent to the Tower of London to be executed, "for betraying his country to

the Scots for money and for other mischiefs, out of an extravagant and vast imagination designed by him."

Nottingham Castle, standing near the centre of the kingdom, was for many ages one of the most important fortresses in England, and was the scene of many momentous historical events. David King of Scotland was imprisoned in its dungeons, some of which very likely still exist in the extensive vaults and cellars cut out of the rock running underneath the building. The platform on which it stands is undermined with excavations extending in all directions, and it is probable that Mortimer's Hole, which is 107 yards deep, afforded a direct communication from the castle with the corn-mill and brewhouse on the river below; and that it was closed by several gates, and lighted by loop-holes, through which arrows or fire-arms might be discharged. It is also probable that the real secret passage through which young Edward entered the castle is to be sought among them. Richard made his headquarters here before the battle of Bosworth. The old fortress was rendered untenable by Oliver Cromwell, and nothing remains of it except the outer gateway, flanked by truncated towers, and the walls. On the slope of the hill above the castle, between it and the old Infirmary, on the spot where is now the street called *Standard Hill*, King Charles I. first unfurled the royal standard 1642, having previously summoned all good subjects able to bear arms to attend. This important event is thus described by Clarendon:—"According to proclamation, upon the 25th day of August, the standard was erected about 6 of the clock of a very stormy and tempestuous day. The King himself, with a small train, rode to the top of the Castle Hill; Varney, the Knight Marshal, who was standard-bearer, carrying the standard, which was then erected on that place, with little other ceremony than the sound of

trumpets and drums. Melancholy men observed many ill presages about that time. The standard was blown down the same night that it had been set up, by a very strong and unruly wind, and could not be fixed again in a day or two, till the tempest was allayed."

Nottingham, not being warm in the King's cause, was soon gained over by the Parliament, and Colonel Hutchinson (whose wife's 'Memoirs' add so much interest to the story) was appointed its governor. He held the place bravely and successfully against all attacks, withstanding at the same time offers of bribery, from 1642 to 1645.

The new red sandstone rock on which the town and castle stand, stretching W. in the form of a low cliff along the canal through the park, is of a soft texture, easily cut, and has in consequence been perforated in very early times with caves, used as cellars and storehouses, while some of them still serve for human habitations. Such caves were probably the most ancient dwellings on this spot, and gave rise to the establishment of the town. "The name of Nottingham is nothing but a soft contraction of the Saxon word Snottengaham, so called by the Saxons from the caves and passages under ground, which the ancients for their retreat and habitation mined under the steep rocks of the south parts, toward the river Lind, whence it is that assertion renders the Saxon word Snotteng-ham, speluncarum domum, and in the British language it is 'tui ogo hanc,' which signifies the same thing, viz. 'The House of Dens.'"—*Deering*.

The *Rock Holes*, vulgarly called Papist Holes, in the park to the W. of the castle, are a series of such cavities, undoubtedly once used as dwellings. There are traces of stairs, of a chapel, of mortise-holes for timbers, designed to form what is called a "lean-to roof," and one chamber is

penetrated with small pigeon-holes, in order to serve as a dovecot.

Sneinton Hermitage, in the eastern suburb of that name, is a low cliff of sandstone facing the Trent, pierced and excavated to form chambers for the houses built against the side of the rock. Some of them are very old, and many have neat hanging gardens on the shelves of the rock. Here are tea-gardens, much resorted to by the operatives in the summer time. The *park*, in which the Rock Holes are situated, was originally attached to the castle; it is now a mere open green space of common land, upon which the cows of the townsfolk are sent out to graze. It is nearly surrounded by buildings, among which are the barracks and many neat villas. Along the side a fine terrace has sprung up.

Nottingham possesses one very handsome cruciform Perp. ch., *St. Mary's*, on the High Pavement, nearly in the centre of the town. The W. end had been modernized in bad taste, but is now well restored by Scott; the S. porch was originally very rich, but has lost its beauty from the corrosion of the stone by the weather. From the centre of the ch. rises a fine tower of 2 stages, with a battlement and 8 crocketed pinnacles. The interior is lighted by a profusion of windows, and there are 3 fine ones at the E. end and at each transept. The E. window is of stained glass by Hardman, and is a memorial of the Prince Consort; that of the S. transept is also stained, in memory of Thos. Smith of Gaddesby, d. 1699; the one in the N. transept (partially filled) is in memory of Anderson Brooke (by Clayton and Bell), and it is proposed to fill the whole of the remainder with Scriptural subjects. At the extremity of the transepts under the windows are 2 monumental niches, beautifully ornamented with crockets and foliage, differing in pattern from each other; they are of Perp. character; the one in the S. has an

effigy of a warrior, but in the N. niche is an altar-tomb, the figure belonging to it being in one of the aisles. The decorated wooden roof is of good ornamental design; and there is a fine piece of groining at the intersection of nave and transepts. The chancel has been beautifully restored, and is ornamented by a very fine painting of the Virgin and Child by Fra Bartolomeo, well worthy of examination; it was the gift of Mr. Wright, of Upton, and cost 960 guineas. Notice the tiles (by Minton), and the encaustic Derbyshire marble steps. The screen that formerly cut off the chancel has been removed, together with the unsightly pews and galleries, and the whole of the splendid area is now thrown open. In a glass case of the N. wall off the chancel is a curious group of alabaster figures. *St. Peter's Church*, near the Market Place, is also Perp., but has been very much altered and modernized. It has a good altarpiece by Barber, a native artist; subject—the Agony in the Garden. There is a handsome *Roman Catholic Cathedral* by Pugin, dedicated to St. Barnabas, on the Derby road; it is cruciform, in the E. Eng. style, surmounted by a tower and spire 164 ft. high, and terminates at the E. end in a Lady Chapel. It contains a carved stone pulpit, and a chancel-screen of open work, surmounted by a rood, flanked by figures of St. John and the Virgin. The altar is a single slab, resting on 6 pillars of Petworth marble. Behind it is the Lady Chapel, on the N. side St. Alkmund's, and on the S. the chapels of St. Thomas of Canterbury and the Venerable Bede. In the crypt is St. Peter's Chapel, set apart for masses for the dead. The windows are filled with stained glass; the centre one, at the W. end, bears the arms of John Earl of Shrewsbury, who, as usual, contributed liberally towards the building. The *Walter*

Memorial, in Carrington-st., is a drinking fountain in very good taste, erected in 1866, in memory of Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, long M.P. for Nottingham.

A Nunnery, occupied by 6 Sisters of Charity, was established in 1844, in Upper Parliament-street.

The *People's College*, an institution for the education of the working classes, a Tudor edifice, was opened 1847. The *Post-office* is in St. Peter's Gate. The *Bridge*, like many of the Trent bridges, is long, and consists of 19 arches, in addition to a causeway, and an embankment to protect the lower part of the town from floods, which have at different times, and particularly in 1795, committed fearful havoc in the neighbourhood of the river.

There are several hospitals; such as the Plumtree, Collins, and Labray, for decayed citizens; the General Hospital, 2 lunatic asylums, and the Midland Institution for the Blind. The visitor should not leave Nottingham without seeing the Arboretum, a beautifully laid-out ground of 17 acres; the Cemetery, in which there are caves; and the children's Playing-ground.

The *manufactures* of Nottingham, which are promoted by the existence of coal at a distance of less than 2 m., consist of hosiery, silk, cotton, woollen, and lace. The Rev. William Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame (1589), to which Nottingham owes so much of its wealth, was a native of Woodborough, in this county. It is said that the discovery was due to the fact that he was paying his addresses to a lady who devoted more of her time to her knitting than to listening to him; in revenge for which he determined to produce an instrument which should do away with the necessity of working by hand. In this he succeeded; but was so carried away by his invention that he devoted himself wholly to it, and applied to Queen Elizabeth for a monopoly of making stockings. Her Majesty de-

clined to give one, except in the matter of silk stockings. Lee, therefore, carried his process abroad, where, after alternate successes and failures, he died of a broken heart. In the town and its vicinity there are many manufacturing of hosiery, machine lace, bobbins and their carriages, machinery, and warehouses for lace-dressing. The stranger at Nottingham should not neglect to see the process of making bobbin-net, "which may be said to surpass most other branches of mechanical ingenuity in the complexity of its machinery; one of Fisher's spotting-frames being as much beyond the most curious chronometer in multiplicity of device, as that is beyond a common roasting-jack."—*Dr. Ure*. A bobbin-net machine consists of perhaps 10,000 pieces, bobbins and carriages. These machines have almost entirely superseded hand-made lace.

The Jacquard machine was applied to the bobbin-net machine in 1825, but, as far as producing patterns, "progressed slowly till 1841, when a plan was discovered by Mr. Hooton Deveril for applying the Jacquard to the guide-bars; and so rapid has been the adoption of this method since that time, that at the present period there is scarcely a fancy machine at work without it, either to the bars or along the machine." The process of "gassing lace" when made, in order to burn away the loose fibres, is also well worth seeing, the lace being passed over a series of gas flames, so as to singe away the filaments without injuring the net. Many thousand young girls receive employment (often badly paid) as lace "menders" and dressers, in starching and folding the lace. (See *Introd.*, p. xxix.)

Nottingham was once famous for the skill of its workers in iron, who resided in Girdlesgate (now Pelham-street) and Bridlesmith Gate; hence the jingling lines—

"The little smith of Nottingham,
Who doth the work that no man can."

"The first cotton-mill erected in the world was built between Hockley and Woolpack-lane, 1769, by Richard Arkwright, who removed hither from Lancashire with his throstle and spinning-jenny. It was burnt down a few years after, but the present Hockley Mill occupies its site."—*White*.

Henry Kirke White, the promising young poet and student, cut off before his genius had arrived at maturity, was born here 1785, the son of a respectable butcher. The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, so distinguished as a classical scholar, was also a native of Nottingham. Marshal Tallard and other French officers, taken prisoners at the battle of Blenheim, resided on parole at a house in Castle Gate, where they amused themselves with gardening. A good view is obtained of Nottingham and the castle from the meadows to the S. of the town, and especially from *Trent Bridge*, 1 m. on the Melton-road. Within a few years several industrious suburbs have rapidly risen on the outskirts of Nottingham, and are occupied chiefly by lace-makers and hosiers; on the W. Old and New Radford and Lenton, and on the E. Old and New Sneinton. The town is, fortunately for sanitary purposes, surrounded by a belt of ground, known as Lammas Lands, which cannot be built upon; and this is the reason why the thickly populated villages have arisen outside the town. On the road to Mansfield, about 1½ m., is Carrington, whence its noble owner takes his title. Adjoining it is Mapperley House (C. A. Wright, Esq.)

Conveyances from Nottingham.—By rail to Derby, 16 m.; Newark, 17½; Lincoln, Grantham, and Mansfield, 14.

Distances.—Southwell, by rail, 16 m.; Belvoir, 19; Wollaton, 2½; Clifton, 5; Newstead, 11; Bingham, 9.

2½ m. W. from Nottingham, near

the Derby-road, is *Wollaton Hall* (Lord Middleton), a noble and most picturesque mansion in the style of the Revival, and "a combination of regular columns, with ornaments neither Grecian nor Gothic, and half-embroidered with foliage, crammed over frontispieces, façades, and chimneys," but nevertheless highly picturesque. It is doubtful whether the architect was John of Padua, or our own Thorpe assisted by Smithson. The building is simple in its plan; a square, surmounted by a massive centre, having bartizans flanked at the corners by turrets, surmounted by elegant balustrades. It occupies the summit of an eminence in the midst of a noble park, abounding in aged timber, crossed by 4 stately avenues, and well stocked with deer; and the grouping of the towers and turrets of the hall, varying in perspective as you approach, is in the highest degree picturesque. Other peculiarities of the exterior consist in the great extent of windows, the elegant scroll-work, and the grand porch.

It was built 1580-88, by Sir Francis Willoughby, Kt. — says Camden, "out of ostentation to show his riches" — of stone from Ancaster, conveyed hither, according to the tradition, on horses' backs, in exchange for coals dug on the estate. The grand feature of the interior is the Hall, 60 ft. long and 60 ft. high, surmounted by a roof supported by open timber frames, elegantly carved, arranged in compartments. At one end is a richly carved screen, unfortunately disfigured by paint; the walls also have lost their panelling: yet the effect of the whole, with its pictures, stags' horns, &c., is truly baronial. In other parts of the house are a few good Dutch paintings:—Grace before Meat, by *Heemskirk*; a Flemish lady bargaining for provisions, figures life-size; Lions hunting Deer, said to be *Rubens*, perhaps by *Snyders*. There are some interesting family portraits of the Wil-

loughbys: Sir F. Willoughby, who built the house, and his Lady, by *Zucohero*; Sir Richard, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir Hugh, the Navigator, who was frozen to death at the North Pole 1553, whole-lengths, and curious from the costumes; also Francis, 2nd Lord Middleton, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The view from the central tower is extensive and beautiful, including the castles of Nottingham and Belvoir. The exterior of Wollaton and the Hall are very fine of their kind, and well worthy the attention of the architect. In the church are monuments with effigies to Richard Willoughby and his wife, 1481; and Sir Henry Willoughby, Knight Banneret, with various subordinate figures, 1528.

A little beyond Sneinton is *Colwick Hall*, the seat of J. C. Musters, Esq., whose ancestor obtained it from the Byrons early in the 17th centy., either by purchase or at the card-table. The house, by Carr of York, built 1776, occupies a very pleasing site near the Trent, backed by rocky cliffs and hanging woods. The pleasure-grounds are finely laid out. Colwick Hall was attacked, pillaged, and fired, by the brutal mob of 1831. The terror produced by this violence, committed at night, drove the lady of the mansion into a plantation for concealment, and is supposed to have caused her death soon after. Such was the melancholy end of the beautiful "Mary Chaworth" of Byron's early poems, the ill-fated heiress of Annesley. The ch. contains monuments to some of the Byron family; also to Sophia Musters, died 1819.

[One of the old mail-roads from Nottingham to Newark runs on the N. of the Trent, passing through Oxtou (9 m.), where there are 3 large tumuli. Near Oxtou a stream called Dovor Beck is crossed.]

The rly. leaves the town from the central station, passing l. Sneinton,

and rt. Colwick Hall; 3 m. Carlton Station, where the Grantham line turns to the E. (Rte. 14); on l. are the village of *Gedling*, and *Gedling House* (W. Burnside, Esq.). The ch. is a picturesque building, consisting of aisles, clerestory, chancel, and graceful spire. On rt. in the distance is seen the tower of Shelford church.

5 m. *Burton Joyce*, properly *Burton Jorz*, from the family of *De Georz*, close to the margin of the Trent, which in its course from Nottingham is characterized by a succession of weirs and osier-beds. The ch. has monuments of the *Stapylton* family, who held property here in the reign of Edward VI. On rt. is the ch. and village of *Bridgeford*, occupying a commanding position on the new red sandstone cliffs, that accompany the Trent the greater part of the way to Newark. About 3 m. to the N. is *Woodborough*, which disputes with the village of *Calverton* the honour of being the birthplace of *Lee*, the inventor of the stocking-frame, 1589. The ch. is dedicated to St. Swithin.

7½ m. *Lowdham Ch.* has an effigy of a member of the old family of *Lowdham*, 14th centy.

10 m. *Thurgarton Stat.* The Hall (R. Millward, Esq.), on the l., is built on the site of the ancient Priory, founded by *Walter de Aincurt* in the 12th centy., in its day a flourishing monastic establishment. The ch. has a portion of the old abbey remaining in one of the bays of the nave, and it has lately been restored, with the addition of a chancel and N. aisle. On rt. 11½ m. *Bleasby Hall* (R. Kilham, Esq.).

At 13 m. *Fiskerton Stat.* is a ferry across the Trent, leading to *East Stoke*, near which, at *Stoke Field*, took place the bloody conflict in which the army of *Henry VII.* defeated the forces of the impostor *Lambert Simnel* (1487), under the Earl of Lincoln, when 7000

men were left dead on the field after only 3 hours of hard fighting.

Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar, was born at Stoke in 1602. Stoke Hall is the seat of Sir Henry Bromley.

From *ROLLESTON JUNCT.* a branch of 2 m. leads to

Southwell (Inn: Saracen's Head), a neat, well-paved, and dull town of 3470 Inhab., chiefly celebrated for its Minster, the finest ecclesiastical structure in the county. It is a cruciform ch., 306 ft. long, with a central and 2 W. towers. The central tower, nave, and transepts, are Norm., and are bold, well executed, and simple in detail. The clerestory is lighted by circular, and the S. aisle by Perp. windows, above which, externally, runs a stringcourse; some very small lights are inserted between the latter and the corbel-table. Notice the Norm. stringcourse that is carried along the whole of the exterior, from the trans. to the western towers. The S. porch is very fine, and has a circular-headed Norm. doorway. The S. transept is of 3 stages, the 2 middle lighted by circular-headed windows, with dog-tooth and billet mouldings, and the upper stage by round windows, divided from the others by stringcourses. The gable end of this trans. has a curious pattern in relief, not unlike that at *Kelso Abbey*. The central tower has 3 stages, of which the middle is occupied by an interlacing arcade, partly blocked. Above the W. door, which is very characteristic, is a large 7-light window. The S. transept is entered by a doorway with segmental arch. The trans. windows are filled in with stained glass, as is also the E. window of the choir. The triflorial arches are large, those of the clerestory small. The nave has a flat wooden ceiling, with 5 recessed arches and elaborate moulding and interlacing arcade, and the aisles are groined in stone; they are separated from each other

by 7 massive circular piers, from which spring round-headed arches with billet moulding, and from the gallery above there springs another series with square piers. The choir, its aisles, and its small E. transepts, are Early-Eng., and among the best examples of the style. The E. end has two tiers of lancet-windows.

The Chapterhouse, N. of the choir, is Early Dec., with a fine double door and good window-tracery; it somewhat resembles that of York, surrounded by stalls, whose bands rest on stone shafts; but it has no central column. The organ-screen and the stalls are later Dec., and particularly good. Within the altar-rails is the monument and alabaster effigy of Archbishop Sandys, d. 1588. There are also preserved here the eagle and candlestick formerly belonging to Newstead Priory, and fished out of the lake in front of the mansion.

The Archbishops of York long possessed a palace near the Minster, and its site is still the property of the See. The ruins are very picturesque and interesting. The walls are all Dec., with Perp. windows inserted; there is a good bold roll moulding, as a string along the walls, of Dec. character, and some curious closets in the walls and buttresses. There are several Perp. fireplaces and chimneys (the lower parts Dec., the upper Perp.). Amongst the armorial bearings are those of Cardinal Kempe, in the reign of Henry VI., whose munificence was so great that it was the subject of a monkish rhyme:—

“In Suthwelle manerium fecit pretiosum,
Multis artificibus valde sumptuosum.”

The soldiers of the Parliament stabled their horses in the ch. in the civil wars. This Minster is reported to have been founded in 627 by Paulinus, the Apostle of the North of England. Camden adds, “That this is that city which Bede called Tio-vul-Fingacester I the ra-

ther believe, because those things which he relates of Paulinus baptizing in the Trent are always said to have been done here by the private history of this ch.” A part of its collegiate wealth, abstracted by Henry VIII., was restored by Mary his daughter, and is still retained.

The house on *Burgage Green*, in which Lord Byron and his mother lived during his boyhood, is still to be seen, though altered. Even as a youth his passion for arms exhibited itself, and the furniture of the chamber was much cut and slashed—a circumstance turned to good account by the auctioneer, who embellished the matter by asserting “the havoc to have been made with the identical sword with which a former Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth.”

The *Inn* (Saracen's Head) is an ancient house, and is said to be the same where Charles I. delivered himself up to the Scotch Commissioners.

Southwell has been fixed on by some antiquaries as the site of the Roman station *Ad Pontem*.

Distances.—Newark, 8 m.; Nottingham by road, 14; Mansfield, 11.

Near the town are Westhorpe (R. Warrand, Esq.), and Norwood Park (Marquis of Caermarthen).

Between Fiskerton and Newark is *Averham Ch.*, which contains an interesting altar-tomb, with recumbent figures of Sir William and Lady Sutton, the former in armour.

17 m. *Newark-upon-Trent* (Rte. 11) (*Hotels*: Ram; Clinton Arms, in the Market-place) stands upon the S. side of the Trent, which here divides and forms an island, the arm or branch being called the Devon. It is navigable, and crossed by a bridge of 7 arches. The town, consisting of one main street, on the Nottingham and Lincoln road (which here crosses the Great North road),

of a large market-place, and several narrow minor streets, was once in repute as a strong fortress, placed midway between the E. and Midland counties, and commanding the approaches to and from the north. Its local strength lay in its castle, the New Wark, so called when rebuilt under Edward the Confessor, in the place of a previous fort destroyed by the Danes. It was repaired and renewed from time to time until the Parliamentarians reduced it to a mere shell, in which condition it still stands, a venerable and picturesque ruin, at the foot of the Trent Bridge. The walls are all Norm., and the windows Perp. insertions. The gatehouse is Norm.; as are also a crypt under the hall, the remains of the S.W. tower, and a postern-gate towards the river. The long and lofty wall rising from the water-side, though Norm., has a Perp. aspect, because pierced with oriel windows in that style. The space in front is degraded to a coal-wharf, and the beast-market occupies its courts behind. The vaults of the crypt are filled with coal and coke. The castle was built in the reign of Stephen, by the Bishop of Lincoln, "who, of a very liberal and gentle temper, built this and another castel at vast expense. And because buildings of this nature seem'd less agreeable to the character of a bishop, to extinguish the envy of them, and to expiate as it were for that offence, he built an equal number of monasteries, and filled them with religious societies." King John died within its walls, after his escape from drowning on the Wash, 1216. During the civil wars, when it held out long for King Charles, becoming, as Clarendon states, not only "a necessary garrison to subject the county of Nottingham, but had a great part of the county of Lincoln under contribution," it endured three sieges, which were supported with much

fortitude by the gallant Royalist townfolk. In 1644 it was bravely defended for the King by Sir Richard (afterwards Lord) Byron, until Prince Rupert relieved the town, after defeating the Parliamentarians on Beacon Hill, and capturing their cannon, ammunition, and 4000 prisoners. Towards the end of 1645 the King, "like a hunted partridge, flitting from one garrison to another," threw himself into Newark, which again, for the third time, was threatened by the forces of the Parliament, and where, in addition to other misfortunes, he was vexed and insulted by the mutiny of his undutiful nephew Prince Rupert, who had incurred his displeasure by the too easy surrender of Bristol. Charles withdrew to Oxford, leaving the defence of the castle and town in the hands of John Lord Bellasis, who performed his task with the most loyal fidelity, making several vigorous and destructive sallies, though the town was encompassed by lines and ramparts thrown up along a circuit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and repelling every assault, until commanded by his master to surrender to the Parliament in 1646.

Some of these fortified works thrown up in the civil wars may still be traced.

Beacon Hill is now surmounted by a steam saw-mill. The ch. of *St. Mary Magdalene* is one of the largest and most beautiful parish churches in the kingdom, and the grand ornament of Newark, consisting of nave with aisles, transepts, choir, and chantry chapels. It seems to have been built chiefly in the reign of Henry VI. in the Perp. style, but its tower—the grand feature of the building—is Early-Eng., surmounted by a Dec. spire, adorned with statues of the 12 Apostles.

"The upper story of the tower rises from a band of small panels. The story consists of a flat buttress, of not much projection, on each side, thus making 8 round the tower: these are

in 3 stages—the 2 lower plain, with small plain set-offs; the upper panelled, with an ogee head and an ogee canopy, above which is a triangular head to the buttress, richly crocketed, which finishes the buttress under the cornice. Between these 2 buttresses are 2 beautiful 2-light windows with rich canopies on the dripstone, and a general canopy over both, crocketed and finishing in a rich finial. The tracery of these windows is very good, and the architraves, both of windows and niches, are composed of shafts.—*Rickman.*

The W. part of the S. aisle is also Dec.; two Norm. piers are standing in the nave, and the base of the tower seems also to be Norm. There is a fine E. window with beautiful tracery.

Here is some good screen-work. The altarpiece, Christ raising Lazarus, is by Hilton. Attached to the back of the altar-screen is one of the finest and largest brasses known, measuring about 8 ft. by 5 ft. It is to the memory of Alan Fleming, said to be the founder of the ch. in 1361, and is elaborately engraved with his effigy, in a civic dress, under a rich Gothic canopy, environed by saints and angels. It is supposed to be of the same date and by the same artist as the Lynn brasses. The E. window is of very beautiful stained glass, by Hardman, erected at a cost of 1000*l.* to the memory of the Prince Consort, the subjects taken from the history of our Lord. The organ has been enlarged, and is now one of the finest in the county.

In a chamber over the S. porch is a theological library, bequeathed by Bp. White, of Peterborough. There are also a public Library of 5000 volumes, and a News-room, in the Market-place.

Newark was formerly remarkable for the number of its Inns, owing to the great traffic through it of travellers and goods along the

North road, now nearly removed by the railway system. Among these were the Saracen's Head, that existed in the time of Edward III., and the White Hart in that of Henry IV. The former Inn has an additional interest from the writings of Sir Walter Scott, whose "Jeanie Deans" rested the night here on her way from Midlothian to London. There are two manufactories of coarse linen at Hawton Mills; smock frocks are also made here. In and around the town are a number of corn-mills and malting establishments. Newark is also famous for its plaster.

Beaumont Cross, at the junction of Carter Gate and Lombard-street, is a handsome (Dec.) shaft, with 3 figures at the base, 8 niches forming a canopy below—a structure of the reign of Edward IV., repaired in recent times.

Newark is the birthplace of Bp. Warburton, 1698. He was partly educated at the grammar-school, and he practised for a short time as a conveyancer.

Conveyances.—Rail to Nottingham, 17½ m., Derby, and Lincoln, 16, by the Midland Rly.; to York, Grantham, 15, and London, by the Great Northern.

Distances.—Southwell, 8 m.; Tuxford, 14; Hawton, 1½.

The ecclesiologist should not leave the neighbourhood without visiting the ch. at *Hawton*, 1½ m. from Newark, the chancel of which contains a beautiful 7-light window, and a singular sepulchre with carved figures. The subjects represent the Soldiers sleeping at the Tomb, the Rising of our Saviour, His Ascension, and the three Marys bringing Ointment. A copy of this monument may be seen in the Crystal Palace, in better condition than the original, which was sadly mutilated by the Parliamentary

forces. The ch. also contains a piscina and elaborate canopied sedilia.

Passing 19 m. rt. Winthorpe Hall (J. Hodgkinson, Esq.), the line reaches

23 m. *Collingham Stat.*, where it leaves Nottinghamshire and enters the county of Lincoln. The village is divided into N. and S. Collingham, and is remarkable for its neatness. At N. Collingham is a large tumulus known as Potter Hill. This village claims the honour of being the birth-place of Dr. Blow, the organist, 1648.

28 m. *Thorpe Stat.* The ch. has a "small Norm. tower, with some pointed windows—insertions. The W. elevation, although of a very simple character, is excellent and uncommon. On the rt., about 2 m. S.W. of Lincoln, is the very curious ch. of *Bracebridge All Saints*, small, but worthy of close attention. Three angles of the nave and a door in the wall exhibit decided long and short work; and although there is none of this masonry in the tower, its double round-headed belfry windows, the W. door, the arch into the nave, and the chancel-arch, are in that style which is generally referred to the Anglo-Saxon period. On each side of the massive semi-circular chancel-arch is a round-headed opening, which might be termed a hagioscope. Here, then, as well as at St. Peter's at Gowts, we find these plain substantial semi-circular arches springing from square projecting impost blocks, the under-edges of which are bevelled, resembling so many in the district; for instance at Clee, St. Mary de Wigford's, Waith, and Holton le Clay, in conjunction with long and short work; a circumstance which goes far to prove that these churches also belong to the class commonly supposed to be Anglo-Saxon. The 3 Early-Eng. pointed arches of the nave are supported by octagonal piers, set down with 4 banded shafts.

There is a simple Early-Eng. door in the S. wall, with a toothed moulding in the architrave and down the jambs, and a large arched recess nearly concealed by pews.

"Some incised floor crosses may be perceived about the building, and there is an hourglass-stand in the pulpit—a relic of Puritanical times."

—*Journal Arch. Inst.*

Boultham St. Helen ch. has been rebuilt during the present centy., but contains a small painted window by Wailes.

33 m. *Lincoln.* (*Handbook for Lincolnshire.*)

ROUTE 8.

FROM TRENT JUNCT. TO CHESTERFIELD, BY EREWASH VALLEY, ILKESTON, AND ALFRETON.

From Derby and Nottingham to TRENT JUNCT., see Rte. 7. From hence the line runs up the entire course of the valley of the *Erewash* (which rises in the high ground to the S. of Mansfield), accommodating a large and important coal district, and affording a shorter cut between Leicester and the North. In its course it alternately, as it crosses the river, enters Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The Erewash Canal runs by its side to Codnor Park.

3 m. (from *Trent Junction*) at *Sandiacre Stat.* the high road from Derby to Nottingham crosses the rly. On rt. are *Stapleford ch.* and *Hall* (C. Wright, Esq.). The former contains a monument to Sir John Warren, who was killed at the battle of Aboukir. At the turning of the lane to the churchyard is the shaft of a cross ornamented with rude ribbon and interlaced work, probably of the date of the 9th cent. On l. is the village of *Sandiacre* (anciently Saint Diacre), which has a Dec. ch.;

the chancel of which was restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is considerably larger than the nave, and has a particularly beautiful E. window and a Norm. chancel arch. The visitor should also notice the figure-heads of the doors and windows, together with the crockets and finials of the pinnacles, which are carved after the model of a water-lily that is abundant in the Erewash. On the high ground behind Stapleford (rt.) is the village of *Bramcote*, near which on the hill-side is an old stone called the Hemlock Stone. The Hall is the seat of J. Gregory, Esq.

3 m. l. are the ruins of Dale Abbey (Rte. 7). Passing l. the ironworks of Stanton Dale, the traveller reaches

5 m. *Ilkeston* (*Hotel: Rutland Arms*), to which there is a short branch line. It is a long, straggling village, dependent on the collieries in the neighbourhood, and some lace and hosiery factories. The ch. tower, from its situation, is one of the most conspicuous features in the landscape. It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and contains a fine stone screen and some stained glass. There are mineral springs and baths here, in high repute throughout the district, and particularly serviceable in rheumatic and scrofulous cases.

4 m. rt., and about midway between the Erewash and Mansfield Railways, is *Nuthall Temple* (Col. Holden), one of the many copies of the Villa Capra of Palladio, near Vicenza. This is the ancient seat of the Sedleys, one of whom, the fair Countess of Dorchester, "cursed the charms that pleased a king," though so little remarkable were those charms, that Charles II. said his brother was attached to her as a penance.

[*Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, & Stafford*.]

1½ m. l. of *Shipley Gate Stat.* is Shipley Hall (A. M. Mundy, Esq.).

9¼ m. *Langley Mill Stat.*, to the rt. of which are Eastwood Hall and the modern ch. of Eastwood. On l. is that of *Heanor*, a fine old E. Eng. building, consisting of nave, chancel, S. aisle, and tower, rising from the W. end. In the interior are monuments to the family of Mundy of Shipley, and one, with rather an Hibernian inscription, to Watson the Derbyshire sculptor (p. 30):—

"Watson has gone, whose skilful art displayed,

To the very life, whatever nature made:
View but his wondrous works in Chatsworth Hall,

Which are so gazed at and admired by all;
You'll say 'tis pity he should hidden be,
And nothing said to revive his memory.
My mournful friends, forbear your tears,
For I shall rise when Christ appears."

Heanor Hall is the seat of J. Ray Esq.

12 m. *Codnor Park* is celebrated for its iron-works, which, with the adjoining ones of Butterley (about 2 m. distant), produce very fine and large castings. They stand in what was anciently the park of Codnor, an ancient seat of the family of Zouches, to whom it came through the Lords Grey of Groby. The ruins overlook the vale of the Erewash, and consist of some of the round towers of the courtyard, and a few walls, with windows and doorways of the date of the 13th century. There is also an interesting old dovecote, the walls of which are of great thickness. The castle was formerly moated, and there is also a large pond, believed never to fail, which gave rise to an old local saying—

"When Codenor's pond runs dry,
The lordes may say good bye."

The fulfilment of this prophecy would have more effect on its present owners, the Iron Company, than on the ancient residents. The town that has grown up about the works

is known as *Ironville*, the ch. of which place was built by the Iron Company, at a cost of 6000*l*. The visitor should ascend the hill above Codnor Park, on which there are walks, and a pillar erected to the memory of the late Mr. Jessop. From this spot he will obtain a curious view over the busy iron district.

Butterley Hall was the birthplace of Sir Jas. Outram of Indian celebrity, whose father was an engineer here.

[At PYE BRIDGE JUNCT. a short branch on rt. connects the Erewash Valley line with that from Nottingham to Mansfield, passing the village of Pinxton and *Brookhill Hall*, a seat of the family of D'Ewes Coke. The house must have been an ancient one, for Thoroton mentions it in his history of the county, as containing a very old register of the parish of Pinxton. The old hall of *Kirby*, close by, has also belonged to the Cokes, to whom it descended from the Sacheverells by marriage.]

On the l. are the Alfreton works and the spire of *Riddings ch.*, at which place there are also some iron-works.

16 m. *Alfreton*, 1 m. from the stat. (*Inn*: George), is a neat little town, traditionally said to have been founded by Alfred. In the Domesday-book it is stated to have belonged to Roger de Busli, one of William's followers, and afterwards to Fitzranulf, the founder of Beauchief Abbey.

The ch. stands on rather high ground. It consists of a nave with aisles and clerestory, chancel with a good Perp. 5-light window, and a battlemented tower of 3 stages at the W. end. The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches with circular piers. Notice the heads that form the termination of the moulding of the arch over the S. porch, and also of the windows. In the interior are monuments of the family of Morewood, and a brass

tablet to John Ormond and his wife, daughter of Sir William Chaworth, 1507. Adjoining the town is *Alfreton Hall*, the seat of P. Morewood, Esq., which contains some good pictures, and commands beautiful views over Normanton and Shirland. The grounds are celebrated for their fine timber.

Distances: — Chesterfield, 10 m.; Wingfield Manor, 4; Shirland, 2.

The neighbourhood is almost entirely dependent on collieries.

19 m. *Doe Hill Stat.* is 5 m. distant from Hardwick Hall, which, however, is more pleasantly reached from Mansfield (Rte. 9).

At *North Wingfield* the line runs into the Derby and Chesterfield rly. (Rte. 2).

ROUTE 9.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO CHESTERFIELD, BY MANSFIELD, HARDWICK, AND BOLSOVER.

The branch to Mansfield leaves the main line at the foot of the Castle rock, skirts the park of Wollaton, and accommodates the suburbs of *Lenton* and *Radford*, at both which places there are stations. The meadows here are frequently inundated.

4 m. at *Basford* are bleaching and dye works on the river Lene. The ch., built by the rector, is worth seeing. It is of Dec. style, and rich in its internal arrangement. 3 m. l. is Nuthall Temple (Col. Holden), Rte. 8.

5½ m. *Bulwell Stat.*; on l. is Bulwell Hall (Rev. C. Padley). A memorial window has been placed in the ch. to the late Duke of Newcastle.

8½ m. *Hucknall Torkard*. Lord Byron was buried in this ch., in the family vault, by the side of his mother. A simple tablet of white marble on the wall above has been

raised to his memory by his daughter Ada, Lady Lovelace. Here is also a monument to Richard Lord Byron, 1679. In the village is a large box-tree, said to be 400 years old.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W., situated amidst very broken and pretty scenery, are the slight ruins of *Beauvale Abbey*, founded by Nicholas de Cantilupe, Lord of Ilkeston, in the reign of Edward III., for Carthusian monks. But little history is attached to this Priory, except that its inmates were celebrated for their jovial qualities, which John of Gaunt encouraged by an annual grant of a tun of wine. The ruins are incorporated with the offices of a farm-house.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Linby* is the nearest stat. for Newstead Abbey and Annesley Hall. The distance to the former from the stat. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and from Nottingham by turnpike-road it is 11 m. The entrance from this road is marked by a fine vigorous tree, called "The Pilgrim's Oak" (sole survivor of the old forest, cut down by the 5th Lord Byron). The house, which used to be liberally shown in Col. Wildman's time, is now unfortunately closed to the tourist, and the inn, called the *Hut*, has been converted into a house for Mr. Webb's chaplain. A road of nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. leads down to the house.

Newstead Abbey (W. F. Webb, Esq.) was once the seat of the Byrons, and afterwards of Col. Wildman, who purchased it from his old school-fellow, the poet, for 95,000*l.* in 1818, and expended as much more in its restoration. Newstead had a narrow escape of falling into the hands of one whose only object in acquiring it was to merge it in his own vast domain, and pull down the house. Fortunately another destiny awaited it, and Col. Wildman not only raised it from ruin, but was careful to preserve the antique character of the place, and to treat with respect all

the associations connected with it, and under his care it reached a state of splendour never surpassed in its best days. Lord Byron received this estate on the death of the 5th Lord, in a condition of complete desolation. Its noble woods, cut down to satisfy the demands of a spendthrift ancestor, presented a desolate surface of mere stumps of trees. The gardens were neglected and overgrown with trees, the lake was half-choked with mud, and the house falling to decay, with damp lichens spreading over its walls. Lord Byron's habits and want of means prevented his making any attempt to repair its falling fortunes, though he always regarded it with affection. He fitted up a corner for himself, but even that was not altogether impervious to the rain. The Augustine Monastery of Newstead was founded 1170 by Henry II., and dedicated to God and the Virgin. At the Dissolution it was bestowed by Henry VIII. on Sir John Byron, called "The Little, with the Great Beard." In the reign of Charles I. it stood a siege from the Parliament, and was garrisoned for the King by the brave Sir Richard Byron. The present beautiful and flourishing woods were all planted by Col. Wildman. The park, which once abounded in deer, has been enclosed and divide into farms, except a tract near the house. The Abbey consists of the conventual buildings, now restored and converted into a noble mansion :—

"An old, old monastery once, and now
Still older mansion—of a rich and rare
Mix'd Gothic, such as artists all allow
Few specimens yet left us can compare
Withal ; it lies perhaps a little low,
Because the monks prefer'd a hill behind
To shelter their devotions from the wind"—

by the side of the ruined ch., whose vacant but elegant E. window forms a striking feature in all views :—

"A glorious remnant of the Gothic pile
(While yet the church was Rome's) stood
half apart

In a grand arch, which once screen'd many
an aisle.

These last had disappear'd—a loss to art;
The first yet frown'd superbly o'er the soil,
And kindled feelings in the roughest heart,
Which mourn'd the power of time's or tem-
pest's march

In gazing on that venerable arch.

Within a niche, nigh to its pinnacle,
Twelve saints had once stood sanctified
in stone;

But these had fallen—not when the friars
fell,

But in the war which struck Charles from
his throne;

When each house was a fortalice, as tell
The annals of full many a line undone—
The gallant Cavaliers, who fought in vain
For those who knew not to resign or reign.

But in a higher niche, alone, but crown'd,
The Virgin Mother of the God-born child,
With her Son in her blessed arms, look'd
round,

Spared by some chance when all beside
was spoil'd;

She made the earth below seem holy ground.

This may be superstition, weak or wild;
But even the faintest relics of a shrine
Of any worship wake some thoughts divine.

A mighty window, hollow in the centre,
Shorn of its glass of thousand colourings,
Through which the deepen'd glories once
could enter,

Streaming from off the sun like seraph's
wings,

Now yawns all desolate; now loud, now
fainter,

The gale sweeps through its fretwork, and
ott sings

The owl his anthem, where the silenced
quire

Lie with their hallelujahs quench'd like
fire.

But in the noontide of the moon, and when
The wind is winged from one point of
heaven,

There moans a strange unearthly sound,
which then

Is musical—a dying accent driven
Through the huge arch, which soars and
sinks again.

Some deem it but the distant echo given
Back to the night-wind by the waterfall,
And harmonised by the old choral wall."

From a low-vaulted crypt on the
ground floor, resting on pillars, the
entrance lies into a noble hall, which
has been well restored. The dining-
room, panelled with oak, has a cu-
rious carved chimney-piece, with
heads and the figure of a lady be-
tween two Moors in one compart-
ment. A similar chimney-piece ex-

ists in one of the bed-rooms, in which
the female is said by tradition to be
a Saracen lady, rescued by one of
the Byrons, a crusader, from her
infidel kinsfolk.

At the end of the building, next
the chapel, the poet's own bedroom
remains nearly as he left it, with the
bed, furniture, and portraits of Joe
Murray, his old butler, and Jackson,
the boxer, which he brought with
him from Cambridge.

The chapel was entirely gutted,
open to the sky, with a grass plat for
its floor. The building towards the
back is lined by a low cloister run-
ning around a triangular court, in
the midst of which rises a quaint
fountain :—

" Amidst the court a Gothic fountain play'd,
Symmetrical, but deck'd with carvings
quaint—

Strange faces, like to men in masquerade,
And here perhaps a monster, there a saint;
The spring gush'd through grim mouths of
granite made

And sparkled into basins, where it spent
Its little torrent in a thousand bubbles,
Like man's vain glory and his vainer trou-
bles."

The garden is flanked on one side
by a raised terrace with balustrades.
In the middle is a monkish fish-pond
or stone basin, above which rises a
grove of trees, flanked at either end
by leaden statues of Fauns, set up by
a former Lord Byron, and known to
the country folk as "the old Lord's
Devils." Upon the bark of an elm-
tree, one of two springing from one
stem like brother and sister, Lord
Byron carved his name and that of
his sister Augusta during his last
visit to the place in 1813. On the
edge of the pretty modern flower-
garden rises "the young oak" which
he planted and celebrated by some
verses. Lord Byron, whose early
jests were often of a questionable
sort, caused the tombs of some of the
monks to be opened, and raised
several stone coffins, from which he
selected one or two skulls, afterwards
used for drinking-cups.

Not far off is the monument to "Boatswain," a favourite Newfoundland dog, whose epitaph by his master is engraved on it. Lord Byron desired in his will to be buried beside this monument—a direction very properly neglected by his relatives. In front of the Abbey expands a lake, frequently mentioned by the poet:—

"Before the mansion lay a lucid lake
Broad as transparent, deep and freshly fed
By a river, which its soften'd way did take
In currents through the calmer waters spread

Around; the wild fowl nestled in the brake
And sedges, brooding in their liquid bed;
The woods sloped downwards to its brink,
and stood

With their green faces fix'd upon the flood.

I did remind thee of our own dear lake
By the old Hall, which may be mine no more.

Leman is fair; but think not I forsake
The sweet remembrance of a dearer shore;
Sad havoc time must with my memory make
Ere that or thou can fade these eyes before."
—*To Augusta*.

On the brink are the forts built by the old Lord, who also maintained a small vessel on the water. In the view seen from its margin and other parts of the park, a conspicuous feature is the headland, once crowned with a tuft of trees, beautifully alluded to in Byron's poem of 'The Dream,' but wantonly cut down some years ago by Mr. Musters, the owner of the soil:—

"A gentle hill,
Green and of mild declivity, the last—
As 't were the cape of a long ridge of such,
Save that there was no sea to lave its base,
But a most living landscape, and the wave
Of wood and corn-fields, and the abodes of men
Scatter'd at intervals, and wreaths of smoke
Arising from such rustic roofs; the hill
Was crown'd with a peculiar diadem
Of trees in circular array, so fix'd
Not by the sport of nature, but of man."

On this spot Byron took his last farewell of Miss Chaworth. Horace Walpole thus describes this place:—
"I like Newstead. It is the very abbey. The great E. window of the

ch. remains, and connects with the house; the hall entire, the refectory entire, the cloister untouched, with the ancient cistern of the convent, and their arms on it; a private chapel quite perfect. The park, which is still charming, has not been so much unprofaned; the present Lord has lost large sums, and paid part in old oaks, 5000*l.* of which have been cut near the house. In recompense he has built two baby forts, to pay his country in castles for the damage done to the navy, and planted a handful of Scotch firs, that look like ploughboys dressed in family liveries for a public day. In the hall is a very good collection of pictures, all animals; the refectory, now the great drawing-room, is full of Byrons; the vaulted roof remains, but the windows have new dresses making for them by a Venetian tailor."

Evelyn, who visited Newstead in 1654, says of it, "It is situated much like Fontainebleau in France, capable of being made a noble seat, accommodated as it is with brave woods and streams. It has yet remaining the front of a glorious abbey ch." Newstead stands within the borders of

Sherwood Forest, which originally occupied about one-fifth part of Nottinghamshire, and extended from Nottingham to Worksop, 20 m., with a breadth of from 5 to 7 m., a tract of about 95,000 acres, of which between 60,000 and 70,000 are now cultivated. It belonged to the Crown from the reign of Henry II., and was often the scene of royal huntings. (Rte. 10.) Traces of Robin Hood's operations are to be found all round Newstead. At 1 m. S. of the abbey, in the grounds of *Papplewick Hall* (H. F. Walter, Esq.), is *Robin Hood's Cave*, cut out of the red sandstone rock, with rude attempts at columns and arches; it is said to have served as a stable.

Again, about 2½ m. to the N., near Bledworth (where there is an

excavated sandstone rock), is *Fountain Dale*, where Robin Hood encountered Friar Tuck—

"From ten o'clock that very day,
Until four in the afternoon.
The curial Friar kept Fountain Dale
Seven long years and more;
There was neither lord, nor knight, nor earl
Could make him yield before."

The place of the encounter is still pointed out, and not far off is Thieves' Wood.

From hence it is a walk of 2½ m. to Mansfield, passing rt. Berry Hill (Sir E. Walker).

3 m. W. of the Abbey, and 2 m. from Linby Stat., is *Annesley Old Hall* (J. Chaworth Musters, Esq.), one of the seats of the ancient family of Chaworth, for whose heiress, the "Mary" of his poetry, Lord Byron entertained a secret attachment in his youth. It is a brick building, approached by a gatehouse, and resembling an old French château. It contains nothing of interest save "the antique oratory," so beautifully mentioned in Byron's 'Dream,' as the scene of his interview with the lady of his love—"her who was his destiny."

It will be remembered that an ancestor of the poet, the 5th Lord Byron, killed in a duel, in 1765, his neighbour, Mr. Chaworth, of this place.

The summit-level of the rly. is reached at 12 m. *Kirkby Forest*, where the high ground known as Robin Hood's Hills is pierced by a tunnel. For those who have time, these hills offer pleasant rambles over gorse and ling, and wide and beautiful views in every direction. From Coxmoor, on a clear day, the towers of Lincoln Cathedral first catch the eye, while the southern horizon is bounded by the rocks of Charnwood. Nearer home are the woods of Newstead and Annesley in one direction, and those of Hardwick in the other, with the spires and villages of Kirkby and Sutton

just at the feet. At KIRKBY JUNCT., 13 m., the Erewash valley line is joined.

15 m. *Sutton in Ashfield*, a large village on the borders of the broken country of Scarsdale, with some cotton and hosiery mills. In ancient days it was the seat of Jordan de Sutton, who held it from Edward I. by the yearly tenure of 14s., and attending the king's army in Wales with one man, bow, habergeon, cap of iron, lance, and sword. There is a large reservoir between Sutton and Mansfield, made by the Duke of Portland in 1836, for a water supply for the irrigation of his meadows. It embraces 70 acres.

17 m. *Mansfield* (Rte. 8) (*Hotel, Swan*), a quiet little town on the borders of Sherwood Forest, and near the source of the small river Maun. In the neighbouring rocky valley are some cotton-mills, which, together with stocking-frames and bobbin-net machines, give employment to the largest part of the population. Malting is also carried on to a large extent. The tower of the ch., which is by no means a fine building, is Norm. below, Dec. above, and is surmounted by a stunted spire. In the interior are several monuments and brasses, and some painted glass. In the centre of the town is a very elegant Gothic monument in memory of Lord George Bentinck.

Mansfield was from the time of Doomsday-book a royal manor, and from its vicinity to Sherwood Forest was often the residence of the kings of England, who repaired hither to hunt. The ballad of the King (said to be Henry II.) and the Miller of Mansfield commemorates such a visit:—

"When as our royal king came home from
Nottingham,
And with his nobles at Westminster lay,
Recounting the sports and pastimes they
had taken
In this late progress all along the way;

Of them all, great and small, he did protest
The Miller of Mansfield's sport liked he
best."

The *King's Mill*, situated in a deep glen (1 m. S.W. of the town, close to the rly. viaduct), is said to have been the scene of the King's entertainment; but it is more likely that it obtained its name from being a royal manor. Not far off is the Miller's house; but both buildings are modern; the ruins of the old mill being supposed to be covered by the waters of a reservoir. The whole neighbourhood is pregnant with traditions of high personages. At *Hambleton* or *Hamilton Hill*, to rt. of Sutton Stat., Henry II. is said to have lost himself while hunting, and at *Low Hardwick*, on l. of the line before reaching Sutton, Cardinal Wolsey rested before his arrival at Leicester. Of lower descent in the social scale was Dodsley, the bookseller and author of 'The Toy-shop,' who was born at Mansfield in 1703. Near the top of Ratcliffe Gate are many poor habitations scooped out of the rock. The Duke's Flood Dyke between Mansfield and Ollerton is a work interesting to the agriculturist. (Rte. 10.) It has been conjectured by some antiquaries that Mansfield was a Roman station, from the discovery of coins, &c., and (near Pleasley) of a very perfect foundation of a villa, in the year 1786.

Conveyances.—Rail to Nottingham, 17½ m., Derby, and the South.

Distances.—Trent, 22 m.; Chesterfield, 12; Worksop, 12½; Ollerton, through Edwinstowe, 8; Newstead, 5; Hardwick, 8; Welbeck, 9; Bolsover, 8.

3 m. *Pleasley*, the first hamlet in Derbyshire, situated on a rivulet which divides the 2 counties and turns a mill, and runs through a very romantic dell in which is a cotton-mill.

5 m. Glapwell, and 1½ m. further, in the parish of Ault Hucknall, is

Hardwick Hall (the Duke of Devonshire). [A shorter road to it (for the pedestrian) from Pleasley runs up the valley of the little river Meden, passing Newbound Mill, from whence, 1½ m. l., is the village of *Teversal*, where the Countess of Carnarvon has a residence, with very pretty gardens. The ch. contains monuments to the family of *Molyneux*.] Hardwick is a fine Elizabethan mansion of great extent, scarcely altered in external or internal disposition since the day it was built, an example of faded splendour. It is still habitable, but destitute of all comfort, and very little suited for a dwelling of the present time, though the Duke now and then stays here. It was built by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, "a proud, selfish, and intriguing woman, the wife of four husbands; in turn a money-lender, a dealer in coals, lead, and timber; who died immensely rich, and yet without a friend." She was, indeed, a shrewd and thrifty dame, and managed her own estates, farmed her own land, and enjoyed a rent-roll of 60,000*l.* a year. Her greatest passion was for building, as exemplified in the noble houses that she erected in this county. This may have been partly due to the prophecy, that as long as she continued building she should not die. But notwithstanding her incessant efforts to keep the workmen busy, a hard frost intervened, rendering mason-work an impossibility; and during this frost her death took place. The Hall stands in the midst of an extensive park, abounding in venerable oaks (beneath some of which Queen Mary, when a prisoner here, may have shot deer), now for the most part past their maturity, staggered and gone at the head. The house on the outside looks like a lantern, so great is the proportion of windows to the wall. "You shall have sometimes faire houses so full of glass that one cannot tell where to become to be out

of the sun.”—*Bacon's Essays*. It is surmounted by a singular parapet of stone-work, perforated with the initials of its foundress, E. S., and is fronted by a walled court. It was built 1592-97. The interior is graphically described by Horace Walpole, who cites Hardwick as a characteristic specimen of the style of architecture prevailing in the reign of Elizabeth:—“Hardwick, still preserved as it was furnished for the reception and imprisonment of the Queen of Scots, is a curious picture of that age and style. Nothing can exceed the expense in the bed of state, in the hangings of the same chamber, and of the coverings for the tables. The first is cloth of gold, cloth of silver, velvets of different colours, lace, fringes, and embroidery. The hangings consist of figures, large as life, representing the Virtues and the Vices, embroidered on grounds of white and black velvet. The cloths to cast over the tables are embroidered and embossed with gold on velvets and damasks. The only moveables of any taste are the cabinets and tables themselves, carved in oak. The chimneys are wide enough for a hall or kitchen, and over the arras are friezes of many feet deep, with relieves in stucco representing huntings. Here, and in all the great mansions of that age, is a gallery, remarkable only for its extent.”

The hall is very spacious and lofty, set round with antlers, and contains a beautiful statue by Westmacott of Mary Queen of Scots, bearing a Latin inscription on the pedestal.

In an antechamber are some curious leather hangings stamped with gold patterns. The spacious council chamber, 65 ft. long, is hung round with tapestry (which abounds in all parts of the house), and its walls are surmounted by a stucco frieze 10 or 12 ft. deep, representing a stag-hunt. In the library, which is hung with tapestry, are portraits of the

Countess of Shrewsbury and of Lady Sandwich (Ann Boyle), by Lely, also of Geoffrey Hudson the dwarf, by Vandyck. The chimney is ornamented with a stiff relief of Apollo and the Muses. The tapestry in the drawing-room is the most ancient and curious, representing the story of Esther and Ahasuerus. The chapel also contains some exquisite specimens of tapestry and embroidered needlework. In the dining-room is a mantelpiece with the inscription—“The conclusion of alle thinges is to fear God and keepe his commandementes.” The state-room is a very fine apartment, containing tapestry delineating the story of Ulysses, a state canopy of black velvet, and some inlaid furniture. Queen Mary's bed was brought hither from the old house, and is placed in a chamber still bearing over the door the arms of Scotland, and letters M. R. The memory of Mary Stuart is, perhaps, the chief source of interest at Hardwick, which was finished and furnished to receive her. Here are preserved the furniture which she used, the cushions of her oratory, the tapestry wrought by her hands. “The bed has been rich beyond description, and now hangs in costly golden tatters; the hangings, part of which they say her Majesty worked, are composed of figures as large as life, sewed and embroidered on black velvet, white satin, &c., and represent the virtues that were necessary to her.”—*Walpole*. Grey says, “One would think that Mary was just walked down with her guard into the park for half an hour.” For 16 years of her captivity in England Mary was intrusted to the charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the lord of this mansion, but passed only a small part of that time here. The gallery extends along the whole E. front of the building, is magnificently lighted, and covered from top to bottom with nearly 200 portraits, which

have an historical value, though but few deserve to be mentioned as works of art. Among the most interesting are Sir Thos. More, Lady Jane Grey, Stephen Gardiner the persecuting bishop, Mary Queen of Scots, a whole-length in black, pale and worn with suffering, taken in the 10th year of her captivity, 1578; James V. of Scotland and Mary of Guise; Queen Elizabeth, with golden hair befrizzled, with a monstrous farthingale, and a gown embroidered with serpents, birds, a sea-horse, &c.; her Minister, Burghley; the Queen of Bohemia; old "Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury," the builder of the mansion, 3 different likenesses; also 2 of her husbands, Cavendish and Shrewsbury; her grandchild, the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, who was born and lived here many years under watch and ward. Hobbes, the philosopher, lived as tutor to the Cavendishes, and died at Hardwick æt. 89.

At a short distance from the house are the remains of *Old Hardwick Hall*, built probably in the reign of Henry VII., and interesting because in it Queen Mary passed a small part of her captivity. It is a ruin, roofless, draped with ivy, and tottering to its fall. The "Giants' Chamber," so called from 2 statues in armour over the fireplace, may still be distinguished. This house was the seat of the Hardwicks of Hardwick, a very ancient Derbyshire family, which terminated in four co-heiresses, of whom the representatives of two only are known to be extant, one being the Duke of Devonshire.

In the neighbouring ch. of *Ault Hucknall* (containing Norm. portions) Hobbes, the philosopher, was buried in 1679. There is a small *Inn* and farm-house, called the "Devonshire Arms," at the bottom of the hill.

3 m. to the N. of Glapwell is the castle of *Bolsover* (pronounced with the first syllable long), which has superseded the old one, described as being in ruins in the time of Leland. (Visitors are allowed to walk in the grounds, but the interior is private except on special application.) It was erected by William Peveril, soon after the Norm. Conquest, and played a part in the wars between John and his barons, as also in the wars of the Roses. The manor was granted by Edward VI. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and was sold in 1613 to the Cavendishes, in whose descendants in the female line, the Dukes of Portland, it still remains. From the date of its sale its history as a fortress ceases, and it became instead one of the most splendid residences in the land.

The present castle or castellated mansion was begun by Bess of Hardwick, and finished in 1613, by Sir C. Cavendish, her son. It stands on a fine elevated and wooded terrace, from whence there is a splendid view over Scarsdale, Hardwick Hall being conspicuous to the S.W. Its principal feature is a square tower, built on the site of Peveril's Norm. keep. The interior consists chiefly of small rooms, with wainscoted walls, and ceilings carved and gilded. A flight of steps leads up to the door, surmounted by the Cavendish arms, into a vaulted hall. Beyond is the pillar dining-room, so called from a column round which the table is arranged. A stone staircase conducts into the star chamber, or drawing-room, richly adorned, filled with old furniture, and ornamented with a fine old chimney-piece. The roof is blue and adorned with stars, and there are portraits of the 12 Cæsars, copies of those of Titian, which are said to have hung in the Star Chamber. Indeed all the rooms are remarkable for their beau-

tiful roofs and chimney-pieces, which are splendidly carved.

The castle (Mrs. Hamilton Gray) contains her fine Etruscan Collection. The tourist should see the Riding-house, celebrated by the 1st Duke of Newcastle in his work on 'Horsemanship,' which possesses some excellent views of Bolsover.

The son of the builder, William Cavendish, Earl, and afterwards Duke, of Newcastle, twice entertained here with great magnificence King Charles I. and his court, at a cost of 4000*l.* the first time, and of 15,000*l.* the second, being, according to Clarendon, "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before." On one of these occasions, 1634, Ben Jonson's masque of 'Love's Welcome' was got up in the most sumptuous manner, and performed by the courtiers. The Duke commenced a new house at Bolsover, S. of the former one. It was on a magnificent scale, with a large garden, and long elevated terrace. This house, however, was never completed, and remains to this day a premature ruin. Bolsover was taken by the Parliamentary force 1644, during the civil wars, and rescued from destruction by a younger brother of the Earl, who bought it in. It is now the property of the Duke of Portland.

The Church (E. Eng.) contains a sculpture of 14th centy. work, representing the Nativity, which, previous to being put in its present position, occupied the less dignified one of a door-step. In the Cavendish chapel are some elaborate monuments to the Cavendish family, and particularly to the late Duke of Newcastle, which is resplendent with variegated marbles. On the monument of Sir Charles Cavendish, which contains the effigies of himself, his

wife and 3 sons, is an inscription that deserves attentive perusal.

The town of Bolsover (*Inn*: Swan) was one of the 7 most ancient market towns of Derbyshire, and some of the earthworks that formed part of its fortifications can still be traced.

From the *quarries* of magnesian limestone near Bolsover the building materials of the new Houses of Parliament were obtained, the beds being about 12 ft. thick. It is cheaper than Portland stone, and as easily worked. Southwell Minster (12th centy.) is built of it, but, though an excellent stone, it was until of late years unknown at a distance from its locality. The archæologist will be interested in tracing some earthworks which surround the village, and which, by some, are associated with the Danes. At *Elmton*, some 3 m. to the N.E., in the direction of Monkland Grips, was born and buried Jedediah Buxton, the celebrated calculator.

From Bolsover it is 6 m. to Chesterfield.

7 m. Heath, whence, 1½ m. rt., is *Sutton Hall* (Rev. G. H. Arkwright), an old seat of the Leakes, Earls of Scarsdale. In 1643 Sutton was gallantly held by Lord Deincourt for the king, but he eventually had to yield to a superior force under Col. Gell. A legend is told of one of the ancient Lords of Sutton who went to the Holy Land, and, being very anxious to return home, fell asleep, and awoke in the porch of Sutton ch. Here he found that his wife, whom he had left at home, had given him up for lost, and was that very day to be married again. The ch. contains a memorial window and monuments to the Arkwright and the Scarsdale families. The Chesterfield road may be regained at the heath, crossing the park, and passing

under the Midland Rly. before entering the town.

12 m. *Chesterfield* (Rte. 2).

ROUTE 10.

FROM MANSFIELD TO DONCASTER, BY
SHERWOOD FOREST, WORKSOP,
AND BLYTH.

The road between Mansfield and Worksop passes through a group of noble parks, which, from their having originally belonged to former dukes, have fixed upon this district the well-known name of the "Dukery." The Duke of Norfolk, however, has sold Worksop, to another ducal family, and the Dukes of Kingston are extinct, succeeded in the possession of Thoresby by their descendant in the female line, Earl Manvers. The Dukes of Portland and Newcastle remain at Welbeck and Clumber. This aristocratic territory occupies that part of the area of Sherwood where the most palpable traces of that ancient forest are preserved.

1½ m. l., at *Mansfield Woodhouse*, where are excellent quarries of building-stone, the sancte bell is preserved in the ch.

[A road on rt. leads to *Clipstone*,

3 m. from Mansfield, an estate of the Duke of Portland. It runs by the side of a canal of irrigation, formed by the Duke, at an expense of 80,000*l.*, and called the Duke's *Flood Dyke*; by which the stream of the Maun, augmented by the sewerage and washings of the town of Mansfield, is distributed by minor cuts, tiled drains, and sluice-gates along the slopes below it; and has converted a previously barren valley, whose sides were a rabbit-warren overgrown with heath and gorse, and its bottom a swamp producing hassocks and rushes, into a most productive tract of meadow and pasture land, yielding three crops of grass annually. The river is diverted near the vale-head and led along the hillside, and the bottom has been drained. The canal extends to near Ollerton, about 7 m. from Mansfield, the latter portion being applied to the lands of Earl Manvers.

These famous meadows have been often quoted, together with those near Edinburgh, in sanitary and agricultural discussions. The canal water, after depositing all its more valuable contents upon the land, runs off through the bottom of the valley in a stream as clear as crystal, and full of trout, though angling is forbidden. The domain of Clipstone exhibits a specimen of good farming, and is well worth a visit from all who are interested in agricultural improvements.

About 1½ m. S.W. of Edwinstowe a beautiful Gothic archway, called the *Duke's Folly*, serves as a sort of lodge, over which is a free school. It is in the Perp. style, the mouldings, window tracery, and sculpture well executed; while the niches are filled appropriately with statues of Robin Hood, Little John, Maid Marian, Allan à Dale, Friar Tuck, Cœur-de-Lion, and King John, with a Latin inscription from Horace. A broad turf ride leads from this lodge to Welbeck, passing through

Birkland Forest, the wildest and most natural portion of Sherwood Forest—a very paradise of picnic-holders; the privileges of whom, however, have been curtailed, owing to some mischief having been perpetrated by foolish holiday-makers. There are no restrictions whatever in Earl Manvers' neighbouring forest of Bilhagh. "An enclosure act has divided amongst farmers the land which till recently gave some idea of the old forest, and here and there a scanty patch of a few acres alone remains to call to the memory of older inhabitants its former condition. But if you would know what the forest may have been, you may still find a beautifully undulating range of land, rich in furze and heather, stretching away from the first milestone on the Southwell road towards Rufford Abbey, where the partridge has been hunted with the hawk within the memory of man."—*A. W. W.* Birkland (so called from the full-grown birches) has been a good deal thinned, and very few of the real old giants are left. The gaps, however, are being filled up with relays of oaks and Spanish chestnuts. The best route for the pedestrian is from Clipstone Lodge, up the ride into the forest, and thence, in a N.W. direction, to Gleadthorpe Lodge, where the Warsop and Ollerton road is crossed. Between Budby and Edwinstowe is to be found the *Major Oak*, which has a circumference of 30 feet, and that of the branches, at its greatest extent, of 240 feet; seven people have been known to have dined in it at once. *Robin Hood's Larder* is another fine example of old forest life, which will hold a dozen people inside. It is sometimes called "The Slaughter Tree," from the fact that Hooton, a noted sheepstealer, used to hang up the carcasses of the sheep inside. A little to the E. of Clipstone are the scanty remains, consisting of rubble walls, of *King John's Palace*, still called

"The King's House," and long possessed by the Shrewsburys. Between Clipstone and the Warsop road, about a mile from each, is the *Parliament Oak*, under which Edward I. held a great council in 1292. It is now, however, reduced to a mere stump. *Edwinstowe*, with its pretty church, is a charming specimen of forest village. The visitor who is fond of wood-carving will find here a self-taught artist of considerable genius.]

5 m. *Warsop*, or Market Warsop, celebrated for its horse and cattle fairs. The tourist must not confound this name with Worksop, or, as the natives call it, Wussup. A little beyond it the road crosses the river Meden, and further still a high mount called Cuckney Hill, where is a fine view to N. and W. over the woods of the Dukery.

7 m. *Cuckney* has a handsome ch., and once possessed a castle, of which only the site remains.

8 m. a road on l. turns off into *Welbeck Park*, the seat of the Duke of Portland, not open to tourists. It is ornamented by a large lake, and is remarkable for its woods, and for some of the finest oak-trees that are to be met with in Great Britain—veritable survivors of Sherwood Forest. Near the entrance to the Abbey stands the *Greendale Oak*, once so large that a carriage-road ran through its trunk, but now in the extremity of vegetable age, with a mere trace of vitality, and supported wholly by props; it is said to be more than 700 years old. On the side next Worksop Manor are two more vigorous stems, but stag-headed, called "The Porters," because standing on either side a gateway. Not far off is the Duke's Walking-stick, 111 ft. high. The park has an extent of 2283 acres, and is 8 m. in circuit. The Abbey scarcely deserves that name; it is a large battlemented house with sash-

windows, lying rather low and near the margin of the lake.

In the interior are some fine pictures, viz.—Thomas Wentworth, Lord Strafford, in armour, full-length and fine; Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle; Sir Kenelm and Lady Digby, with 2 sons, and William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; Archbishop Laud; Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; all by *Vandyck*;—a Senator of Antwerp, and Moses in the Bulrushes, *Murillo*; St. John in the Wilderness, *Caracci*; a Holy Family, *Raphael*; Christ, and St. John with the Lamb, *Guido*. Several family portraits: Lord Rich. Cavendish, Lord Titchfield, Mr. C. Cavendish, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Admiral Tromp, *Corn. Jansen*. Several hunting-pieces attributed to *Snyders*, and some to *Rubens*.

The mansion was built in 1604, but includes parts of the old Abbey. The pseudo-Gothic taste of parts of the interior are bad, the fan-tracery and pendants of one roof being formed of stucco on basket-work. Ben Jonson's interlude of 'Love's Welcome' was performed here, and Charles I. was here entertained by Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

The stables and riding-house were built by the same Duke in 1623. He was the author of the work on 'Horsemanship,' the staunch supporter of Charles I., and the husband of a most eccentric duchess.

Adjoining Welbeck, connecting it with Worksop town, and skirted by a road on the l., is *Worksop Manor*, once the property of the Duke of Norfolk, but purchased in 1840 by the Duke of Newcastle for 350,000*l.* It is now let to Lord Foley. The house, a vast Italian pile, was built on the site of a former mansion, which contained 500 rooms, and was burned down in 1761, with all its gallery of paintings and statues, to the value of 100,000*l.* The Duke of Newcastle pulled it down and

converted the stables into a moderate sized residence. The park stretched nearly up to the town of Worksop, but has been partly enclosed and ploughed up, and is let in small lots. It still retains some noble avenues. *Worksop Manor* is held by the tenure of providing a glove for the king's right hand at the coronation and supporting it while he holds the sceptre—a tenure shifted to this place from Farnham Royal, near Windsor.

12 m. *Worksop* (*Hotel*: Lion), a clean and dull country town of two principal streets at right angles, composed of red brick houses. It has a large trade in malting, and formerly "had a great produce of liquorice." There are also some iron-foundries for agricultural implements.

In the suburb called *Radford*, on the E. of the town, is a picturesque and venerable gateway in the Dec. and Perp. styles, a relic of the Abbey founded by Henry II. The ch. to which it leads is the nave of the Abbey, a Norm. building, with Perp. insertions surmounted by two plain towers at the W. end. The side-porch, with an elaborate groined roof, merits notice, though mutilated. In the churchyard are ruins of a Lady chapel of good E. E. character. The ch. itself is reduced to a nave with side aisles; the arches are Norm. and rest upon piers alternately circular and octagonal. Here are monuments to the Furnivals and Lovetots, ancestors of the Talbots, from whom the house of Howard inherited their vast midland and northern estates.

The Roman Catholic chapel at the top of Park-street was erected by the Duke of Norfolk at a cost of 3000*l.*, and contains some good carved stall-work, a carved altar, and painted windows. There are upwards of 15 maltsters in Worksop and neighbourhood, who pay yearly a large duty to the excise.

Conveyances.—Rail to Manchester, Sheffield, 16 m., and Lincoln.

Distances.—Mansfield, 12 m.; Olkerton, 10; East Retford, 8.

[The geologist should visit the Duke of Newcastle's colliery at *Shireoaks*, which he can do by rail. The Duke commenced sinking in 1854, through the Permian and Magnesian measures, believing that the coal would be found to be lying immediately under them. After proceeding about 200 feet, coal was found, and the top hard measure reached in 1859, at a depth of 515 yards. About 600 to 700 tons are now raised every day from the pits, a successful proof of an attempt, founded on good geological calculation, to extend the area of our coal-producing basins. A church was built at *Shireoaks* by the late Duke of Newcastle, the chancel of which has been decorated as a memorial of him.]

3 m. E. of Worksop, and to the N. of the Manchester and Sheffield Rly., is *Osberton* (G. S. Foljambe, Esq.). "It stands between the river Ryton and the Chesterfield Canal, and has a portico of the Ionic order. The estate contains an abundance of thriving plantations of oak, larch, and other useful timber trees; through the whole runs a rivulet, expanding in front of the house, and losing itself among the woods so as to appear a river of considerable magnitude.

"The surrounding scenery is sylvan, the foreground interspersed with noble oak, elm, and beech trees, occasionally standing alone, but sometimes in groups; and is backed by extensive woods that contain spruce firs of the largest dimensions, which beautifully feather to the ground."

15½ m. Carlton, to l. of which is Carlton Hall (R. Ramsden, Esq.).

17 m. at *Hodsock* is a turreted gateway, formerly the entrance to the seat of the Cressys and subse-

quently of the Cliftons, who succeeded the former in these estates about the 15th centy.

[rt. 1 m. is *Hodsock Park*, the seat of Col. Mellish. It is recorded that a very beautiful Early Eng. chapel once existed here, to the S.W., but there are now no remains of it.

2½ m. *Blyth*, so called, according to the venerable topographer John Norden, "a jocunditate," which, says Fuller, "I desire may be extended all over the shire, being confident that one ounce of mirth, with the same degree of grace, will serve God more than a pound of sorrow." The ch. occupies the site of a Benedictine monastery founded in the 11th cent. by De Busli, one of the most powerful of William the Conqueror's nobles, who held large possessions in Notts and Yorkshire. It is a fine old building, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, south porch, and tower, although it formerly possessed, in addition, transepts and a choir, with an apse and a central tower, owing probably to the fact that the conventual and parish chs. were under one roof, each possessing its own chancel and screen; the present chancel is at the end of the S. aisle, two compartments corresponding in position to the chancel on the N. having been taken by the owners of *Blyth Hall*, the grounds of which are adjoining the ch. on the E. Where then the visitor would naturally expect the chancel E. window, there is externally only a blocked arch, being one of those on which the central tower rested. Internally there is a deep recess, known as the *Aviary*, once used as such by the Mellish family, an ancestor of whom appears to have been the principal agent in vandalizing this fine old building. The town is a quiet, well-to-do little place, and the tourist may notice traces of Danish occupancy in the name of *Finkle Street*, meaning the street of

beer, from the word "finchal," ale. The archæologist is recommended to study the Rev. J. Raine's 'History of Blyth,' an exhaustive and interesting monograph. In the interior are some fine monuments to the Mellishes of Blyth Hall, and a beautiful screen, containing in the lower panels painted figures of St. Barbara, St. Stephen, St. Euphemia, St. Edmund, and St. Ursula.]

At 18½ m. the road is crossed from Blyth to Rotherham. [Following it, and passing Firbeck Hall and Sandbeck Park (Earl of Scarborough), in Yorkshire—

3 m. l. are the ruins of *Roche Abbey*—*Sancta Maria de Rupe*—founded by the splendid piety of the early Lords of Maltby and Hooton in 1147, for Cistercian Benedictines, and "in a place admirably suited for such a foundation. It was the point of union of two narrow valleys, each with its little stream, and where a fissure in the limestone rock laid bare a wide perpendicular surface; this formed for some extent the northern boundary of the valley, as the united streams pursued their course to Blyth. The ground rose less rapidly on the S. and was covered with native woods. Even now the scene inspires something of awe, as much for its intense solitude and native features as from the evidences which remain that it was once a place peculiarly consecrated to the offices of religion; where there was 'no eye to overlook the daily walks, the solemn services, the deep meditations, or the severe austerities of a Cistercian life.'

"A natural phenomenon, heightened possibly by art, might contribute to induce the monks to make choice of this spot. Among the fantastic forms of the limestone rock was discovered something which bore the resemblance of our Saviour on the cross. This natural image was held in high reverence, and de-

votees came on pilgrimage to our Saviour of the Rock. This fact is mentioned in the return made by Cromwell's visitors of the religious houses preparatory to their dissolution."—*Hunter*. This figure, which gave the name to the establishment, has long since disappeared. "Of the fabric of the abbey only a gateway, placed at the entrance to the precincts at the W. side, and some beautiful fragments of the ch., now remain. The gateway is later than the ch.; indeed, so late and standing so far from the monastery, that it might be taken for part of the Norm. Hospitium mentioned in the account of the abbey property, and was doubtless erected for the convenience of pilgrims and others. Much of the ch. is gone, but enough remains from which to collect its extent, form, and date. A large mass of stonework at a distance westward from the principal portion which remains of the ch. is evidently the base of one side of the great western entrance." The nave and aisles have disappeared. Eastward are remains of the piers which support the central tower. The eastern walls of these transepts remain, with traces of two small chapels with eastern windows. "The N. wall of the transept must have arisen close to the perpendicular rock, and, indeed, the whole of the N. side must have been thus darkened. On the N. side of the choir may be discovered some rich tabernacle-work, a part of which has been painted red, and has the appearance of having been a canopy over seats or tombs."—*Hunter*.

The piscaries or fish-stews and the corn-mill are still existing. The stream running through the grounds is well stocked with trout.

Roche Abbey (which belongs to the Earl of Scarborough) is the favourite resort of picnic-parties from the neighbouring towns; its beauti-

ful grounds, its streams, its lake, and the pleasant walks always kept in good order, amply repay the numerous visitors for the trouble in reaching it. There is a small house in the grounds where stabling and refreshments may be obtained.

Distances.—Worksop, 9½ m.; Blyth, 5½; Rotherham, 8; Sheffield, 15; Tickhill, 4.]

At 19½ m. the road enters Yorkshire.

21 m. *Tickhill*, possessing a ch. and the ruins of a castle. The former is a handsome Perp. building, with a fine pinnacled tower, the lower stage of which is Early Eng., and a chancel (with a clerestory window), containing an altar-tomb to a seneschal of the Honour of Tickhill. The remains of the castle are reduced to a mound and foss, a gateway, and some fragments of wall. The whole area, including the moat, is about 7 acres. It was once a place of great consequence, founded by De Busli after the Conquest; garrisoned for the king, and reduced by the Parliamentarians after Marston Moor, shortly after which it was dismantled. The keep was in existence in Leland's time, who says: "The castel is well dichid and waullid with a very hard swart stone hewid; the dungeone is the farrest part of the castel; all the buildings withyn the area be down, saving an old haulte." The present residence was built in the 17th centy., and is usually occupied by the different crown lessees. About 1½ m. from Tickhill are the scanty remains of *Austin Friars Priory*, founded temp. Edward I., by John Cladel, prebendary of Southwell.

27 m. Doncaster.—*Hotels*: New Angel; Reindeer. (*Handbook for Yorkshire*).

ROUTE 11.

FROM NEWARK TO DONCASTER, BY
TUXFORD, RETFORD, AND BAWTRY.

The Great North road is carried from Newark across the flat meadows which occupy the space between the two branches of the Trent, upon a raised causeway, with frequent openings to give passage to the floods. This work was formed by Smeaton in 1770, and cost 12,000*l*.

For 8 m. the road, crossing the main stream at *Muskham Bridge*, runs down the vale of the Trent on the l. bank of the river. The Great Northern Rly. follows very closely the same direction. At Muskham there is a ferry to *Holme*, the ch. of which contains some monuments to the family of Bellasys, who lived here in the 17th cent. Above the porch is a chamber where a woman named Nan Scott is said to have shut herself up at the time of the plague, and so escaped the disease. At Muskham human remains have been found in the river gravel.

5½ m. *Cromwell*, a village remarkable for nothing but for having given name to a great baronial family, afterwards of Tattershall Castle.

6½ m. *Carlton Stat.* On l. 2 m. is Ossington Hall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison, the Speaker of the House of Commons. *Ossington Ch.* contains monuments of the Cartwright family, the former possessors of Ossington, together with two statues, by *Nollekens*, of ancestors of Mrs. Denison. *Carlton Ch.*, a modern building, which superseded an old Norm. chapel, has some ex-

cellent stained glass in the chancel. Adjoining the village is Carlton House (J. Vere, Esq.).

12 m. *Tuxford* (in the clay). *Inns*: Newcastle Arms; The Hotel.

"The ivy hangs there, long has 't hung there;
Wine is never vended strong there;"

a distich which, however true in the days and to the palate of Drunken Barnaby, does not seem now to apply. It is a market town of 1000 Inhab., in a productive agricultural district, celebrated for hops.

The ch. contains a few ancient and mutilated monuments, possibly of the family of Longvillers, whose chief seat was here before they merged into the Stanhopes of Rampton; also a rude representation of St. Lawrence being roasted on a gridiron, one man blowing the bellows while another is turning the saint. The antiquary should pay a visit to the village of Darlton, about 3 m. N.E., where he will find at *Kingshaugh* a curious old house, which was once a hunting seat of King John.

At *West Markham*, 1½ m. N.W., a ch. was built in 1831 by the Duke of Newcastle, lord of the manor, who has constructed a burial-vault for his family beneath it. It is a Grecian edifice surmounted by a dome, the design by Smirke.

In *East Markham* ch. are several monuments, one to Chief Justice Markham, "the upright judge," 1409.

On Markham Moor, which was enclosed 1810, was once a celebrated posting inn.

18½ m. *East Retford*, spelt in the Domesday Book Redeford and Redefrute (*Hotel*: White Hart), is a cheerful, thriving, and busy town, standing on the Idle, and surrounded on 3 sides by the Chesterfield Canal, which crosses the river on an aque-

duct. It has an extensive market-place, in the midst of which formerly stood a fragment of an old cross, called the Broad Stone, now replaced by a pillar for gas-lamps. Here are an ancient and dignified ch. called the Corporation Church, and a modern chapel of ease. East Retford was long notorious as the most rotten of rotten boroughs, and on several occasions was nearly being deprived of its privileges. In the elections of 1818 and 1820, 94 out of the 124 voters were proved before Parliament to have sold their votes. Under the Reform Act of 1832 the franchise extended to the hundred of Bassetlaw, including 2596 voters. The Town-hall was built in the last cent., and contains portraits of James I., George II., and Queen Caroline.

There are hop-gardens in the neighbourhood, and some paper-mills on the Idle, as also at *Ordsall*, a village 1 m. distant, whose rector, Dr. Marmaduke Moor, was condemned by the Rump Parliament to have his living sequestrated and his estate forfeited for "the heinous and damnable offence of playing cards with his own wife."

In the neighbourhood of Retford are Grove Hall (Harcourt Vernon, Esq.), and Babworth Hall (J. Bridgeman-Simpson, Esq.).

Conveyances.—Rail to Manchester, Sheffield, 24 m., and Lincoln; also to London and York.

Distances.—Newark, 18½ m.; Rotherham, 18; Ollerton, 11; Bawtry, 10; Worksop, 8.

22 m. near *Sutton Stat.* is Barnby Moor, once celebrated for its inn, now converted into private houses.

24 m. *Ranskill Stat.* This is a Danish name, signifying Raven Skelf, "the Knoll of Ravens," the bird consecrated to Odin. About 1½ m. to the l. is *Serlby Hall* (the seat of Viscount Galway), a square modern stuccoed mansion. It con-

tains some fine paintings: 2 portraits by *Holbein*, of Henry VIII., and of Nicholas Kreutzer, his astronomer; also Charles I. and his Queen, with horses, dogs, and a dwarf, by *Daniel Mytens*; this picture was given by Queen Anne to Addison. Also by *Vandyck* (?), Charles I. and his Page; Lords Francis and William Russell; Lady Catherine Manners and her children. 8 views of Venice by *Canaletti*. The park is very prettily watered by the Ryton, which falls into the Idle near Bawtry.

2 m. E. of Ranskill, situated on the Idle, is the village of *Mattersey*, formerly celebrated for its Abbey of Gilbertine Canons, founded in 1190, by Roger de Moresay. The only relic of this old monastery is a portion of gable attached to a farmhouse, and a sculpture in the chancel of *Mattersey* ch., representing St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar.

26 m. *Scrooby* is a neat small hamlet, once the residence of the Archbishops of York, though of their palace only a few fragments remain, built into a farmhouse. Leland describes it "as a great manor-place withyn a moat, and builded into courts, whereof the first is very ample, and all builded of tymbre, saving the front of brick."

In the garden is a mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey.

Among the tenants of *Scrooby* in the time of Queen Elizabeth was William Brewster, who here commenced the congregation of "Separatists," and eventually founded the settlements of New England. At the opening of a new cathedral in Chicago in 1867, a column of *Scrooby* sandstone was exhibited, forming part of the building.

28 m. *Bawtry* (Inn: Crown) is a small and not particularly thriving town on the Idle: partially in Yorkshire, though nearly surrounded by

Notts. The ch., which has a Norm. doorway on the N. side, is supposed to have been founded by De Busli, the owner of the Honour of Tickhill, and the builder of Blyth Priory. It consists of nave and aisles, but has little of interest about it. There is a hospital with a chapel, founded by the Morton family, who were long resident here, and who, continuing in the old religion, caused Bawtry to be regarded as "a dangerous nest of papists" when the Queen of Scots was confined at Sheffield Castle. Bawtry is on the Great North road, and it was here that the sheriff of Yorkshire anciently met royal personages, and conducted them over the border. When Henry VIII. visited Yorkshire in 1541, after the rising known as "The Pilgrimage of Grace," he was met at Bawtry by "200 gentlemen of the county in velvet, and 4000 tall yeomen and servingmen well horsed, who on their knees made a submission by the mouth of Sir Robert Bowes, and presented the king with 900l."—*Hall*.

[In the ch.yard of *Clayworth*, 6 m. to the E., is the following epitaph:—

"Blest be he that set this stone,
That I may not be forgotten;
And curst be he that moves this stone
Before that they be rotten."

A little to the N. of *Clayworth*, on the road to Gainsborough, is the village of *Gringley*, commanding a splendid view of the country round, and extending to Lincoln Cathedral. The Beacon Hill was the site of an old Roman camp.]

The line soon enters Yorkshire, and, passing Rossington Stat., reaches 36 m. Doncaster. (*Handbook for Yorkshire*).

ROUTE 12.

FROM NEWARK TO WORKSOP, BY
OLLERTON AND CLUMBER.

At Kelham $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. the road crosses the Trent, a branch on l. being given off to Mansfield.

Kelham Park on l. is the seat of J. H. Manners-Sutton, Esq., who inherited it from the Suttons, Lords Lexington. The house has been rebuilt by Scott (after a fire had destroyed the old house, restored by the same architect). It is now a fine Gothic building (though rather spoilt by its proximity to the road), standing in a pretty park stretching along the banks of the Trent. The entrance-gateway, with pillars of polished granite, is particularly good. In Kelham ch. is a grand white marble monument to the last Lord Lexington and his wife. They are placed dos-a-dos, to which Thoroton the antiquary objects, saying, "Nor do I think their being placed back to back agreeable with a life of mutual affection."

5 m. rt. is the village of *Caunton*, on the banks of a small stream called the Willoughby.

There are some old mansions in the parish, viz. Dean Hall, an Elizabethan house, and Beesthorpe Hall, once the seat of the ancient family of Bristow, now the residence of W. Cooke, Esq.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kneesal was anciently a manor of the Constables of Chester.

11 m. *Wellow*, a large village on a green, in the midst of which rises a painted and garlanded maypole. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Rufford Abbey* (Capt. Saville), an extensive edifice, including parts of the Cistercian monastery founded in 1148 by Hugh Fitz-raph and his wife. The hall is Elizabethan, and contains some old paintings, chiefly family portraits. Leland visited Rufford, and says of it, "On the other side of Rume Water is a village commonly called Rufford for Rume-ford, a quarter of a mile beyond which stood a late Rufford Abbey of white monks. The Earl of Shrewsbury hath it now of the king for exchange of land of his in Ireland."

The well-wooded park includes an area of about 600 acres and a fine lake. The approach from the W. is by a very handsome lodge. The estate belonged to the Savilles, who, as Baronets and Marquises of Halifax, obtained it by an heiress from the Talbots. The heiress of the Savilles married an Earl of Scarborough, and the estate was for some time settled on a younger branch of that family.]

About 1 m. to the E. of Wellow, near the enclosure of Wellow Park, is the site of *Jordan Castle*, built by a former sheriff of Nottinghamshire.

12 m. *Ollerton* (*Inn*: Hop-pole), a small market town, with considerable hop-grounds in the vicinity. [It is a charming excursion through Edwinstow and Clipstone to Mansfield (Rte. 10), distant 8 m.] After crossing the Maun river close to Ollerton, the road is carried through the midst of Sherwood Forest, or rather through that part of it where trees of most ancient growth have been preserved. (Rte. 10.) This remnant of the forest, including the woods of Birkland and Bilhaugh near Edwinstow, is estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 2 broad.

It is the rendezvous of all the picnic-makers of the county, and is full of the most charming forest scenery. "A thousand years, ten thousand tempests, lightnings, winds, and wintry violence, have all flung their utmost force on these trees, and there they stand, trunk after trunk, scattered, hollow, grey, gnarled, stretching out their bare, sturdy arms, or their mingled foliage and ruin—a life in death."—*Houitt*.

3 m. 1. of the road is Clipstone Park (Rte. 10).

Budby is a neat village of Gothic cottages, built by the late Lord Manvers in 1807. The outlet of Thoresby Lake, which is more than a mile in length, and is formed by the river Meden, lies across the road at this place.

Merrie Sherwood, or the scattered remnants thereof, extends into the noble park of *Thoresby*. There is a carriage-road through the midst of a superb grove of oaks, almost all of great age, stag-headed and gnarled, and affording many fine subjects for the artist's pencil, by the Stag Gates, to (1 m. rt.) *Thoresby Hall*, the magnificent seat of Earl Manvers. It was built by the last Duke of Kingston in 1745, but has been rebuilt by Lord Manvers in the Elizabethan style, from designs by Salvin. The beautiful grounds are embellished with a fine lake formed by the Meden, and the park is 10 m. in circuit. The bust of Pascal Paoli the Corsican, who resided here for some time, is still preserved. The old mansion, in which Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was born, was destroyed by fire in 1745.

For forest scenery, its grand feature, the park of *Thoresby* can scarce be surpassed in England. There are some monuments to the Pierreponts and some painted glass in *Perlethorpe* (anc. Peverilthorpe) ch. within the precincts of the park.

Immediately touching and to the N. of *Thoresby* is *Clumber Park* (Duke of Newcastle), laid out, planted, and in fact created, by the great-grandfather of the present Duke. The house, though of stone, is not imposing externally, from want of height; but it has comfort and splendour within, and contains a small collection of good paintings, principally of the Netherlands school.

Amongst the most remarkable are — *Vandyck*, Rinaldo awakened by the Mermaid (Tasso). *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, George II. and Queen Caroline, whole-length and good. *Murillo*, the Virgin in the Clouds, surrounded by Angels, standing on a half-moon. *Teniers*, the Brickmakers. *G. Poussin*, a fine Landscape. *Rubens*, two heads of Females, tasting and smelling. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man, with a paper in his hand; excellent. *Guido*, Artemisia. *Correggio* (?), Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancred; full of expression, but the shadows have darkened.

Small Dining-room. — *Battoni*, a Holy Family. *Van Vos*, Fruit and Flowers, very beautiful. Small copy of *Raphael's* School of Athens. The Battle of the Boyne, *Vandermeulen*. Several good *Canalettis*. *Vandyck*, Portrait of Charles I., $\frac{3}{4}$ size.

Breakfast-room. — *Titian*, Portrait of a Lady. *Holbein*, Head of a Man. *P. Neefs*, Interiors of Churches. *Ruysdael*, a Sea-piece, with breakers, very fine. *Vandyck*, Head of a Lady, in a blue dress. *A. Dürer*, Virgin and Child, between pillars, with Angels, curious and rare; Head of Cromwell. *Domenichino*, Portrait of a Cardinal. *Gainsborough*, two Beggar Boys.

In the State Dining-room, which will accommodate 150 guests, are 4 Market-pieces, with figures large as life, by *Snyders*; and a Game-piece, by *Weenix*, very good. The house stands on the margin of a beautiful arti-

ficial lake, 3 m. long, covering an area of 200 acres, and floating a small model frigate. Here is a fine terrace and garden, formed by the late Duke, with flights of steps leading down to the water, and decorated with vases of marble, and a fountain-basin cut out of a single block of marble 12½ ft. in diameter.

The pleasure-grounds, running along the margin of the lake (on which is a model of a canoe made for the Prince of Wales in Canada), are well laid out, and abound in fine trees—cedars, oaks, firs, &c. The conservatories in the kitchen garden are 1300 ft. in length.

The house is shown in the absence of the Duke.

From the Worksop Lodge it is 2½ m. to Worksop (Rte. 10).

but on the N.E. by the traps and porphyries of the Charnwood Forest. The village of Church Gresley is ½ m. to the l., and *Bretby Park*, the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield, is 2 m. to the N. The estate of Bretby formerly belonged to the Berkeley family, and came to the Stanhopes by purchase in the 16th century. The house is a modern castellated building, not later than the beginning of the present century. The park is of great extent, and many charming views are to be obtained in it.

7½ m. *Moir*, situated on the southern slope of the high grounds known as Ashby Wolds. "In the main coal of Moira, especially in the Bath colliery, at a depth of 593 ft., salt water, beautifully clear, and of nearly the same composition as seawater, trickles down from the fissures whence the coal is extracted. The brine is carried to Ashby-de-la-Zouch in tanks, and is considered highly beneficial in scorbutic and rheumatic affections."—*Hull*. In this locality there are 12 workable seams of coal averaging about 55 ft. in thickness, the main coal section being 14 ft. The beds below these are not yet proved. "A singular pathway, called *Leicester Headland*, runs across the Wolds near Moira, in a direction nearly E. and W., about 10 feet wide, and raised throughout with a clear red gravel, which must have been brought from some distance, as no such gravel is found in the neighbourhood. Tradition states that this is part of a road which originally stretched from Leicester to Stapenhill, at which latter place it is also stated that one of the earliest Christian churches was built, and that burials took place there from Leicester. It may, however, have been a passage from the abbey at Leicester to that at Burton-on-Trent." — *Mammatt*. *Nether Seal ch.* (E. Eng.), 3 m. to the S., contains

ROUTE 13.

FROM BURTON-ON-TRENT TO MARKET HARBOUROUGH, BY ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH AND LEICESTER.

The section of the Midland Rly. by which this route is performed branches off from the main line immediately to the S. of the town, crossing the Trent, and passing rt. Drakelow Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Des Vœux, Bart.

5 m. at *Gresley Stat.* the rly. enters the western district of the Leicestershire coal-basin, which is bounded on the N.W. and S. by Triassic strata,

a monument of the 15th cent. to Roger Doughton, at one time rector. Nether Seal Hall is the seat of Sir T. Gresley.

10 m. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* (*Inns*: Queen's Head, Royal) is a thriving town, depending partly on the neighbouring coal-works and partly on its baths and waters, which have gained a high reputation for the cure of rheumatic complaints. Although the termination of "by" denotes its Danish origin, it received its distinctive appellation from a certain Alan de Zouch, a Breton baron, who married the heiress of the manor in the reign of Henry III. It was granted in 1461 by Edward IV. to his celebrated chamberlain, William Lord Hastings, beheaded on Tower Hill 1483. The manor has descended in the female line with Hastings's estates and baronies to the present Marquis, but the male blood of Hastings is represented by the Earl of Huntingdon. The Chamberlain built the greater part of the castle, on the S. side of the town, now in ruins, but preserved from further decay by timely repairs. The principal portions remaining are the tower (all but the S. side), to the summit of which there is a winding staircase; the chapel; an upper room, containing a good mantelpiece; the great hall, the masonry of part of which is supposed to date from the reign of King John; and the kitchen tower, with its fireplace and chimney. The visitor will scarce need to be reminded that this castle was the locale of Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe.' The great tower has a sculptured fireplace in the top story, and on the outside a canopy, within which is the Hastings arms. To the E. of the tower is the courtyard. The chapel, now roofless, was lighted by 4 beautiful Dec. windows on each side. To the E. of the castle is a triangular building, called the Mount-house, which was connected with the kitchen tower by a subterranean passage.

Tradition reports that Mary Queen of Scots resided here as a prisoner. It was visited by James I. and his Queen, who were magnificently entertained in 1603, and it was garrisoned and defended for Charles during the civil wars. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the Perp. style, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a fine western tower. On the S. side of the chancel, which is divided from the body of the ch. by a beautiful carved screen, is the burial chapel of the noble family of Hastings, in which is a monument of Lady Catherine Hastings, in the dress of the 16th cent. Selina Lady Huntingdon, the friend of Whitefield and Wesley, was buried here in 1791, "in the white silk dress in which she opened the chapel in Goodman's Fields." Here is also a monument with effigies of Francis, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, and his lady, 1561, and mural monuments to the 7th and 9th Earls; and on the N. aisle one of a pilgrim of the date of the 15th cent. Notice also the alabaster slab of the Mundys in the S. aisle, and the bust of Mrs. Margery Wright, 1623, remarkable for its quaintness and simplicity.

At the W. end of the N. aisle is a finger pillory, an instrument for the punishment of those who were disorderly in church, consisting of a horizontal beam opening with a hinge, with grooves for inserting the fingers in it. On the S. side of the town are the *Ivanhoe Baths*, a handsome building, with a pump-room (used also for balls), swimming baths, a plunge bath, &c., supplied from the Moira mines, a distance of 3 miles. They are chiefly used for bathing, but the water possesses aperient qualities, and is useful in all chronic cases of scrofula, skin diseases, dyspepsia, &c. It contains muriate of soda (sea salt) and muriate of magnesia with bromine. "The water is conducted by numerous channels into a subter-

anean reservoir, at a depth of 1000 feet; from this it is raised by a powerful atmospheric engine, and poured into large square tanks, constructed for the purpose, and conveyed by rail to Ashby, where it is at once transferred to an underground reservoir, capable of containing 2000 butts." — *Barker*. Near the bath-house, surrounded by agreeable pleasure-grounds, is the Royal Hotel, a well-managed establishment.

Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, was born in 1574 at Prestop Park, in the parish of Ashby.

About 1 m. to the W. of the town is a small plain, which is supposed to have been the scene of "the gentle passage of arms," so graphically described by Sir W. Scott, in 'Ivanhoe': "An extensive meadow, of the finest and most beautiful green turf, surrounded on one side by the forest, and fringed on the other by straggling oak-trees, some of which had grown to an immense size." The Lords of Ashby were great patrons of these tournaments, and the field of Ashby was one of the most noted in England.

About 2 m. from the town on the Tamworth road is Willesley Hall (C. F. Abney-Hastings, Esq.).

Ashby is situated in the centre of the Leicestershire coal-field, which, however, here presents no workable coals. The whole field seems to have been thrown up by the upburst of syenitic rocks and primitive slate scattered over the Charnwood district.

Conveyances.—Rail to Burton and Leicester.

Distances.—Burton, 10 m.; Moira, 2½; Coleorton, 2; Leicester, 20; Bardon Hill, 6; Charnwood, 6; Donington Park, 9.

3¼ m. to the N. is *Staunton Harold Hall* (Earl Ferrers). The ch. was

built in the 17th cent. by Sir Robert Shirley, imprisoned by the Protector seven times in the Tower for his loyalty. (Rte. 1.)

2 m. to the E. on the summit of a very picturesque ridge is *Coleorton Hall* (Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart.). The house, which is not shown, was built by the late baronet, so well known for his accomplishments and his liberal bequest of pictures to the national collection. It contains some good paintings, and a sculpture of "Psyche borne by the Zephyrs," by Gibson. The family of Beaumont, of which Sir George is the representative (although the barony has passed to heirs female), ranks with those of Courtenay and Fielding in descending from royal stock. Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, and his brother, ancestor of the baronet (and who obtained Whitwick and part of the adjacent estates by marriage with the heiress of Comyn Earl of Buchan), were cousins by male descent from St. Louis the French King, and settled in England in the reigns of Edward I. and II. Several of Wordsworth's poems were written in this house, together with the inscription on a tablet in the grounds:—

"Th' embow'ring rose, the acacia, and the pine
Will not unwillingly their place resign,
If but the cedar thrive that near them stands,
Planted by Beaumont's and by Wordsworth's hands."

The gardens are very pretty, and are shown daily till 5 o'clock. They are adorned with memorials to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Beaumont the dramatic writer. The terrace commands views of great beauty, embracing the towers of Belvoir, some 30 miles off.

The *church* contains some curious monuments of this family. It has been restored in admirable taste, and

the visitor should particularly notice the E. window by Hardman, the subject of which is the Transfiguration; also some stained glass brought from Rouen by a former baronet. The prefix "Cole" appears to be due to the reign of Henry VIII., when the collieries in this parish were first worked. The coal-seams of this eastern district cannot be identified with those of Moira, although they are probably synchronous.

14½ m. *Swannington Stat.*, situated in the very centre of the collieries. A long inclined plane, worked by a fixed engine, brings the coals to the rly.

15 m. *Coalville Stat.*

A little to the N. is *Whitwick*, "where a remarkable bed of whinstone or greenstone intervenes between the coal-measures and the new red sandstone. In one of the shafts of Whitwick colliery it is 60 ft. thick, and has turned to cinders a seam of coal with which it comes into contact. It has evidently been poured out as a sheet of lava over the denuded surface of the coal-measures at some period prior to that of the Trias."—*Hull*. There are some slight remains of a castle at Whitwick. In the ch. is the monument of a knight belonging to the Talbot family.

[1½ m. to the N. of Whitwick on the Loughborough road is *Grace Dieu Manor*, the handsome modern seat (with chapel attached) of A. L. Phillippus-de-Lisle, Esq., the patron of the Roman Catholic movement in this country. "This family is descended from Fitzazor and Jordanus de Insula or De L'Isle, who received the grant of the lordship of Wordyton in the Isle of Wight from the Conqueror in 1069. They inherited the lordships of Garendon and Grace Dieu from the Phillippus family, which became extinct in 1777, when they assumed that name."—*Walford*. The chapel contains two beautiful

stained glass windows representing the legend of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and the Lord's Supper. Below the house are the scanty but picturesque ruins of the old *Nunnery* of Grace Dieu, founded 1236-42 by the Lady Roesia de Verdon, and suppressed in 1539, complaints having been made of certain irregularities on the part of the inmates. Wordsworth alludes to it thus:—

"Beneath yon eastern ridge, the craggy bound,
Rugged and high, of Charnwood's forest ground,
Stand yet, but, stranger, hidden from thy view,
The ivied ruins of forlorn Grace Dieu."

The garden, made by the nuns to resemble that at Gethsemane, may yet be traced. Here the dramatist Francis Beaumont, the colleague of Fletcher, was born in 1586. 2 m. to the N. in the church of *Belton* is the tomb and recumbent effigy of the Lady Roesia, removed from Grace Dieu at the Dissolution.]

16 m. *Bardon Hill Stat.* To the l. is *Bardon Hill*, a celebrated midland eminence, which, though only 852 ft. above the sea-level, commands views of the Shropshire and Derbyshire hills, and it is even said of the Sugarloaf in Monmouthshire. On a clear day a great number of churches may be seen from this hill. To the N. the tourist obtains a good view of the broken uplands of Charnwood Forest, at the base of which runs the road from Markfield to Ashby through Whitwick. According to the old legend, a man might once have walked from Beaumanoir to Bardon without seeing the sun, so thick was the forest: but at present rocks are more plentiful than trees. Bardon Hill is on private property, but is open twice a week to the public, of which information can be obtained at Ashby. Bardon Hall is the seat of R. Hood, Esq.

To the rt. of the Whitwick road

is *Mount St. Bernard*, a remote and isolated Cistercian monastery, begun 1835 and formally opened in 1844. The expense was defrayed by gifts from the Earl of Shrewsbury and Mr. Ambrose Philipps de Lisle, who endowed it with 300 acres of land, the Earl having contributed 2000*l*. It is the first abbey completed by the Roman Catholics in England since the Reformation, and one of the very few spots where a monastic life may be witnessed without crossing the Channel.

The buildings were designed by Pugin in the simple and severe style of the E.E., and consist of the conventual buildings and cloisters, with the nave of a ch., to be extended, as funds will admit, by the addition of choir and transept. A Gothic open screen divides the monks from the public, and a cloister surrounds the burial-ground. The buildings occupy a lofty site in the midst of a desert, on the S. base of a bare rock, about to be converted into a Calvary surmounted by colossal crucifixes. It is occupied by 12 or 14 monks of the Reformed Cistercian Order of *La Trappe*, founded by the Englishman Stephen Harding. They observe a vow of silence, occupy themselves in husbandry, and have already redeemed much of the neighbouring waste land by their industry, and brought it into cultivation. The colony, including servants, lay brothers, &c., amounts to about 400 persons. They live abstemiously, are humbly lodged, wear the sombre garb of the order, and exercise hospitality to strangers. The estate of the monastery consists of an upland platform of about 130 acres sloping gently to the N., and surrounded by a natural barrier or palisade of the granite peaks of Charnwood Forest, through which a breach has been cut for entrance. Ladies are admitted no farther than the gatehouse, which serves also as an Hospitium where the poor are daily

[*Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staff.*]

fed. Male visitors may see the refectory, dormitory, an attic furnished with pallet beds, and a curtain drawn before each. In connection with the monastery is a Reformatory School, which at different periods has attracted a good deal of public attention.

1 m. On rt. of Bardon, at *Donnington-on-the-Heath*, is an old mansion of the 13th cent., formerly the seat of William de Sees, consisting of an oblong square, with projecting buildings on the N. side. The details afford good examples of the domestic architecture of the time of Henry III.

From *Bardon Stat.* the rly. runs S. through an uninteresting district to Leicester, passing the stations of *Bagworth*, *Merry Lees*, *Desford* (of which the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, is Lady of the Manor), and *Kirby Muzloe*. The castle here, built in the reign of Edward IV., is one of the finest specimens of brick building in the country. It was a castellated mansion, used rather as a residence than as a place of defence, and was entered by a gateway flanked by two towers, to the rt. of which was another square tower of three stories. The archaeologist will find, a little to the W. of Ratby, a Roman camp of considerable size, known as the Bury Camp. Between *Kirby Stat.* and Leicester are Glenfield Frith Hall (Capt. Whitby), and Braunstone Hall (C. Pochin, Esq.). There is, however, so much to see in the neighbourhood of the turnpike-road, which lies at a considerable distance from the rly., that it would be advisable for the tourist to drive from Ashby to Leicester, or *vice versâ*. After visiting the Mount St. Bernard establishment, which is 7 m. from Ashby, the traveller passes at 9 m. the *Copt Oak* l., a venerable tree, long the place of county meetings, and round which

the Earl of Stamford assembled the train-bands in 1642.

10½ m. *Markfield*, whence are seen Markfield Knoll and Cliff Hill, picturesque heights on the l. of the high road. They are isolated masses of syenite. At Markfield the lower road to Ashby comes in. [From hence a détour should be made to the l. to visit Ulverscroft Priory, rejoining the road at Groby, Newtown Linford, or through Bradgate Park.

Ulverscroft Priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Robt. Blanchemains, a Norman Earl of Leicester, for Black Friars, is the finest ecclesiastical ruin in Leicestershire, chiefly in Dec. style. It principally consists of the lofty tower 60 ft. high, of later date than the rest of the ch., which communicates with the nave by a pointed arch. In the interior of the tower are traces of three apartments, on different levels, apparently intended as cells for recluses of the order. In the chancel 3 stone sedilia remain, and in the Prior's hall is a stone pulpit attached to a buttress, with traces of a chapterhouse and cloisters. At one time the Priors of Ulverscroft were persons of great social importance; "they kept their hounds and hawks; they employed a ranger, a huntsman, and a falconer; they had a woodhouse, and seven woodmen constantly employed in cutting firewood for the house; they brewed ten quarts of malt weekly; they kept open house for all visitors and wayfarers; they maintained all the poor in the surrounding parishes, and had at one time 300 beasts, 1000 sheep, 300 swine on the forest."

2 m. to the S. of Ulverscroft is *Bradgate Park*, standing within the ancient enclosure of Charnwood Forest, which abounds still in picturesque views, though greatly altered from its former condition; "where a squirrel might hop 6 m. from tree to tree without

touching the ground, and a traveller might journey from Beaumanoir to Bardon on a summer day without once seeing the sun." Trees are now scanty, yet a few fine oaks survive. It seems to have formed part of the great forest of Arden, which in the time of the Romans extended from Avon to Trent. Drayton thus writes of Charnwood:—

"O Charnwood, be thou call'd the choicest of thy kind;
The like in any place, what ford hath hope to find?
No tract in all this isle, the proudest let her be,
Could show a sylvan nymph in beauty like to thee."

There is a most beautiful approach to Bradgate Park (Earl of Stamford and Warrington), to which a pathway leads through a field close to the church, and by the side of a trout-stream running in a rocky bed. In the park are the ruins of the hall, interesting as the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey, and built about 1530, as a residence for the then Lord Grey of Groby. "It is said of the wife of the Earl of Suffolk who last inhabited Bradgate Hall, that she set it on fire, or caused it to be set on fire, at the instigation of her sister, who then lived in London. The story is thus told: Some time after the Earl had married he brought his lady to his seat at Bradgate. Her sister wrote to her, desiring to know how she liked her habitation and the country she was in. The Countess of Suffolk wrote for answer, that 'the house was tolerable, that the country was a forest, and the inhabitants all brutes.' The sister, in consequence, by letter desired her 'to set fire to the house and run away by the light of it.' The former part of the request, it is said, she immediately put into practice. Some say that this immaculate lady had an intrigue with her husband's chaplain."—*Throsby*. The building

was of brick with stone quoins, and the principal remaining features are 2 towers; the N. side is partly overgrown with ivy.

The best preserved part is the chapel, which was roofed over by the late Earl of Stamford, and the mullioned windows partially bricked up. On the E. side is the monument, with recumbent effigy in armour, of Henry Grey, Baron of Groby, and his wife, daughter of Lord Burghley.

There are still traces of the moat, pleasure-grounds, and fish-ponds; and adjoining the house is a beautiful avenue of Spanish chestnuts, under which Lady Jane Grey may reasonably be supposed to have walked. At Bradgate her preceptor, Roger Ascham, found her with astonishment reading the 'Phædo' of Plato, while all the other youthful inhabitants of the house were gone hunting. Fuller says of her, "She had the innocence of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age, and all at 18—the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, and the death of a malefactor for her parent's offence."

There are some very fine old oaks in the park. The hill called "*Old John*" (so called from an ancient retainer who was accidentally killed at the celebration of the Earl's coming of age) commands an extensive view of Bardonia Hill, Mount Sorrel, and parts of Leicester and Nottingham. The park is open to the public on Mondays and Fridays only, but there is a public footway across a portion of it. At *Newtown Linford* are 2 Inns, the Stag's Head and Bradgate Arms. The ch. (restored in 1860) is of the style of Debased Perpendicular, though the tower is of Dec. date.] The high road is rejoined at

13 m. *Groby*, once a market town, in which are scanty remains of

the brick and stone mansion of the Barons Grey of Groby. It is now occupied by a tenant of the Earl of Stamford, and the barony court is still held in the old hall, which contains a curious inlaid table. Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen of Edward IV., was first married to Sir John Grey of Groby, and passed there the few happy years of her life, until by her husband's death in the battle of St. Albans the estate was forfeited. Near the house and the (modern) ch. is the small Norman mound, almost the only remains of the ancient castle of the Barons Ferrers of Groby. On the road to Bradgate is a quarry of Charnwood syenite; also *Groby Pool*, a small but beautiful mere of 40 acres, fronting the picturesque house of *Stewardsbury*. Concerning this mere there are two local proverbs: "Then I'll thatch Groby Pool with pancakes," alluding to something improbable; and "For his death there is many a wet eye in Groby Pool;" that is, no eyes are wetted by tears for him. The pool contains numbers of pike and perch, and it is also a great resort of waterfowl. Between Groby and Leicester a deviation of the railway forming the old Leicester and Swanington line approaches the road, and is carried under a tunnel.

Passing on rt. Braunstone Hall (R. Pochin, Esq.), on l. Leicester Frith House (T. Pares, Esq.), a little to the S. of which is "*The Bird's Nest*," said to have been the site of a hunting-seat of John of Gaunt, and crossing at the turnpike the old Roman Fosseway, the tourist reaches

17 m. Leicester. Rte. 15. (*Hotels*: Bell; Three Crowns.)

The district between Leicester and Market Harborough, 16 m., at which point the county of Northampton is entered, is accommodated by the main line of the Midland Railway from Leicester to Wellingborough, Bedford,

and London, running S.E., and keeping a course tolerably near the Union Canal. The country is not an inviting one as far as scenery goes; but is celebrated for its hunting capabilities, the Pytchley, the Billesden, and the Quorn hunts occupying all this side of Leicestershire.

4 m. *Wigston Stat.* There are some interesting monuments and carvings in *Oadby ch.*, about 2 m. to the W.

8 m. *Glen* is remarkable for nothing but a reputation, according to the Leicestershire saying, of "containing more dogs than honest men." To the l. of it is *Burton Overy*, the ch. of which has a fine screen separating the chancel from the nave. In the grounds of the rectory is an oak, a scion of the famous tree of Boscobel. On rt. of rly. are the villages of Newtown Harcourt and *Wistow*, the seat of Sir Henry Halford, which contains some good portraits, and the saddle and stirrup of Charles I., left by him when he slept at Wistow on his way to the battle-field of Naseby. The ch. (E. Eng.) has some monuments to the Halford family.

10 m. *Kibworth*, the birthplace of Dr. Aikin, editor of the 'Monthly Magazine,' 1796. A little to the l. is the village of *Carleton Curliou*, whose inhabitants, according to Camden, were unable to pronounce the letter R, and were on that account called "Carleton wharlers;" and Fuller tells us of a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a native of Carleton, who made a long speech in which not a single R occurred, "which if true, he (no doubt) contrived on purpose to prevent a deformity of pronunciation upon a frequent occurrence of that letter." The ch. contains an alabaster tomb (date 1621) with the effigies of Sir John Bale and his wife, together with their 7 children. Adjoining the village is Carleton Hall (Capt. Sutton).

A little to the S. is *Tur-Langton*, and King Charles's Well, where that unfortunate monarch watered his horse on his flight from the field of Naseby. The ch. has been restored, and has a tower and spire 115 ft. high. The chancel is apsidal, and is lighted by lancet windows filled with stained glass.

16 m. *Market Harborough (Inns: Three Swans; Angel)*, a quiet agricultural little town (in a good hunting country) of 3 streets. The church is a fine building of the 14th centy., with a lofty tower and very beautiful broach spire, built entirely on the pyramidal principle from the bottom to the apex. On the S. side of the chancel, which has a geometrical E. window, are two sedilia, discovered during the restoration "It is dedicated to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, and is supposed to have been founded by John of Gaunt, resulting from an injunction of the Pope, as part penance for maintaining a liaison with Katherine Swynford, who afterwards became his third wife." It is singular that the town has no lands appertaining to it, which has given rise to the sayings, "A goose will eat all the grass that grows in Harborough field," and, "I'll throw you into Harboro' field," a threat for children. "In 1673 the Rev. M. Clarke originated a meeting of Protestant Dissenters in this town; their meetings were held at night, when he and others stood for hours together in the water, under Chain Bridge, to elude the vigilance of informers." Harboro', anciently called Haverburgh, is situated on the Welland, which here divides the 2 counties of Northampton and Leicester, and must have been of importance during the Roman era, as several remains, as urns and portions of drains, have been discovered here at various times.

The Cemetery is to the E. of the

town, not far from the station, and contains a chapel, all that is left of the old ch. of St. Mary-in-Arden, which had a parochial jurisdiction extending into the adjoining county of Northampton, from which it is separated by the Welland.

[The geologist should make an excursion to *Nevill Holt*, 3 m. from Medbourne Stat. on the Harborough and Stamford Rly., where there is an extensive bed of oolitic iron ore, similar to and a continuation of the bed in Northamptonshire. Blast furnaces were erected by Mr. Thornton, who resides at Nevil Holt Hall, an interesting old mansion, situated on a hill. The ch. is Dec. with Perp. alterations, and contains some monuments to the Nevill family, who owned the Hall, 1636. The village of Holt was long celebrated for its mineral spring (chalybeate), of which a curious account was written by Dr. Short in 1792. *Medbourne* is conjectured to have been a Roman station on the Via Devana from Colchester to Chester, from the fact that coins are so frequently turned up in the fields by swine as to have earned the name of "pig-money." The ch. is E. Eng., with a transept and double aisle on the S. side, also a couple of chantries.

3 m. to the N. of Medbourne is *Blaston St. Giles*, the ch. of which contains an ancient chalice, supposed to be the original one formerly belonging to the chapel attached to a hunting-seat of King Richard I. at Blaston.

Distances. — Leicester, 16 m.; Wellingboro', 18; Kettering, 9.

Conveyances. — Rail to Leicester and London by Midland Line; Rugby, Northampton, and Stamford, by London and North-Western Rly.

ROUTE 14.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO GRANTHAM, BY BINGHAM AND BELVOIR.

This line, which belongs to the Great Northern system, branches off from the Midland Rly. to Newark, at Carlton Stat. (Rte. 7). The Trent is crossed at (5 m.) *Radcliffe*, through which ran the old Nottingham and Newark mail-road. The river scenery here is very characteristic and picturesque, the S. side overhung by precipitous banks of new red sandstone.

1 m. to the W. is *Holm Pierpoint* (a seat of Earl Manvers), inherited by the Pierpoints from the Manvers family about the reign of Edward I. The house is a large irregular building, parts of it being of considerable age. In the ch. are several tombs of the Pierpoints—one with the effigy of Sir Henry Pierpoint, 1615, and a very good Corinthian structure commemorating a Countess of Kingston, of the Talbot blood. The Dukes of Kingston were buried here, though Thoresby was their principal residence.

2 m. to the N. of Radcliffe, under the shelter of the high ground overlooking the Trent, is *Shelford*, once the seat of the Earls of Chesterfield, whose mansion is now occupied by a farmer. It was garrisoned for the king

by Col. Stanhope, in the civil wars, and burnt by the Parliamentary troops. Some of the family, including the celebrated Earl, are buried in the ch.

9 m. *Bingham Stat.* The town itself (*Inn*: Chesterfield Arms) appears to have been of larger size than it now is, from the fact of foundations of ancient buildings being frequently discovered in the neighbourhood. In the market-place is a new butter-cross, which has replaced the old one. The ch. is a fine old cruciform building, of a mixture of Early Eng. and Dec. dates, and has a fine tower with low spire. Notice the carving of the pillar capitals in the north aisle, which consist of human and animals' heads biting at the foliage. In the N. aisle is an effigy of a knight, supposed to be that of Richard de Bingham, about the time of Richard II. The stained glass is the work of an amateur. The parish boasts of having as three successive rectors in the 17th centy., an Archbishop of Canterbury, a Bishop of Ely, and a Bishop of Bangor, also of having given birth to Archbishops Cranmer and Secker, Admiral Lord Howe, Col. Hutchinson, who defended the castle of Nottingham, and Thoroton, the historian of the county. About 2 m. from Bingham is *Carcolston*, the old hall of which was once the residence of Col. Hacker, who commanded the Guards at the execution of Charles I. The antiquary will find the site of a *Roman station*, supposed to have been the ancient Vernometum, about 1 m. to the N., between Bingham and East Bridgeford, on the course of the Roman Foss-way to Newark.

11 m. *Aslacton Stat.* In this parish was born Archbishop Cranmer, and as late as the last century the moat and pleasure-grounds of his house were to be traced. Monuments of

the same family are to be found in *Whaddon ch.*, 1 m. from Aslacton.

13 m. *Elton Stat.*, near which the line enters Leicestershire and the fertile vale of Belvoir.

15½ m. *Bottesford (Inn*: Rutland Arms), the nearest Rly. Stat. to Belvoir Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Rutland, which lies in a commanding situation 4 m. to the S.

The ch. at Bottesford is of the date of the 14th centy., and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and transepts, with a graceful octagonal spire springing from the tower. It contains, in the chancel, an effigy of Robert de Todener, the reputed Norman founder of Belvoir Castle, 2 figures in armour, of Barons de Ros, and several monuments of the Earls of Rutland. Among these latter is one to the memory of two boys of the Manners family, who died in the beginning of the 17th cent., as it was asserted, of witchcraft, inflicted on them by a servant, who was executed for this crime.

[Amongst the older topographers there has been some discussion as to the foundation of *Belvoir*, (pronounced *Bever*), some attributing it to Todener, others, amongst whom is Burton the antiquary, to a noble named Albaney or Albini, the same to whom the lands and lordships of Melton Mowbray were given by the Conqueror. It passed to the De Ros family by the marriage of Robert De Ros with Isabel, daughter of William d'Albini, and to that of Manners by the marriage of Eleanor de Ros with Sir Robert Manners. Its situation, too, on the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, has been differently viewed, some placing the castle and priory in Lincolnshire, while Burton brings the latter into Leicestershire, "perhaps more out of a desire to enlarge his own province, than for any just reason."

The *Castle* is a splendid modern castellated building (pseudo-Gothic), with a frontage of 252 ft., occupying a grand position on the summit of an isolated hill, overgrown with beautiful timber. There is a country saying, "If Bever hath a cap, you churls of the vale look to this," alluding to the position of the castle, as affording a good prognostic of rain. At the bottom stand the stables and offices. The visitor enters by an archway on the N.W. The entrance-hall contains a number of figures in armour, and leads through a corridor lighted by stained glass into the staircase, which is lined with portraits of the Earls of Rutland by *Vandyck* and *Kneller*. The principal apartment is the Regent's Gallery, 131 ft. long, so called after the visit of the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.) in 1814. In it is some tapestry, representing, with extraordinary vividness, scenes in 'Don Quixote'; also family portraits; of which the principal are Lady Tyrconnell, Marchioness of Granby, 9th Countess of Rutland, by *Lely*. Amongst other pictures is the Death of Lord Manners, by *Stothard*: there is also a bust by *Nollekens*. Adjoining is the chapel, containing a fine altarpiece by *Murillo*. The library has 2 portraits of Charles II., by *Vandyck* and *Vosterman*; and the ball-room, one of Lady J. Manners. In the apartment known as the Queen's bedroom are curious paintings on Chinese silk. The drawing-room is fitted up most elaborately in the Louis Quatorze style, the ceiling painted with scenes of ancient mythology, introducing, amongst other family likenesses, the Duke of York as Jupiter; and the sides of the room contain compartments in which is a series of miniatures, and amongst them a set representing Queen Elizabeth and some of her ministers. There is also a marble statue of the late Duchess of Rutland. In the dining-room is the table for

holding the punch-bowl, in which the white cloth, sculptured by *Wyatt*, is marvellously represented. The Picture-gallery, 62 ft. long, contains a selection of family portraits and others, by Sir J. Reynolds, *Lely*, *Holbein*, *Kneller*, *Vandyck*, &c.: also paintings by *N. Poussin*, *Claude*, *Vandervelde*, *Teniers*, *Rubens*, *Murillo*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Ostade*, *West*, *Gainsborough*, *Stothard*, &c. Notice particularly the Proverbs by *Teniers*, in which a portrait of his son occupies a prominent place; the Seven Sacraments, by *N. Poussin*; Shepherd and Shepherdess, *Rubens*; Crucifixion, *Vandyck*; portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; Virgin and Child, *Carlo Dolce*; Presentation, *Murillo*; Last Supper, *N. Poussin*. A number of valuable pictures were destroyed in 1816, when this portion of the castle was burnt down. Additional interest is conferred on these apartments by the beautiful and extensive views over the vale of Belvoir and the three counties of Leicester, Nottingham, and Lincoln, the castle and cathedral of the two latter towns being plainly visible.

The keep of the Castle is known as the *Staunton Tower*, and is under the honorary command of the Staunton family, who hold it by an old tenure that they should raise soldiers for its defence when required.

The architect of Belvoir was the Rev. J. Thoroton, who was knighted by George IV.

Of the ancient *Priory* of Belvoir, founded by Robert de Todener, only the site remains. The visitor should obtain permission to see the *Mausoleum*, a stone building of Norm. architecture, in the grounds, containing a beautiful sculptured effigy of the late Duchess of Rutland. The terrace gardens on the hill-side and the grounds generally are remarkable for their beautiful situation and the skill lavished on them.

In the park, under the shadow of the castle, is a comfortable little *Inn*. Belvoir is open to visitors daily.

Distances.—Bottesford Stat. 4 m.; Grantham, 8; Melton Mowbray, 12].

18½ m. *Sedgebrook Stat.*

22 m. *Grantham (Hotel: Angel).*
(*Handbook for Lincolnshire.*)

ROUTE 15.

FROM RUGBY TO TRENT, BY LEICESTER AND LOUGHBOROUGH.

The Midland Rly. runs through a pleasant and well-cultivated country, from Rugby Stat., entering the county of Leicester as it crosses the Watling Street 2 m. from

(8 m.) *Ullesthorne Stat.*

[3 m. rt. is the little town of *Lutterworth (Inn: Denbigh Arms)*; deriving its support partly from the ribbon trade, and partly from hosiery. The ch. consists of nave, with aisles, chancel, and a high tower. Lutterworth is proud of its association with the memory of John Wickliffe the Reformer, who was rector in this parish from 1375 to 1384. After his death his works were condemned by the Council of Constance (1414), and himself branded as a heretic. His

bones were accordingly dug up and burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river Swift, which flows past the town.

The carved oak pulpit is said to be the same in which he preached, and is reverently preserved, with his table and gown. There is also a portrait of him, and an alto-relievo, sculptured by *Westmacott*. The inhabitants of Lutterworth were, as lately as the year 1758, subject to vassalage, in being obliged to grind all their malt and corn at a particular mill.] To the l. of Ullesthorne the old Roman road of the *Foss-way* enters Leicestershire, and runs parallel with the rly. to Leicester. *High Cross*, where it crosses the Watling Street at rt. angles,

"Where Fosse and Watling cut each other in their course,"

is supposed to have been the site of the station of Vennones. A pillar was erected to mark the spot in 1712, by Lord Fielding.

11 m. *Broughton Stat.* The village of Broughton-Astley is 1 m. to the l., half-way between the rly. and the Roman Foss-way. In this parish reside the family of Armstrong, who have occupied the same farm as yeomen for more than 500 years.

14½ m. *Countesthorpe Stat.*, to the S.E. of which, on the Leicester and Northampton road, is the village of *Arneby*, where Robert Hall, the divine, was born. Crossing the Union Canal, the traveller arrives at *Wigston Stat.*, to the rt. of which is the village of *Aylestone*, the ch. conspicuous from its graceful spire. Aylestone Hall (N. Stone, Esq.), restored in 1850, was once a seat of the Peverels, the Vernons, and the Duke of Rutland, who is Lord of the Manor.

20 m. **LEICESTER**, the county town. (*Hotels: Bell, good; Three Crowns; Pop. 68,000.*) There is no doubt

but that Leicester has claims to a very ancient history, even although we may not receive the tradition of its having been the residence of King Lear and his three daughters. It seems probable, however, that it was the Roman station of *Ratæ*, various remains having been found to identify it. Ever since the Roman era, Leicester has played an important part in the history of the country, and was the theatre of several battles between the Dane and Saxon, and subsequently between William the Conqueror and the inhabitants of the town. In 1173 it was nearly destroyed, in consequence of the disaffection of the Earls of Leicester to the Crown, and the castle, together with that of Groby (p. 99), was demolished.

In 1645 it was again besieged by Charles I., when a terrible slaughter of the inhabitants took place.

The Roman antiquities of Leicester are extremely interesting, and include the *Jewry Wall*, which, from the earliest ages, has been a fruitful source of speculation. As it at present stands, it is about 25 yards in length, and 5 or 6 in height, and consists of a western side (not open to view) and an eastern side, "containing several arched recesses, the soffits or vaultings of which are turned with courses of large flat bricks; rows of these are likewise interspersed throughout the wall at intervals, as bonding-courses, and the Roman mode of constructing the arch with brickwork is here clearly displayed."

According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, there was in *Ratæ* a temple of Janus, and it may be remarked that these ruins bear a striking resemblance in many points to the ruins of one of the ancient temples of Rome.—*Bloxam*. Other antiquaries, among whom was the Bishop of Cork, consider that the wall formed part of the gateway of the Roman city, and that the street or road led over the old Bow Bridge on to the Foss-road.

Local examiners believe that it once formed the front of a temple, having 4 entrances, and that, when it fell into decay, the western side of the town-wall was built up alongside and the portal made to correspond with its two middle arches.—*Thompson's Handbook of Leicester*. The wall has been opened through half its length by the Leicestershire Archæological Society to the original level of the Roman way. It will be kept permanently open, and is protected by iron railing. The footings of the piers are now visible, and it is quite evident that the building or wall never came forward in an easterly direction towards the church. These facts tend to strengthen the notion that the Jewry wall formed a portion of the western wall of Roman Leicester.

No less than 11 tessellated *pavements* have been found at different times in Leicester, one of which, of considerable size, represents the story of Diana and Actæon. The visitor may inspect one in Jewry-wall Street.

"Thus, with her handmaid Sence, the Soar
doth eas'ly slide
By Leicester, where yet her ruins show her
pride,
Demolish'd many years, that of the great
foundation
Of her long buried walls men hardly see
the station;
Yet of some pieces found, so sure the cement
locks
The stones, that they remain like perdurable
rocks."—*Drayton*.

The Roman *mile-stone* which was discovered on the Foss-road in 1771 is now in the Museum. It is about 3½ ft. high, and has an inscription to the Emperor Trajan, with a notice that it was 3 miles from *Ratæ*. The *Rawdykes*, near the junction of the Burton rly. with the main line, is supposed to be a corruption of *Rhedagua*, and to have been the site of the Roman racecourse.

Of the Leicester churches, *St. Nicholas* is the most ancient both in

style and materials, the latter having been partly supplied from the stones of the Jewry Wall, and the window arches having been turned with Roman bricks. It consists of a nave, north clerestory, chancel, and south aisle, the north aisle having been taken down at the end of the 17th cent. A square tower, with an intersecting arcade, rises between the nave and the chancel. There is a good Norman doorway leading from the vestry into the ch. At the back of the ch. are some blocked round-headed arches, of very early date, and it is said "that two chapels at the east end of the chancel, dedicated to St. Augustin and St. Columbus, were pulled down in 1087—thus confirming the opinion held as to the very early origin of the fabric."—*Thompson*. This piece of ground is called "Holy Bones," in consequence, it is presumed, of large numbers of bones of oxen having been found here.

The Ch. of *St. Mary de Castro* is the most conspicuous in the town, and contains traces of almost every style. It consists of nave, with clerestory, N. and S. aisles, and chancel, with a lofty tower and spire at the W. end, adjoining the nave. The lower part of the tower is of E. Eng. date, but the spire which surmounts it is modern.

The N. porch is Norman, and has some beautiful Norman mouldings. The S. doorway is E. Eng.

The nave has a fine W. window, and contains traces of Norm. work in the clerestories, or rather in the windows above the arches, which, once semicircular, have been converted into Pointed, so that on the N. side there is Norm. work, between E. Eng. above and geometrical below. The chancel, too, is Norm., and possesses some curious sedilia of that date—a fact by no means common. The roof of the nave is wooden, and of Dec. date;

while that in the S. aisle (said to have been built by John of Gaunt) is Perpendicular. In this aisle are an altar and piscina of E. Eng. period.

All Saints church in High Cross Street is of geometrical style, and consists of nave, aisles, and modern chancel; it has a Norm. doorway and a curious clock, the hours of which are struck by figures with hammers. The tower is on the N. side, and was at one time open to the ch.; at the angles are semicircular buttresses, which may have been formed of old materials from the Norm. ch. In the interior are a Perp. roof, a carved E. English font, and hexagonal pulpit, together with some old stained glass.

St. Martin's consists of nave, with narrow aisles and chancel, and a tower. An additional S. aisle was built in the 13th centy., which gives a singular effect when contrasted with the original narrow aisle. The former tower, which was of Norm. date, has been replaced by an E. Eng. one, upon which a spire will eventually be built. There are 4 semicircular arches in the interior, of Norm. era. "Much of the rest of the ch. is E. Eng., with the later windows inserted. The chancel is Perpendicular, and has 3 late sedilia under the S.E. windows. The N. and S. doors of the ch. are good E. Eng., and to that in the N. side is a groined Perpendicular porch of wood."—*Rickman*.

The S. aisle, where the Archdeacon holds his court, once had a portrait of Charles I., painted in 1686, by a native artist; but this has been removed to the Town Museum. The E. end of the aisle was called Our Lady's Chapel, and at the W. end was the Chapel of St. George. There is also a painting, once used as an altar-piece, by an artist named *Vanni* in 1563. To the N. of the chancel

is Heyrick's ch. or chapel, the burying-place of the Heyricks, an ancient Leicester family. What is now the vestry was believed to have been St. Catherine's Chapel. There is a piscina of Norman date.

St. Martin's suffered much damage at the hands of the Puritans; and the Parliamentary troops, as was their wont, quartered their horses in the ch.

A house in High-Cross Street is traditionally said to have formed part of a charity attached to St. Martin's, called "the Charity of the Body of Christ," and founded temp. Edward III., for the establishment of 4 priests to celebrate service in the ch.

St. Margaret's ch. occupies the site of the ancient Cathedral in the 8th cent., the bishopric having been subsequently removed to Dorchester, and then to Lincoln. Of this ch. Leland writes,—“*S. Margaret's* is thereby the fairest paroch church of Leicester, wher ons was cathedril church, and thereby the Bishop of Lincoln had a palace, whereof a little yet standeth.” It is of later date than the rest of the Leicester churches, being principally Perpendicular, of which it is a very fine specimen, though the last bay eastward of the nave is Trans.-Norm., and is the most ancient portion of the building.

It consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower, more than 100 feet high. The interior has E. English pillars dividing the nave from the aisles. Notice the Perpendicular E. window, as also the carved niches. One of these was once occupied by a figure of the Virgin, supported by a man praying, and said to have been intended for Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, and founder of the abbey; the other contained St. Margaret, the patron saint of the ch. Near the tower is a well.

On the S. side of the chancel are stalls with some good carving. The ch. contains the tomb of Penny, Bishop of Carlisle in 1520, at one time Abbot of Leicester.

The remains of the once famous *Abbey* are to the N. of the town, a little to the rt. of the Ashby road, and on the opposite bank of the Soar. All that are now left are the gateway and the walls surrounding the precincts, enclosing some scanty ruins of a domestic mansion of the 16th cent., incorporated with a modern farmhouse.

In 1143 Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, tired of active life, founded here a monastic establishment of Black Canons, afterwards enlarged by his daughter-in-law Petronilla, of whom it was said that after her death a plait of her hair was used to suspend the chapel lamp. The abbey speedily became famous for its riches and its influence, many of its abbots sitting in successive Parliaments. It was, however, more celebrated for its visits from royal personages, who, in their progresses northward, frequently lodged here. Here also (1530) died Cardinal Wolsey, who arrived a helpless invalid, on his way from York to London, and entered the abbey never to leave it. This incident is thus alluded to by Shakespeare:—

“At last with easy roads he came to Leicester,
Lodged in the abbey; where the reverend
abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received
him;
To whom he gave these words—‘O Father
Abbot,
An old man, broken with the storms of
state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!’
So went to bed, when eagerly his sickness
Pursued him still; and three nights after
this,
About the hour of eight (which he himself
Foretold should be his last), full of repent-
ance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows,

He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in
peace."—*Henry VIII.*

The excursion to the abbey may be prolonged for 1 m. to *Beaumont Leys*, remarkable for its beautiful curved avenue. *Wigston's Hospital*, near St. Martin's ch., was built in 1513, by a benevolent Leicester merchant of that name. The arms of the Wigston family are to be seen over a doorway.

The *Castle*, where the county business is conducted, forms but a very small portion of the ancient building, and consists of what was known as the Great Hall. Its history has been one of change, the original building having been destroyed at the Conquest, but restored soon afterwards. It was again pulled down by Henry II., and rebuilt by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. During some repairs remains of the hall were brought to light. "Originally it was a large apartment, with aisles formed by two rows of oak pillars supporting the roof, 5 on each side, 30 feet high, with carved capitals. Only one of them now remains entire." An adjoining earthwork, called the Mount, was formerly occupied by the keep: the date of its formation is not clear. A portion of the walls that enclosed the courtyard ran round the Mount, and may still be seen. In the 14th cent. an additional area, called the New Work, or *Newarke*, was added to this courtyard by the Earl of Leicester, and was connected with the former enclosure by a turret gateway, now in bad preservation. The *Newarke* is entered from Oxford Street, by another gateway, called the Magazine, from the circumstance that the arms of the trainbands were kept here in 1682. Of contemporary date with the *Newarke*, and on the N. side of it, is *Trinity Hospital*, also founded by Henry of Lancaster, for 100 "poor and weak men." The present front,

however, is of the date of George III. At one end is the chapel, which contains the elaborate monument of Mary de Bohun, first wife of Henry IV. The E. window is of light E. Eng. Opposite the Hospital stood a beautiful ch. dedicated to "our Lady of the *Newarke*," where were buried members of the family of Leicester, and the wife of John o' Gaunt; but of this there is not a single trace.

The *Town Hall* was built at the close of the 16th century, and was opened by a grand festival in honour of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

The large room, or rather a portion of it, seems to have been that in which the Corpus Christi Guild held their meetings, and contains a portrait of the Earl of Huntingdon, 1623.

The mayor's parlour, adjoining, should be inspected for the sake of its singular stained glass and wood carving. The former is of the time of Henry VII.

The Library contains a small but valuable collection of books and MSS.

The *Brick Tower*, in High-street, is the only remaining portion of a Leicester manor-house of the time of Elizabeth, called "Lord's Place," and formerly the residence of the Earl of Huntingdon. The visitor will notice several old domestic buildings, principally of the same date, or a little later. A house in Red Cross Street is ornamented with "pargetting" of the escutcheon of the Lancaster family. The Blue Boar, where Richard III. slept on 21 Aug. 1485, the night before marching to Bosworth Field, has been unfortunately taken down. The only memorial of this monarch is to be seen on a stone in a building close to Bow Bridge, the inscription on which records that he was buried near that spot.

The tourist should visit *The New Walk* at the S.E. end of the town,

an exceedingly pleasant promenade of nearly a mile in length, lined with an avenue of trees. In it is the *Town Museum*, in which the Literary and Philosophical Society hold their meetings. It is open daily except Friday.

The chief employment of Leicester and its inhabitants has been stocking-making and knitting for nearly 200 years. The trade was first commenced here in 1686, by one Alsopp, who, in the face of great difficulties and popular prejudice, erected a stocking-frame. This was nearly 100 years subsequent to the stocking-loom of Mr. Lee of Woodborough (p. 65), who was granted by Queen Elizabeth a patent for making silk stockings, her Majesty being of opinion that the monopoly for making stockings of common materials was too great a favour to ask. In the reign of Queen Anne there was a corporation termed the "Framework Knitters' Company," which bore for its arms a stocking-loom, supported on one side by a clergyman, and on the other by a female presenting a disused knitting-pin, in reference to the story of Lee and his wife. The spinning of yarn is carried on to some extent in Leicester, but the character of the trade is very different from that of other towns in which the factory system prevails. Here the manufacturer buys his yarn and lets it out at a price, to be made into the necessary articles, to the inhabitants of the surrounding towns and villages, who are called "stockingers." There are several very curious features in this system, such as the employment of middle-men, who go between the manufacturers and the workpeople; also the system of renting frames; very few of the stockingers own their frames, but hire them from the masters, at the rate of 8d. to 3s. a week, varying according to the state of trade. Some firms own and let out upwards of 1000 frames; and

this is carried to such an extent, that it is a common thing for persons in other callings of life, and who are perfectly unconnected with the stocking trade, to invest in frames and let them out, these being called "independent" frames. It is estimated that in Leicester and its vicinity there are upwards of 12,000 frames, which give employment to a population of about 50,000 souls. The manufacture of boots and shoes is also a staple trade of Leicester. (Introduction, p. xxxi.)

Leicester was the scene of terrible riots in 1816, when the Luddites were so earnest in their endeavours to destroy machinery. Six of the ringleaders were executed for this offence.

Conveyances from Leicester,—Rail to Ashby, 20 m., and Burton; to Rugby and London; to Trent, Nottingham, and Derby; to Hinckley 15, and Nuneaton; to Melton and Stamford; to Market-Harborough, 16, and Northampton.

Distances.—Lutterworth, 13 m; Syston, 5½; Monut Sorrel, 7; Loughborough, 12; Bosworth Field, 14; Bradgate Park, 6; Newton Linford, 5½; Groby, 4; Ulverscroft Priory, 7; Charnwood Forest, 10; Belvoir Castle *viâ* Melton, 26.

From Leicester the rly. runs due north to

5½ m. SYSTON JUNCT., passing l. the villages of Belgrave and Thurmaston, and rt. that of Barkby, with Barkby Hall (W. A. Pochin, Esq.). Syston is the point of junction of the Melton and Stamford Rly. with the main line. About 2 m. to the rt. is *Ratcliffe*, on the Wreake, where there is a large Roman Catholic College, from designs by Pugin.

6 m. the line crosses the Wreake, a small stream that near this spot joins the Soar.

8 m. *Sileby Stat.* The rly. runs through the village and at a considerable height above it. The ch. is a fine old Dec. building. On l. (1 m.) is the little town of *Mount Sorrel* (*Inn: White Swan*), picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the Soar, whence its name. "Heretofore it was famous for its Castle, seated on a steep and craggy hill, and overhanging the river. This first belonged to the Earls of Leicester; afterwards to Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, in the Barons' time. At this day there remains nothing but a heap of rubbish; for in the year 1217 the inhabitants of these parts pulled it down to the ground, as a nest of the devil, and a den of thieves and robbers."—*Camden*. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the Mount Sorrel quarries of granite or syenite, from which a branch rly. conveys the material to the Midland Rly. The town possesses a singular round market-house with a cupola, erected by Sir John Danvers, as compensation for the village cross which he removed to his own residence at Swithland. There is an old saying in this neighbourhood, "He leaps like the Bell-giant or devil of Mount Sorrel." This is founded on the legend of a giant who took three tremendous leaps, commencing at Mount Sorrel, where he mounted his sorrel horse, thence making one jump of it to Wanlip (one leap). He then leapt a second mile to *Birstall*, where, with the force of the shock, he burst himself and his horse; but he managed even then to leap one more mile, as far as Belgrave, where, as the name implies, he was buried.

Wanlip Ch. was formerly a chapel to Rothley Temple, and contains one of the finest brasses in England, to Nycolas Walsh and Dame Katrine his wife, 1377. Wanlip Hall is the seat of Sir George Palmer.

In the neighbourhood is *Quorndon House* (E. B. Farnham, Esq.), in

whose family it has been since the time of Elizabeth. Sir John Farnham's monument (1587) in the chapel represents him laying siege to a fortress. He is depicted with only one leg, although it is probable that the mutilation arises from the effects of time. Near this also are Swithland Hall (Earl of Lanesborough); *Rothley Temple* (Major Dyson), where there are remains of a chapel, once a Preceptory of the Knights of Jerusalem—here the author, critic, and orator, Thos. Babington Macaulay, was born, Oct. 25, 1800. *Beaumanoir* (Railton, architect), the beautiful restored Elizabethan seat of W. B. Herrick, Esq., occupies the site of 2 much older mansions, to one of which Richard II. and his queen paid a visit. The property originally belonged to the Despensers, but on their attainder in 1325 it was conferred on Henry de Beaumont, who built the 2nd house and formed the park, which was 20 m. in circumference. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Hastings, Grey, and Essex families, from whom it descended to Sir William Herrick, ancestor of Robert Herrick, the sweet love poet of the 17th cent. In cutting a drive by Mr. Herrick at *Beacon Hill*, on which there is an encampment, a number of early remains, such as celts, armlets, &c., were found. The lover of stained glass should visit *Woodhouse Chapel*, which formerly contained an elaborate series of armorial bearings of the Neville family. Mr. Herrick restored some of this glass, filling the 5-light E. window with subjects from the life of our Saviour, and the side windows with various coats of arms.

Roeliff Manor (Sir F. Heygate) is a beautiful Italian house, surrounded by some of the most broken and romantic scenery of Charnwood.

10 m. *Barrow-on-Soar Stat.* The village, which is to rt. of the line, has

long had a celebrity for its lime, which is held in high estimation. The geologist will find in the liassic measures here many typical fossils, and is recommended to inquire for Mr. Flewkes, who has a good collection of lias fossils. Some of the fishes and reptiles of this formation afforded great matter for wonder in the earlier geological days, particularly the *ichthyosaurus* and *plesiosaurus*, several varieties of which have been found here. (Introduction, p. xix.)

Barrow was the birthplace of the pious Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1708.

On the other side of the rly. are the village and Hall of *Quorndon* (E. Warner, Esq.). Here are the kennels of the famous Quorn Hunt.

12 m. *Loughborough* (*Inns*: Bull's Head, King's Head) is, next to Leicester, the largest and most important town for the manufacture of hosiery in this district, and embraces, in addition to stocking weaving, that of bobbin-net, in which interest it is more associated with Nottingham. Indeed, this was one of the head-quarters of the bobbin-net trade, until the disturbances of the Luddites, when the patentee removed the whole concern into Devonshire. There are also a celebrated bell-foundry belonging to the Messrs. Taylor, and a large locomotive factory of the Messrs. Hughes. Loughborough is a well-built, thriving town, with two handsome churches, the one (All Saints) being cruciform, with a fine western tower, said to have been erected by subscription in the 15th centy. It was restored by Scott in 1862, and consists of nave, with single N. aisle and double S. aisle, N. and S. transepts, and chancel. In the interior "its bold and lofty piers—its still more lofty arches and their excellent proportions—are features that render it one of

the finest of the parish churches of the county. Its fault is not its simplicity, but its monotony. Throughout the ch. every pier, every window, every moulding is the same." The other ch. is quite modern. Notwithstanding its apparently recent appearance, Loughborough is believed to have been an important place during the Anglo-Saxon era, although it possesses no traces of antiquity.

[2 m. from Loughborough is *Stanford Park* (Rev. S. Dashwood), in Edward IV.'s time the residence of Sir Richard Illingworth. The elms and limes in the park are particularly fine, some of the latter having fluted stems like pillars.

5 m. to the N. of Loughborough is the village of *Cortlingstock* or *Costock*, where the antiquary will find a curious canopied tomb (probably that of the founder) on the outside of the chancel of the ch., which was restored in 1863. Under the S.W. window in the chancel is a low side window, which still possesses the original iron transoms. *Wysall* ch. (the adjoining parish) is remarkable for the miserere seats in the chancel, and that of *West Leake* for its monuments. 2 m. beyond Wysall is *Widmerpool*, the Elizabethan seat of Jas. Robinson, Esq., who has completely changed the face of the district, the former desolation of which was expressed in the name "Wide-mere-pool."] *Dishley Grange*, 1½ m. N.W. of Loughborough, was once the residence of Mr. Bakewell, the eminent breeder of stock. There are some interesting monuments by Bacon and Westmacott in *Prestwold* ch. (2 m. E. of Loughborough) to the Packes, a family of importance in the time of Cromwell, whose seat, a fine Palladian building by Burn, adjoins the village. The park contains some magnificent

cedars of Lebanon. Very near Prestwold is *Burton Hall* (Lord Algernon St. Maur), where the Duchess di Sforza was brought up by her guardian, Mr. Mundy, under rather romantic circumstances.

Between Loughborough and Sheepshead (4 m. W.) is *Garendon Park*, the seat of A. L. Philipps de Lisle, Esq. The house, of Italian architecture, is built on the site of an abbey, founded in 1133, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for Cistercian monks, and after passing to the Earl of Rutland was sold, first to John Thurlow, and secondly to Sir Ambrose Philipps in 1682. "In the park is a temple to Venus, which formerly contained a fine statue brought from Rome, destroyed by a mob in 1811." The entrance lodges are worthy of notice. That from Sheepshead is a triumphal arch, adorned by a relief of Actæon's metamorphosis. The forest entrance has pillars of Charnwood porphyry, being the first of the sort ever made of that material. The neighbourhood of Sheepshead is very picturesque, as it lies on the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, the broken ridges of which form a very charming accompaniment of the scenery. The rly. now continues due N., following pretty closely the course of the Soar, and passing l. the village of Normanton, to

17½ m. *Kegworth*. The ch. here is worth seeing. It consists of a nave with aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a tower and spire. In the interior is some remarkably good stained glass, and (in the chancel) a curious row of figures in wood of performers playing on musical instruments. The vestry was formerly a "domus inclusus," or ancho-rite's apartment. The village is picturesquely situated, overlooking the Soar, which is crossed by a bridge built by the Duke of Devonshire. In the neighbourhood (on rt. of

rly.) is *Kingston Hall*, the seat of Lord Belper, who in the decoration of his grounds has followed the system of transplanting full-grown trees, as recommended by Sir Henry Steuart. Kingston, which in style resembles a Norm. château, was once the residence of the Babingtons, and there is a monument in the ch., supposed to be that of Anthony Babington, but this is improbable, as the style is prior to the reign of Elizabeth, in whose reign he lived. Kingston ch. is decorated with the rebus of the Babington family, a babe and tun. In the vicinity are Lockington Hall (J. Strong, Esq.), and *Donington Park*, the beautiful seat of the Marq. of Hastings, which has a fine library, and a deer-park of 350 acres surrounding the house. The mansion was erected from designs by Sir J. Wyattville, and has a portico surmounted by a lantern-tower. Moore wrote some of his Irish Melodies here; and many of the French prisoners and refugees were entertained here by the late Marquis. From the situation of *Lockington*, at the utmost northern angle of the shire, the saying has arisen, "Put up your pipes and go to Lockington wake;" tantamount to an order to be off and not be troublesome. The ch. is remarkable for a very perfect chantry chapel.

The town of *Castle Donington* is a long, straggling place, built on a steep sandstone hill, and containing at the N. the remains of an ancient castle, said to have been founded by John of Gaunt; also a fine ch. with a remarkably good E. window, and several monuments of the family of Hastings. Castle Donington is 3 m. from Kegworth, and the Park is 1 m. to the W. From here it is not above 2 m. to Melbourne. Bredon, with its interesting earthworks and Cloud Hill, are also easily accessible from hence (Rte. 1).]

From Kegworth the rly. pursues a northerly course alongside the pleasant stream of the Soar, passing rt. Kingston Hall, and l. the ch. and village of *Ratcliffe on Soar*, near which the latter river joins the Trent. *Ratcliffe* ch. contains some interesting monuments of the Sacheverell family, one of whom is habited as a knight, in the military dress of Edward IV. The rly. then tunnels through a ridge of red sandstone hills, immediately after which it crosses the Trent, and, skirting the grounds of Thrumpton Hall l., joins the Derby and Nottingham lines at

'20 m. TRENT JUNCT. (Rte. 7.)

ROUTE 16.

FROM NUNEATON TO BELVOIR, BY
HINCKLEY, LEICESTER, AND MEL-
TON MOWBRAY.

The South Leicestershire Railway furnishes accommodation to the loom districts to the S.W. of Leicester. From Nuneaton (*Handbook for Warwickshire*) the line runs to Hinckley, crossing about half-way the Watling Road, in its course to Manvessedunum (Mancetter), which,

for a considerable distance, forms the boundary between Leicestershire and Warwickshire.

4 m. *Hinckley* (Inn: George), a manufacturing town, containing a population of 6300, all more or less dependent on the stocking-trade. Few places are so finely situated as this, occupying, as it does, a lofty plateau, from which it is said that 50 churches are plainly to be seen. The antiquarian remains have been put to rout by modern improvements, except the Castle, of which there but little, it being in ruins in Leland's time.

Of the *Priory*, founded in the 12th cent., by Robert Blanchemains, Earl of Leicester ("so called from the whiteness of his hands"), nothing is left. There are traces of a wall or ditch that once ran round the town. The visitor should inspect the ch., which has a very high spire, rising 120 feet from the ground; also the Town Hall and school, which are both interesting. "Mr. William Iliffe introduced a stocking-frame, which is said to have cost 60*l.*, into Hinckley, as early as 1640, and with this single frame, which, by the aid of an apprentice, he kept constantly working day and night, he gained a comfortable subsistence for his family; his immediate descendant, Mr. Joseph Iliffe, after having carried on the manufacture there with considerable success, died in 1795, aged 76."

Conveyances.—Rail to Nuneaton, 4 m.; and Leicester, 15.

Distances.—Market Bosworth, 6½ m.; Bosworth Field, 4; Watling Street, 1½.

[An *Excursion* should be made to *Bosworth Field*, 4 m., the nearest way to which is through the village of Dadlington. The field of battle, in which the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., with a force of

5000 men, defeated King Richard III. with a force of more than double that number, on the 23rd Aug. 1485, is situated nearly in the centre of a lozenge-shaped area, of which the angles are Market-Bosworth, Shenton, Sutton Cheney, and Dadlington, and which is bounded on the W. by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal. The White Moors, where Richmond's force encamped the night before the battle, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the S. of Shenton, while Richard encamped on the banks of the little river Tweed, between Dadlington and Stapleton. Notwithstanding the disparity of force, the onslaught was so terrific on the part of Richmond, that in a very short time Richard's forces were dispersed, with a loss of 2000 men, including himself, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ferrers, Sir Richard Radcliff, and Sir Robert Brackenbury; the tide of battle having, to a considerable extent, been influenced by the defection of Stanley, who was the first to crown Richmond Henry VII. after the battle.

The battle is vividly described by Shakspeare, in his drama of 'Richard III. :—

"Slave, I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die !
I think there be six Richmonds in the field ;
Five have I slain to-day, instead of him.
A horse, a horse ! my kingdom for a horse !"

On the slope of the hill near Stoke Golding, Richmond was crowned by Lord Stanley with the battered circlet of gold which Richard had worn.

A well on the field of battle, at which it is said Richard refreshed himself, is still called King Richard's Well. It was cleared out and restored in 1812 by Dr. Parr, who wrote a Latin inscription for it. There is also a spot known as "Dickon's Nook," which is evidently connected with the same monarch :—

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

Overlooking the field of battle is *Shenton Hall* (Major Wollaston), built in 1629 by William Wollaston, a member of that ancient family who acquired great wealth in London.

2 m. to the N. is the little town of *Market-Bosworth*, which, like all the others in the neighbourhood, is occupied in the hosiery trade, and particularly in that of worsted stockings. There is little to see except the ch., which contains a curious font and monuments to the family of Dixie, whose seat of *Bosworth Park* (Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart.) adjoins the town. Simpson the mathematician was born here in 1710, while Salt the Abyssinian traveller was educated in the school of which Dr. Johnson was once usher, but he soon became disgusted with the drudgery.

4 m. W. is *Gopsall Hall*, the seat of Earl Howe. The house, which was built by Charles Jennens, the friend of Handel, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, has a fine Corinthian front of 180 ft. in length, with a portico in the centre. The S. front has a pediment, which bears in relief a ship in a storm, introduced to commemorate the naval victories of Lord Howe. Some original music by Handel, who during his residence here composed part of the 'Messiah' and 'Israel in Egypt,' is preserved, as also the 4 first editions and many of the quarto plays of Shakspeare. In the library is a stained-glass window, the work of the late Baroness Howe. The chapel is fitted up with cedar of Lebanon, except the carved legs of the altar, which are of Boscobel oak; and the altarpiece is the Crucifixion, by *Vandyck*. Amongst the paintings are,—*Infant Jesus Sleeping*, *Murillo*; *Landscape*, *Claude*; *Cattle*, *P. Potter*; *Views in Venice*, *Canaletti*; *Angel restoring sight to Tobit*, *Rembrandt*; a full-length portrait of

Handel, by *Hudson*. The lodge was erected by Sir J. Wyattville, after the model of the Arch of Constantine. The deer-park is 500 acres in extent, and is tenanted by 300 deer. The tourist may proceed to *Desford Stat.*, on the Leicester and Burton line (Rte. 13), through *Newbold Verdon*, the ancient hall of which was successively the residence of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.]

7 m. *Elmesthorpe Stat.* At this village Richard III. spent a night on his way to Bosworth. Here are the ruins of a ch. now desecrated.

12 m. At *Narborough* the infant Soar is crossed.

14 m. *Blaby*, the inhabitants of which are chiefly occupied in framework-knitting and glove-making. Blaby Hall is the residence of J. Allen, Esq.

18½ m. Leicester (Rte. 15).

From Leicester the Midland system is followed to 5½ m. *SYSTON JUNCT.*, where the branch is given off to Melton and Stamford, following the course of the river Wreake. 1 m. rt. is Barkby Hall, a seat of the Pochin family. About 2 m. E. of Syston is the village of *Queniborough*, the head-quarters of Prince Rupert in 1645, who sent a despatch from hence to Leicester to demand payment of certain enforced supplies.

8½ m. *Rearsby Stat.*

9½ m. *Brooksby Stat.* On rt. is *Brooksby Hall*. The ch. contains monumental effigies of Lord and Lady Villiers, together with some old stained glass. 2 m. N. at *Ragdale* is a farmhouse, once the residence of the Earls Ferrers, whose arms are to be seen carved in the dining-room.

12 m. *Asfordby*. The tourist will notice the termination of many names of the villages in "by," which shows their Danish origin. Asfordby Hall is the seat of Capt. Lowther, M.P.

15 m. *Melton Mowbray (Hotels : Bell and Swan ; George)*, the Utopia of hunting men, who will find in the accommodation for horses, the famous packs in the neighbourhood, and the character of the country, everything that they could wish for. Hunting is the great employment of Melton during the season, although it is celebrated in a minor degree for its Stilton cheese and pork-pies, upwards of two tons a week being sent away by rail. The *Church* is a cathedral in miniature, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, transepts, and a tower rising from the intersection. A great mixture of styles is apparent; the W. front, the lower stage of the tower, the four central piers and arches, and some remains of capitals, being of E. Eng. date. The S. transept is rather later, as are the nave and chancel, the latter dating about 1320. Both transepts have aisles. The upper portion of the tower and the clerestory are Perp. The visitor should particularly notice the beautiful porch at the W. end, with its doorway and 8 niches. This is of the time of Edward II. The clerestory also is extremely graceful, and contains 48 windows, each of 3 lights. The W. window, of 5 lights, is particularly fine. The nave is separated from the aisles by 6 pointed arches with clustered columns; there are also some fine stained glass windows, the E. one by Wailes. There is a tomb in the S. aisle, with a recumbent figure of a crusader, which an inscription tells us is Lord Hamon Belers, brother of Lord Mowbray; but Mr. North, in his paper on the Mowbrays (in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Antiquarian Society), has shown that this cannot be, as Hamon died at least 100 years before the ch. was built. There is also a tomb of Purbeck marble, which was once inlaid with a brass. In the *Roman Ca-*

tholic Chapel by Pugin the stained glass is worth seeing. A Cluniac cell once existed here, subject to the monks of Lewes in Sussex, but of this there are no remains. Amongst the natives of Melton were John de Kirkby, Lord High Treasurer in 1272; William de Melton, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor, 1334; and Orator Henley, 1692. At the entrance of the town is Egerton Lodge, the hunting residence of the Earl of Wilton. Melton obtained its surname of Mowbray from the famous barons of that name during the Norman era. The original grantee under the Conqueror was Geoffrey de Wirce, from whom the lands passed to Nigel de Albini, who took the name of Mowbray, and transmitted the estates to a line famous for their statesmanship and military renown, particularly in the wars against the Saracens, William de Mowbray, the 5th Baron, took a very prominent part in obtaining the Magna Charta from King John.

1½ m. from Melton is the village of *Burton-Lazars*, so called from its possessing "a rich hospital, to the master of which all the lesser lazars-houses in England were in some sort subject, as he himself was to the master of lazars in Jerusalem. It is said to have been built at first by the Normans, by a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the assistance of the Mowbrays, about which time the leprosy (by some called Elephantiasis) did run by infection all over England. And it is believed that the disease did then first come into this island out of Egypt, which more than once had spread itself into Europe; first in the days of Pompey the Great, afterwards under Heraclius, but never before that time did it appear in England." — *Camden*. A bath famous for scrofulous diseases was built in 1760, which, owing to the

well having become dried up, is now disused. Traces of the hospital site are visible near the ch. This latter has a rather curious bell-turret, which appears to have been erected with the view of securing a failing western wall. The nave is of the date of Trans.-Norm., and the aisles are Decorated.

4 m. from Melton, by the side of the Peterborough Rly., is *Stapleford Hall* (Countess of Harborough), on the banks of the river Eye. The front of the house, which is of two different dates, has square-headed mullioned windows, and is decorated with 15 statues of the various ancestors of the family of Harborough, amongst whom William the Conqueror figures.

4 m. to the N. of Melton-on-the-Wolds is *Wartnaby Hall* (H. C. Bingham, Esq.), where Charles II., while on a royal progress, took breakfast with Mr. Hacket, the then owner. *Kettleby* ch., a short distance off, has some interesting Norm. details, and monuments to the family of Digby.

[The district to the S. of Melton is interesting, from containing many villages which in name and remains betoken their Roman origin. The chief of these is *Burrow*, 6 m. distant, where the walls of a large encampment, 20 feet high, still exist in part. The ch., too, is interesting, and possesses some inscribed bells and a monument of the 15th centy. to Sir William Stockton, Kt., and his wife. Some distance again to the S., on the road from Leicester to Uppingham, is *Billesdon*, where there is another camp occupying several acres. The village is irregular and scattered, which has given rise to the Leicestershire proverb: "In and out like Billesdon." It is situated on a small stream, called the Billesdon Brook, celebrated in hunting annals as being the scene of a tremendous leap by Assheton Smith. The vil-

lage contains an old schoolhouse, which boasts amongst its alumni the celebrated George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and Fox the founder of the "Quakers." Near Billesdon is the Coplow, the seat of C. Freer, Esq.]

Between Billesdon and Burrow, about midway, is *Loseby Hall*, the seat of Sir F. G. Fowke, and anciently the possession of the Burdett family. It is said that William Burdett, "on his return from the crusades, urged by the slanders of some miscreant retainer, slew his innocent and unsuspecting lady; to atone for which fatal error he founded the monastery of Arrow."—*Burke*. The Hutchinsons afterwards held Loseby, and Lucy Hutchinson here wrote a great part of her memoir of Col. Hutchinson, her husband. A portrait of Gen. Ireton still exists here.

At Melton the traveller leaves the rly. and betakes himself to the road, which soon becomes more picturesque as it approaches the high ground known as the Leicestershire Wolds.

5 m. Waltham-on-the-Wolds, to the E. of which, 5 m., is Buckminster, the seat of Earl Dysart.

9 m. *Croxton Kyrial*, once famous for its establishment of Præmonstratensian canons, built here in the reign of Henry II. by Sir Andrew Luttrell, but in later days more celebrated for the Croxton Park Races, held in the park of the Duke of Rutland, who had at one time a hunting seat here, now pulled down. About 3 m. to the rt. is *Saliby Heath*, on which are the remains of 2 barrows and a singular earthwork, consisting of a wide ditch, running parallel with a vallum formed of the earth excavated from it. This is called King Lud's Intrenchment, and is in all probability Danish.

Between Croxton and Grantham is *Harlaxton Manor* (J. S. Gregory,

Esq.), built by the late De Ligne Gregory, Esq., who was in part his own architect. The exterior of the house is in the most elaborate style of the Elizabethan era, or rather that of James I., while the interior is fitted up after the Louis Quatorze fashion, containing, amongst other beautiful ornaments, some excellent Gobelin tapestry. The terraced gardens and conservatory are exquisite in their way, as is also the village, the cottages of which are picturesque, without being too ornate.

12 m. Belvoir Castle.

Distances of Melton from — Leicester, 15 m.; Stamford, 25; Waltham, 5; Belvoir Castle, 12; Croxton Park, 8.

ROUTE 17.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO WELLINGTON,
BY WEST BROMWICH AND WOL-
VERHAMPTON.

This line quits Birmingham from the *Snow Hill Stat.*, which is as mean and uncomfortable as the general stat. is commodious and splendid. Calling at *Hockley Stat.*, it enters Staffordshire at 1½ m. *Soho Stat.*

A little to the rt. are the buildings which, under the name of the *Soho Works*, obtained an European celebrity, and will always be of the greatest interest, as the locality where Watt toiled for so many years, and where he demonstrated to the world the power of his steam-engines. More than 100 years ago Soho was a barren heath, upon which

was a single rolling-mill; this was bought by Boulton in 1762, who speedily built on its site the manufactory, to which he transferred from Birmingham his already extensive trade in toys and metallic goods. Finding his water-power insufficient, he, in 1767, adopted one of Savery's engines, which he discarded two years later, on entering into partnership with James Watt, by the help of whose engineering skill he extended the manufactory and added another for coining. They also established an engine factory, where they made engines for England and all the world. In fact, the history of Soho is the history of engineering in general; but the glory of Soho has now departed, leaving only the memory of the greatest mechanic that the world ever knew. The works were abandoned in 1848 on the death of James Watt, the son of the engineer. The Park, which was once the residence of Mr. Boulton, has also disappeared, and is now occupied by streets and terraces; in fact, Soho is now merely a suburb of Birmingham. 1 m. to the rt. is the old parish ch. of *Handsworth*, which contains in a separate chapel a fine statue of Watt, by Chantrey, who has represented him in a sitting posture, with a pair of compasses in one hand, and a scroll with a plan of the steam engine on his knee. But the true monument of Watt is in the volumes of smoke which pour from the countless chimneys all around, in the clank of the pits and collieries, and in the shrill scream of the locomotive. There is also in this ch. a monument to Boulton by Flaxman, and one by Chantrey to Murdoch, an *élève* of the Soho works, who was one of the first introducers of lighting by gas. There are some older monuments to the family of Wyrley of Hamstead, who formerly possessed this manor, including one in the chantry, with effigies of William Wyrley and his lady, he in plate-armour and she

with a ruff. In the S. aisle is an effigy in armour of William Stanford of Perry Hall. The ch. also contains a trefoiled piscina and a good E. Dec. window.

3 m. *Smethwick Stat.* Smethwick was originally known in Domesday Book as Smedewick, and, though now possessing a population of more than 14,000, was only an insignificant hamlet in the parish of Harborne. But the little chapel erected in 1719 by Dorothy Parkes is now supplemented by three or four modern churches, the most beautiful of which is the E. Eng. ch. of St. Paul, built in 1858. The principal manufactories here are those of the Birmingham Plate-Glass Co., who make cast plate-glass, and of Messrs. Chance, who make crown, sheet, and rolled plate-glass. Connected with this branch of manufacture is one for lighthouses on the dioptric system. Since 1855 Messrs. Chance have made 150 dioptric lights, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ are sea-lights of the first and second order, including those of the Whalsey Skerries in the Shetland Isles, the Lundy Island, the Orme's Head, &c. Upwards of 2000 people are employed here, and it is pleasing to find that large schools have been erected for the education of the children employed in the works. Other important establishments are those of the Patent Tube Company, and the Patent Rivet Company, which formerly belonged to the engineering firm of Fox, Henderson, and Company, so celebrated in connection with the Crystal Palace. Although the present has not left Smethwick much of the past, there are still a few old residences left, such as Shireland Hall, once the property of the Reynolds family, and before them of Stephen Jennings, Lord Mayor of London; also the Beaks and Warley, which are on the road to Hales Owen. The traffic of the neighbourhood is accommodated by the Great Western

and North-Western Rlys., and by the Wolverhampton canal, which runs through Smethwick, and is crossed by a fine wide bridge, known as the Summit Bridge. 3 m. to the S., on the borders of Worcestershire, are the village and mother ch. of *Harborne*, associated with Shenstone, and his cousin Miss Dolman. *Metchley Park* (Rev. Dr. Badham), once the seat of the Meredyth family, contains some curious old tapestry and carving.

6 m. *West Bromwich* can boast of even a more rapid growth than Soho, it having been as late as 1806 merely a rabbit warren, whereas it is now one of the busiest districts in the Black Country. The town consists of one long street, well built and furnished with shops, but the old parish ch. is on a hill rather more than 1 m. to the N. It consists of nave, with aisles and chancel, though much altered and debased at different times, and contains an ancient octagonal stone font, some monuments to the family of Whorwood, who flourished in the 16th century, and a stained window to the memory of the late Earl of Dartmouth.

There are four other churches with chapels of ease attached. Adjoining the town are the beautiful grounds of *Sandwell Park*, the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, who no longer resides here, but has given up the house as a home for ladies of limited means and for young governesses—a school for the daughters of clergymen, and a training institution for boys and girls. It is under the superintendence of Miss Selwyn, sister of the bishop of the diocese. The park is divided into allotments, and is occasionally used in the summer as an encampment for volunteers. *Sandwell* (Sancta Fons) was formerly a Benedictine priory, founded temp. Henry II., by William de Ophene, or Offney, but was subsequently sup-

pressed by Henry VIII. The grounds and woods are exceedingly pretty, and one can scarcely realize their proximity to a busy manufacturing district. The antiquary will find in Oak Hall a curious old residence of the 15th century. William Jesse the naturalist was born at West Bromwich, and Hallam the historian resided here. The father of the latter resided at Charlemont Hall, which was his property.

6½ m. *Swan Village Stat.*

8 m. *Wednesbury* (commonly called Wedgebury) is a place of great antiquity, a castle having been founded here in the 10th century by Ethelfleda Queen of Mercia. Its original name was apparently Wodensburgh, after the Saxon god Woden.

It is now given up utterly to iron-works and foundries, which, together with a manufactory of railway tyres and axles, form the staple employment. Here are the Old Park Iron-works, one of the largest establishments in Staffordshire, belonging to Messrs. Lloyds, Forster, and Co. There is documentary evidence to prove that the mines were worked in this parish in the 13th centy. The ch. occupies a good situation on the hill, where the castle formerly stood. It is a fine Perp. building, consisting of nave, with aisles and clerestory, chancel, transepts, and a very graceful octagonal spire at the W. end. In the interior are some monuments to the Parkes family, and one (with a bust) to Mr. Addison, who was instrumental in restoring the ch.: also an incised slab to "John Comberfort and his wyffe," 1559. The other churches are St. John's and St. James's. In addition to the Great Western, the South Staffordshire Railway to Dudley and Burton has a stat. here.

10 m. *Bradley and Moxley Stat.*

10½ m. *Bilston* (anciently written Bilsington) is situated on the north-

ern portion of the great coal-field that stretches, with but short intervals, from West Bromwich to Cannock Chase. It is one of the busiest towns in the district, and is almost surrounded by collieries and iron-works, the "spoil banks" of the one and the "cinder mounts" of the other (the accumulation of ages) presenting huge barren hills in every direction. Clouds of smoke perpetually hang over it, and the country around at night time is lighted up with lurid flames from the neighbouring blast and puddling furnaces. The fires from the coking-hearthis also occasionally burst forth like mimic volcanoes, and the whole scene in a time of active trade is wonderful and impressive. Owing to early and continued mining operations, the neighbourhood of the town, and even some of its precincts, are "honeycombed," and occasionally subsidences to a considerable extent take place. Many houses and cottages stand awry, and tall chimneys may be seen rivalling in their obliquity the celebrated tower of Pisa. The town is irregular, but has been much improved. A new market-place has been made, and three handsome drinking fountains have been erected by Mr. John Mason, a native of the place. The principal church is that of St. Leonard, which was rebuilt in 1827: there are 3 other churches. The population is chiefly composed of miners, ironworkers, and persons employed in the jappanning works, which are extensive. Iron-ore is largely worked in the neighbourhood, and, no trifling aid, an excellent sand for moulding is discovered close by. Bilston, with its population of 24,000, gained in 1832 a painful notoriety from the dreadful ravages of the cholera, which were more disastrous here than in any part of the kingdom. Coffins were imported daily from Birmingham, and, when the disease abated, many were found without parents and others

ignorant of their names or relations. The clergy were most assiduous in their work all through the misery, and a cholera orphan school was subsequently founded.

The London and North-Western Rly. has also a stat. at *Ettingshall Road*, about 1 m. to the W.

11½ m. *Priestfield*. "Passing onwards by rail to Wolverhampton, I felt that I was truly in the heart of the manufacturing districts of England. I could have fancied myself transported to the forges of Vulcan and Cyclops, in Lemnos, for the sight was so marvellous, and the scale of the undertaking so colossal, that to an uninitiated eye it appeared something superhuman. As far as the eye reaches you see manufactories, with chimneys rising like lofty towers, pouring forth red flames, that shine the more brightly from the sky being darkened by the eternal exhalations of smoke."—*Waagen*.

13 m. *Wolverhampton* (Low Level Stat.) (*Hotel, Swan*) may be called the metropolis of South Staffordshire. It is situated on rising ground, and being nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, stands high and dry. The air consequently is somewhat harsh but salubrious. The town may be considered to be distinguished by the remarkable peculiarity that the water from its western side flows through the Severn into the Bristol Channel, while that from the eastern side passes through the Trent into the German Ocean. It is often, but improperly, described as the centre of the "Black Country." It is not in fact in the Black Country, but adjoins it, and stands upon the thick bed of new red sandstone, which meets the great coal-field on its western extremity. The aspect is consequently manufacturing on one side and agricultural on the other,

and by virtue of its position it has become the chief agricultural and trading emporium of the district. In its neighbourhood, on the north, the south, and the west, are many hills of moderate height, from which the Cleve hills, the Wrekin, and even the mountains of Wales are visible. Few places in Staffordshire possess such ancient lineage as Wolverhampton, though not many memorials of its early foundation remain. Wulfere, first Christian king of Mercia, A.D. 659, established, it is believed, a monastic institution here. It was more than 3 centuries afterwards, in the reign of Ethelred II., that Wulfuna, widow of Athelm Duke of Northampton, founded the ch. and endowed it with lands for the maintenance of a dean and canons. The deanery was united by Edward IV. to that of Windsor. On the death of the last dean (Dr. Lewis Hobart), in 1846, the collegiate establishment was dissolved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the parish of St. Peter was made a rectory. As the town did not grow into very great importance till the discovery of coal and iron in its neighbourhood, its history is chiefly that which belongs to its ecclesiastical state.

The fine old *church of St. Peter*, which occupies a conspicuous situation near the market-place, was begun in the reign of Edward III., but the magnificent tower and the clerestory were not completed till towards the close of the 15th cent. The ch. has undergone many alterations, and since 1851 has been almost entirely restored, but unfortunately the pews and galleries in the nave, to its great disfigurement, still remain. A striking feature in the ch. is the stone pulpit, date about 1480; it is richly sculptured in panels with boldly cut leaf ornaments, and at the foot of the staircase is the figure of a grotesque animal in a sitting posture. The font is ancient, and is carved with quaint devices and symbols. The

[Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staf.]

W. window is in memory of the late Duke of Wellington; the stained glass in it is by Wailes of Newcastle, as well as the two lancet windows below with figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. The N. transept, the windows of which are peculiar, contains an altar-tomb with effigies of John Lane and his wife, 1582, and against the E. wall is a monument to the loyal Col. John Lane, who aided King Charles in his escape after the battle of Worcester. In a niche near is a life-size figure of John Baptist, carved by Earp. In the S. transept is a fine statue in bronze, by Le Sueur, of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Levison, who served with great distinction against the Spaniards in the reign of Elizabeth. He is said to be the hero of the beautiful ballad called the 'Spanish Lady's Love,' inserted in Percy's 'Reliques.' This transept also contains an altar-tomb, with recumbent figures, of John Levison and Joyce his wife. The chancel was rebuilt in 1851, in pointed architecture, by Christian, with the addition of an apse, the 7 memorial windows of which are filled with stained glass, by O'Connor of London. There are also several other memorial windows in the ch. by the same artist, and one by Hardman of Birmingham. The reredos is a carving of the Last Supper by Forsyth. In the porch is a tablet with a singular epitaph (1732) to the memory of C. Phillips, an itinerant musician. There is in the churchyard a time-worn column, about 20 feet high, with rude sculptures of birds, griffins, &c., spirally arranged, and supposed, from the prominence apparently given to "the raven," to have been erected by the Danes. Another conjecture is, that it was erected to commemorate the great battle between the Saxons and the Danes near Tettenhall. *St. John's* is a handsome ch. in the Grecian style, and contains a remarkably fine organ, built originally for the Temple

ch. about 1672 by Renatus Harris, rival of the celebrated Bernard Schmidt. The altarpiece is a good copy of the Descent from the Cross, by Rubens; it is painted by J. Barney, R.A., a native artist. There are 7 other churches and 3 in course of erection.

In the market-place, now named Queen Square, is a beautiful equestrian statue of Prince Albert, by Thornycroft, which was inaugurated by the Queen in person, November 30, 1866, a large Russian cannon having been removed from the spot to Snow Hill in order that the statue might be placed in the best situation that the town afforded. Wolverhampton has some admirable public buildings, such as the Library, the Theatre, St. George's Hall, the Exchange, the Market Hall, the Agricultural Hall, in which the large meetings of the Church Congress were held in 1867 and which covers a space of 1200 yards, and the Railway Stations, which are near together. That of the London and North-Western Rly. has a fine front looking up Queen-street. The South Staffordshire Hospital, in Cleveland-road, is a handsome building, but it is surpassed by the Orphan Asylum, which occupies a beautiful position at Goldthorn Hill, in the neighbourhood of the town.

Besides its trade in tin and iron goods and japanned and papier-mâché articles, Wolverhampton, once the great wool-mart of the district, has become the seat of several large and important chemical and galvanizing works. The lock trade, of which this place and Willenhall are the centres, embraces a host of subdivisions in itself, of which probably the uninitiated tourist never heard, and each lock, such as Bramah, cabinet, rim, mortise, padlock, &c., has its special band of operatives. "The introduction of the lock trade into South Staffordshire took place as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but it did

not flourish very extensively till the end of the 17th centy., when it became one of the chief staple industries of the district. In the year 1660, when hearth-money was collected, Wolverhampton paid for 84 hearths, and Willenhall for 97, most of which were used by the locksmiths of those times. The locks of Wolverhampton are different from other districts, their security being effected principally by tumblers or levers, while those of other localities are principally secured by fixed wards. One firm alone (Chubb and Sons) make about 30,000 locks per annum, the cheapest of which is sold at 10s. nett, while many of them are worth from 2l. to 35l. each. But the common description of cabinet locks are sold at prices from 3s. to 10s. a dozen." The population, which at the commencement of the coal and iron discovery was numbered by hundreds, is now not far from 70,000. Bird the painter was born in Wolverhampton, 1772; while Abernethy the surgeon, and Congreve the inventor of the rocket, were educated at the grammar-school, which was founded by Sir Stephen Jenyns, a native of the town, in 1515, and is now flourishing.

The *Deanery*, which was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., is occupied by Mr. Parke, a well-known bookseller. The Old Hall, once the residence of the Levison family, is now a japan and papier-mâché factory.

Conveyances.—Rail to Birmingham, 13 m.; Shrewsbury, 29½; Stafford, 16; London, 125; Dudley; Worcester, 32; Oxford.

Distances.—Kidderminster, 17. m; Sedgley, 3; Bushbury, 2½; Willenhall, 3; Crewe, 41; Wellington, 20.

The Great Western Rly. to Wellington and Shrewsbury, on quitting Wolverhampton, takes a direction nearly N.W., passing 1. 2 m. the village of *Tettenhall*, which is prettily situated on rising ground overlooking

ing the canal. From its early name, Theotenhall, some antiquaries have been inclined to attribute to it a Pagan origin; but however that may be, it seems certain that a battle was fought here between the Danes and Edward the Elder—a battle mentioned by Henry of Huntingdon as so terrible and sanguinary that no language could describe it. The ch., which, like Wolverhampton, was once collegiate, and up to the Dissolution had a dean and 5 prebends, contains a chapel on the north aisle in which members of this Wrottesley family are buried, and which is separated from the aisle by a carved oak screen. The E. window has 5 lancets, with a curious representation of the Archangel trampling on the Dragon. In the spacious chancel are some sedilia and wood screen-work; there is also an octangular font. Notice the monuments to the 2 members of the Wrottesley family who were killed, one in the Caffre war, and the other at the capture of Bomarsund.

The Wolverhampton Corporation have large reservoirs and waterworks at Tettenhall, conspicuous for the lofty tower attached thereto. A new ch. has been built at Tettenhall Wood, and a large Dissenting college, in creditable Gothic, forms a conspicuous feature in Tettenhall landscapes.

4½ m. *Codsall Stat.* On an eminence, about 1½ m. to l., is *Wrottesley Hall*, the seat of Lord Wrottesley. Sir Hugh de Wrottesley attended Edward III. at the siege of Calais, and had a licence in 1250 to make a park here. He was one of the founders of the Garter. The present house was built by Sir Walter Wrottesley in 1696, the former one having been much damaged in the civil war, during which it was garrisoned for Charles I. In the park some remains of early buildings were found, which Plot and other antiquaries believed to be

those of Tettenhall or Theotenhall. Gough held that it was the site of Uriconium, but that has been sufficiently disproved. The ch. of Codsall contains the recumbent effigy of Walter Wrottesley, 1602, and has an ancient carved roof. Near Codsall Wood is a curious sulphur well, which springs up through the stump of a tree, and was formerly in repute for the cure of leprosy. There is also a similar well in the Chillington grounds.

About 3 m. to the N. is Chillington Park, the fine old seat of the Giffard family. (Rte. 18.)

Patshull (or *Patteshull*) ch., an Italian building of the close of the 17th cent., has 2 altar-tombs. 1. Of Sir John Astley and his wife (temp. Henry VII.), with panels of his 7 sons and 8 daughters. 2. Sir Richard Astley, recumbent between his two wives. It also contains monuments of the Pigot family. The ch. is filled with stained glass windows, memorials to former Earls of Dartmouth. Near Patshull is *Pattingham*, a fine old ch. of different dates. The nave is Norm., the chancel E. E., and the S. aisle Dec. It has been well restored by Scott.

Very soon after leaving Codsall stat. the line enters Shropshire, and soon reaches *Albrighton Stat.*, 6 m. to the N. of which (in Staffordshire) is Weston Park, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, and 3 m. S. is Patshull, that of the Earl of Dartmouth. The property belonged in the 17th and 18th cents. to the family of Astley, who erected the house in the Vanbrugh style. It afterwards passed to the Pigots, from whom it was purchased by the late Lord Dartmouth. His son, the present possessor, has greatly improved the house under Burn, and has laid out beautiful gardens. The park contains some picturesque scenery, and is adorned with a serpentine sheet of water, terminating in a lake.

5 m. further the line reaches Shiffnall, and 20 m. (from Wolverhampton) Wellington. (See *Handbook for Shropshire.*)

ROUTE 18.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO CREWE, BY
WOLVERHAMPTON, BUSHBURY,
AND STAFFORD.—LONDON AND
NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The North-Western Rly. has 2 available routes from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, viz., by the Stour Valley to Bushbury Junction, and by the main line, formerly the old Grand Junction Rly.

1. By Stour Valley. Gliding out of the magnificent central station and passing through the tunnel, the traveller emerges at once amongst the blackened chimneys and smutty atmosphere of manufacturing Birmingham. This is abundantly evident, not only from the physical signs of labour, but from the dense population accumulated on either side the line, the frequent stations, and the general character of the passengers—the first class being occupied by business men, who leap in and out as though to save every moment of time, while the third are filled with grimy-faced artisans.

1½ m. *Edgbaston Stat.*

2¾ m. *Smethwick* (Rte. 17.)

4½ m. *Spon Lane*, the nearest stat. to Messrs. Chance's glass-works. At 5 m. the line enters Worcestershire for a short time at *Oldbury*, which, besides containing several iron-works and collieries, has a very large railway carriage manufactory.

6 m. *Albion Stat.*, close to which are the Albion ironworks.

7 m. At DUDLEY PORT JUNCT. the traveller may join the South Staffordshire Rly., which passes underneath

the North-Western—or may proceed by a short branch to the town of Dudley, which, although in reality situated in an outlying portion of Worcestershire, can scarcely be omitted from any description of the Staffordshire district. (Rte. 19.)

8 m. *Tipton Stat.* Every inch of available ground here is covered with furnaces, Tipton being celebrated for its iron as adapted for heavy works. It possesses a speciality for chains, cables, and anchors, the introduction of steam power enabling the manufacturer to turn out an anchor a day. Singularly enough, Japan is the best market for this class of goods. Otherwise there is nothing whatever of interest, although the parish of Tybbington is mentioned in Domesday Book. At Bloomfield, a little further on, the line is crossed by the Great Western, which runs parallel to it to Wolverhampton.

10 m. *Deepfields*. On l. 1½ m., in the debateable land where collieries are yielding to the country, is the village of *Sedgley*, situated on a high ridge of ground overlooking Himley. In the beginning of the 17th centy. the manor of Sedgley was purchased by Thos. Parkes, whose son Richard figures conspicuously in Dud Dudley's curious work, '*Metallum Martis.*' In the upper portion of the parish is Sedgley Park, once a seat of the Dudley family, and afterwards turned into a Roman Catholic school, which was for years in high repute. The S. portion of the parish is called Gornal, and is famous for grindstones. Sedgley ch., erected by Earl Dudley in 1830, has a good stained E. window.

11 m. *Bilston*. (Rte. 17.)

11¾ m. *Monmore Green*.

13 m. *Wolverhampton* (High Level Stat.), from whence it is a short run of 1½ m. to BUSHBURY JUNCT.

2. The *Grand Junction Rly.* was in early railway times the main line between Birmingham and the North, and was in fact the nucleus of the

present gigantic system of the London and North-Western Company. It was originally projected in 1824, but at that time met with several defeats, and was not finally opened till 1837, and then only embraced the portion of the line between Birmingham and Warrington. Although not the shortest, it is by far the prettiest from the Midland metropolis, as it leaves the Black Country altogether to the l., and for the most part runs through pleasant rustic districts.

The first station outside the town, although not strictly in Staffordshire, is 2 m. *Aston*, a little to the l. of which is *Aston Hall*, one of those characteristic Elizabethan buildings so frequently found in the midland counties, and consisting of a centre and 2 wings. It was once the seat of Sir Thomas Holt, who, for affording hospitality to Charles I., was fined and afterwards besieged by the Parliamentarians. At a later date it became the residence of the family of Watt, the descendants of Boulton's partner, and has now undergone a further mutation, having been turned into a public park for the benefit of the Birmingham citizens. Very near the hall a graceful spire betokens the proximity of the ch., which contains some monuments of the Holts and Ardens, and some good stained glass by Egginton in the E. window of the S. aisle in memory of Letitia Dearden, 1792.

3½ m. *Perry Barr*. On rt. are the village of Perry and Perry Hall, the Elizabethan seat of Hon. F. Calthorpe, overlooking the Tame, which flows through the park. To the N. of the village, on the other side of the canal, the ground rises into considerable uplands, forming the Barr Common, across which the Icknield street runs. Occupying a conspicuous position on these heights is the *Roman Catholic* college of *Oscott*. The present building has a fine Tudor front, and has otherwise been improved, from designs by Pugin, and superseded the old

college, which was greatly damaged by a fire, and is now used as an orphanage. *Oscott* is 2½ m. from the stat., of *Perry Barr*.

Passing rt. *Perry Hall*, the train reaches 4½ m. *Hamstead Stat.* On l. is *Hamstead Hall* (W. Bagnall, Esq.); and on rt., 2 m., is the village of *Great Barr*, with *Barr Hall* (Sir E. Scott). The ch. has been rebuilt with the exception of the spire. The name of *Barr*, which signifies Head, sufficiently attests the hilly character of the district.

6 m. *Newton Road* is 2 m. from West Bromwich on l. (Rte. 17). On rt., 1 m., is *Red House Hall* (W. Marshall, Esq.) 8½ m. At *Bescott* the South Staffordshire line crosses the Grand Junction, so that the traveller can proceed on l. to *Wednesbury* and *Dudley*; and on rt. to *Walsall*, *Lichfield*, and *Burton*. (Rte. 19.)

9½ m. *James' Bridge*, from whence a short branch leads to *Darlaston*, a busy iron town midway between *Bilston* and *Wednesbury*. The ch. is a brick building of the last cent., formerly famous for its stained glass, which has now disappeared. 1 m. to the N. is *Bentley Hall*, the residence of Col. Lane during the civil war, from whence, when further concealment was too dangerous, Jane Lane conducted Charles II. on horseback to *Bristol*. A good engraving of the house is given in Plot.

11½ m. *Willenhall* is the centre of a district almost exclusively employed in making locks, the number and variety of which would puzzle the stranger, varying as they do from the intricate safe-lock at five guineas to the little padlock at 1d. or 2d. "Willenhall has always been celebrated for the ingenuity of its artizans. The locks made here are similar to *Wolverhampton*, and consist of rim locks, i.e. door locks opened with knobs and keys, and dead locks which have only one large bolt, worked by the key. One peculiarity of the trade at *Willenhall* is the distribution of the

trade amongst so many masters, the majority of whom employ only some 6 or 8 men. The total weekly product of the district is—Padlocks, 24,000 doz.; cabinet, till, and check, 3000 doz.; fine plate, 1000 doz.; levered locks, 500 doz." There are 3 churches; the oldest, that of St. Giles, has been rebuilt, and has a fine stained glass E. window by Clayton and Bell. In this ch. the celebrated Dr. Wilkes is buried. A little to the N. of it is *Wednesfield*, which is as famous for the manufacture of keys as Willenhall is for locks. At *Wednesfield Heath* a handsome church, parsonage, school, and almshouse for poor women, have been built by the munificence of Mr. Rogers, a merchant of Wolverhampton.

1½ m. at BUSHBURY JUNCT. the *Stour Valley Rly.* runs in (Rte. 17), the village of *Bushbury* being about a mile to the rt. of the stat. Charles I. was at Bushbury in 1645, as is shown by the following letter:—"The Prince's headquarters at Wolverhampton, a handsome town, one church in it. The king lay at Bisbury, a private, sweet village."

Some 3m. to the N.E. is *Hilton Park*, the seat of H. Vernon, Esq., into whose family it came in 1547 by marriage with the heiress of the Swinnertons. In the grounds, which command beautiful views, is a tower called *Portobello*, to commemorate the taking of that place by Admiral Vernon. A very curious custom is mentioned by *Erdeswick* as formerly taking place here, viz., that the lord of the manor of *Essington* was to bring to *Hilton Hall* a goose on the 1st day of each year and drive it 3 times round the fire. He then carried it to the table, and received a dish of it for his own use. This custom was continued for 140 years, and was only disused when the manors came under one lord. Between *Hilton* and *Bushbury* is *Moseley Old Hall*, one of the places where Charles II. was concealed after he left *Boscobel*. It

is a picturesque half-timbered mansion, and is the property of H. Whitgreave, Esq., by whose ancestors the dangerous service of concealing the fugitive monarch, and assisting in his escape, was performed.

Near *Four Ashes Stat.*, 19 m., the rly. crosses the *Saredon Brook*, a little before it joins the *Penk*.

[3 m. to the S.E. is *Shareshill*, in the ch. of which are the effigies of *Humphrey Swinnerton* and *Cassandra* his wife, the former possessors of *Hilton*.

The antiquary should make an excursion to *Brewood*, 2 m. to the E., passing *Somerford Hall* (A. P. Lonsdale, Esq.), the seat of the family of *Monckton*, and crossing the *Penk* as it flows northwards to join the *Sowe*.

Brewood ch., which, like the rest of the town, is placed on very high ground, is a fine late Perp. building, and contains a great number of monuments to old families of the neighbourhood, such as the *Giffards* of *Chillington* (including 4 altartombs with recumbent effigies), the *Moretons* of *Engleton*, the *Fowkes* of *Brewood Hall* and *Gunstone*, the *Moncktons* of *Somerford*, the *Countess* of *Cork* and *Orrery*, &c. Before the repairs in 1827, an oak screen divided the chancel from the nave, but this, as well as some stalls, was taken down and soon lost. In the churchyard is buried *Colonel Carlos*, the faithful adherent of *Charles II.* He was born at *Bromhall*, in this parish. It was on his knees that the defeated king rested his head and fell into a deep sleep while concealed in the oak at *Boscobel*. *Dr. Jeremiah Smith*, late High Master of the *Manchester Grammar School*, a native of *Brewood*, is also buried here. The *Grammar School* of *Brewood*, founded by *Dr. Knightley* in the reign of *Elizabeth*, has been much celebrated, and is still in high repute. *Bp. Hurd*, *Dr. Beddoes*, *Dr. E. Burton*, and

many eminent men have been educated at it. But the glories of Brewood are all of the past, and but little remains beyond tradition and a few local names to show its ancient importance. It is said to have been the seat of a bishopric before the Conquest; also that King John held his court in it, and that later on it was the principal residence and property of the bishops of Lichfield, to whom it was granted by Henry III. Brewood Hall (Maj. Monckton) was the ancient seat of the Fowkes, the last member of whom was Dr. Fowke, who contributed the Life of Phocion to the edition of Plutarch's 'Lives' for which his friend Dryden wrote the preface. The ancient forest of Brewood included Boscobel and the White Ladies.

About 3 m. to the S.W. is *Chillington Park*, the seat of the old Roman Catholic family of Giffard, who have held it since the reign of Stephen. The present house superseded one of the time of Henry VIII., and was built by Peter Giffard, the 17th lord of Chillington, from the designs of Sir John Soane. This was probably made necessary by the damage the old house sustained in the civil war, which had rendered it nearly uninhabitable. The grounds are very extensive and beautifully wooded, and contain a large lake called the Pool; but the principal attraction is the main avenue, which is over 2 m. in length. The visitor may regain the Great Western at *Codsall Stat.* (Rte. 17).]

20½ m. at *Spread Eagle Stat.* the line crosses the Watling Street in its course due E. and W. About 1½ m. to the W. it is carried over an extensive upland called the Calf Heath, and a little further on is the inn of the *Four Crosses*, where Swift, in his journeys to his Deanery in Ireland, once stopped for the night. But not liking his accommodation, and the lady being a notorious scold,

he wrote the following distich on a window with a diamond :—

"Thou fool, to hang four crosses on thy door!
Hang up thy wife, there needs not any more."

The proximity of the *Watling Street* is shown by the village of Street, or Stretton, 2 m. to the l. Stretton Hall is the seat of Mrs. Monckton. Passing rt. Rodbaston Hall (T. S. Hellier, Esq.), the traveller reaches 24 m.

Penkridge, a small town situated between the Penk and the Stafford and Worcester Canal. There is little to see here except some monuments in the ch. to the family of Lyttleton, the ancestors of Lord Hatherton. One of them in particular bears the following complacent inscription :—

"Reader, 'twas thought enough upon the tomb of that great captain and the enemy of Rome, to write no more but 'Here lyes Hannibal;' let this suffice thee then instead of all, Here lye two knights, the father and the son, Sir Edward and Sir Edmund Lyttleton."

The ch. has a fine stained glass window to the memory of the late Lord Hatherton.

Like Brewood, Penkridge was of more importance formerly than now, and was thought by Camden to have been the site of the Roman station *Pennocrucium*. Others, however, as Plot and Stukely, place it at Stretton, as being close to the Roman road.

1½ m. from Penkridge, on the Cannock road, is *Pilaton Hall*, formerly an ancient seat of the Lyttletons, of which an account is given in the 'Gentleman's Mag.' for 1789.

Distances.—Teddlesley, 2 m.; Cannock, 5; Brewood, 4½; Stafford, 6; Birmingham 24.

Teddlesley Park, the beautiful seat of Lord Hatherton, who succeeded to it from the Lyttletons (taking their name), is 2 m. to the N.E. of Penkridge, and occupies the westerly slopes of the high ground known as Cannock Close. It is well seen from the rly.

The rly. still keeps a northerly

direction, accompanied on the rt. by the Penk to

29 m. STAFFORD JUNCT.

STAFFORD (Rte. 22) (*Hotels*: North-Western, at the Stat., very good; Swan) stands in rather a low situation on the l. bank of the Sow, and a little before it joins with the Penk. The town has always been more or less connected with the noble family of Stafford, whose earliest ancestor, Robert de Stafford, came to England with the Conqueror. Their ancient castle was garrisoned for the king during the civil war, but was soon taken by Sir William Brereton for the Parliamentary forces, who at the same time demolished it, together with the tower, fortifications, and gates, of which Pennant says there were four. It once possessed several monastic establishments, but they have long since disappeared. The churches, however, are fine. *St. Mary's*, which was restored in 1847 by Scott, is a large cruciform ch. of E.E. date, consisting of nave, aisles, transept, chancel of later date with aisles, and a central octagonal tower. The interior contains, amongst other monuments, one to Sir Edward and Lady Aston (who formerly held Tixall), with their effigies in alabaster; an altar-tomb to Lord and Lady Aston, and a stained glass memorial window to the late Earl Talbot. The font is about the date of Edward II., and is supported by four pillars representing human figures. On the rim is an inscription in Lombardic characters. Stafford ch. may be placed in the first class of English churches, not entitled to the dignity of being considered as Minsters. It is mentioned by Plot "that Prince Rupert showed at Stafford, where, standing in Capt. Richard Sneyd's garden at about 60 yards' distance, he made a shot at the weathercock upon the steeple of the collegiate ch. of St. Mary with a screwed horseman's pistol, and a single bullet, which pierced its tail,

the hole plainly appearing to all who were below."

St. Chad's ch. has also been partially restored, revealing some beautiful Romanesque arches in the chancel, and an archway, with Norm. mouldings, between the nave and the tower. "Indeed, this ch., as is the case in other instances, is but the chancel, tower, and nave of a once noble building, having the aisles and transept removed and the pillars and arcades walled up." It is a very pretty walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. of the town to *Stafford Castle*, which occupies a position on a wooded knoll, commanding a magnificent view of the Welsh hills, and a large tract of country to the south. The existing castle, which only consists of one front, flanked by round corner towers, was built by Lord Stafford in the last cent., on the foundations of the old fortress. It is now inhabited by a keeper, but the interior is very well worth seeing, for the antique furniture and armour contained in it, as well as for the view from the summit. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to Shrewsbury the antiquary will find a very large earthwork, called the Bury Ring. At the foot of the Castle Knoll is the pretty little ch. of *Castlechurch* (restored), the parish of which embraces some part of Stafford. The other principal buildings to be noticed in the town are the Lunatic Asylum and Infirmary, in which Frank Barber, Johnson's servant, died in 1801, after undergoing a painful operation. The visitor will remark the extraordinary number of shoemakers, leather being, as at Northampton, the staple trade.

Railways.—To London; Birmingham, 29 m.; Crewe, 25; Rugby, Shrewsbury, 29; by North Staffordshire line to the Potteries, also to Uttoxeter, 15.

Distances.—The Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Newport, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Norton Bridge, 5; Penkridge, 6; Tamworth, 23; Col-

wich, 6; Ingestre Park, 5; Tixall, 4; Sandon, 5; Hopton Heath, 3.

From Stafford the rly. runs in a north-westerly direction, following the course of the Sow, a stream as sluggish and unpicturesque as its name. On rt. 31 m. is Cresswell Hall (T. Whitby, Esq.), and on l. Seighford village and Hall (F. Eld, Esq.). The ch. contains some stained glass and an altar-tomb to William Bowyer and his wife. It then crosses the road to Eccleshall, and soon reaches 34 m. **NORTON BRIDGE JUNCT.**, where a short branch is given off (rt.) to Stone to join the North Staffordshire line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

[3 m. to the l. is the little town of *Eccleshall*, which has been, since the 14th centy., the residence of the bishops of Lichfield. *Eccleshall Castle*, the episcopal seat, a little distance to the N. of the town, was once of considerable extent and strength, but it is now so modernized that very little of its old appearance is left. The moat is now the garden, and there is a bridge and a detached round tower. The ch. has been well restored by Street, as a memorial to the late Bishop Lonsdale, commenced during his lifetime, and opened in 1868. From hence the road to Market Drayton keeps due N.W., passing l. a sheet of water called Cop Mere, and Sugnal Hall (R. Hodges, Esq.). 8 m. Broughton ch. and Hall (the ancient seat of Sir Brian Broughton), 2 m. to the N. of which is the village of *Ashley*. The ch. (restored in 1861) was built by David Kenric, a soldier in the army of the Black Prince. It contains several interesting monuments, amongst others to the Lords Gerard or Garrard of Bromley (underneath which is an effigy of a favourite black servant),—also to different members of the Kinnorsley family, one monument being by Chantrey. A brass with the following inscription records the foundation of the ch.:—

"In perpetuum Rei memoriam
Manubias Deo
David Kenricus Pietas ejus memoria
Hoc virtutis Præmiolum dicavit."

Dr. Lightfoot, the celebrated scholar, was rector of this parish. *Bromley Hall*, the seat of the family of Gerard of Bromley (now extinct), was a fine Elizabethan building, with a very perfect gatehouse, and was spoken of by Plot as the "most magnificent structure in Staffordshire." The neighbourhood of Ashley is prettily broken and wooded, and rises to a considerable height. 11 m. *Muckleston*, in the neighbourhood of which is Oakley Hall (Sir J. Chetwynde), bounded on one side by the Tern, which divides Staffordshire from Shropshire.

From the tower of the ch. Margaret of Anjou is said to have witnessed the battle of Blore Heath, which took place 1459, between the factions of Lancaster and York, when Lord Audley and a number of the Cheshire gentry, who fought on King Henry's side, were killed. Drayton thus speaks of it:—

"The Earl Neville, Earl of Salisbury,
So hungry in revenge, made a ravenous spoil.
There Dutton Dutton kills; a Done doth kill
a Done;
A Booth a Booth—and Leigh by Leigh is
overthrown;
A Venables against a Venables doth stand:
A Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand
to hand;
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to
die;
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth
try."

Audley Cross, on the turnpike-road between Muckleston and Blore, is said to mark the place where Lord Audley fell. 1 m. to the S. is Hales Hall (Rev. A. Buchanan), and adjoining it is a beautiful ch. from designs by G. G. Scott.

14 m. *Market Drayton*.]

The rly. follows the course of the Meere brook from *Norton Bridge* to 38½ m. *Standon Stat.*

43 m. *Whitmore*. To the l., about 1 m., is a pretty bit of country,

the ground rising into small hills, known as the Sugarloaf, Berry Hill, Camp Hill, and the Berth (anc. Brough), the latter surmounted by some earthworks, supposed by some to have been the site of a Roman station. A little to the S. is Maer, situated, as the name implies (Mere), on the bank of a small lake. Maer Hall is the seat of J. Davenport, Esq.

Whitmore Stat. is distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newcastle-under-Lyme (Rte. 25), and, by a cross-road, 5 m. from Trentham Park, passing Whitmore Hall (M. Hollins, Esq.), Butterton Hall (Sir W. Pilkington), and Swinerton Park (B. Fitzherbert, Esq.).

$45\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Madeley Stat.* The ch. contains some monuments to the Offleys, formerly a family of considerable importance, and an altar-tomb to some members of the Egerton family, together with traces of sedilia in the chancel wall. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from the stat., on the borders of Shropshire, are the remains of *Madeley Hall* (an old timber house, engraved by Plot), once the seat of the Offleys. Sir Thomas Offley was Lord Mayor of London in 1556, and kept such a hospitable table that it provoked the following distich:—

“Offley three dishes had of daily toast—
An egge, an apple, and (the third) a roast.”

It was to a subsequent member of the family that Izaak Walton dedicated his ‘*Complete Angler*.’

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt. of Madeley are Little Madeley and Madeley Manor (Mrs. Stanier), beyond which the country becomes characterized by the brickyards and collieries of the North Staffordshire coalfield.

2 m. beyond Madeley the rly. enters Cheshire, passing 51 m. Basford and $53\frac{1}{2}$ m. Crewe. (*Handbook for Cheshire*.)

ROUTE 19.

FROM STOURBRIDGE TO BURTON-
ON-TRENT, BY DUDLEY, WALSALL,
AND LICHFIELD.

Stourbridge (Inn, Talbot), although, strictly speaking, in the county of Worcester, is sufficiently on the border to entitle it to mention in a description of Staffordshire, the more so as the traveller from the south here enters the mineral activity of the midland districts. It is a busy little town, mainly consisting of 2 long streets, very prettily placed on the Stour, called by Erdeswick “the proud brook,” and contains in its environs the last traces of broken and wooded country with which the traveller will meet for some miles. Except the grammar school, a handsome building, there is little to see in the town itself, but the principal interest attaching to it is in its glass manufactures, the conical houses for which are visible on the l., some little distance from the station. The cause of the pre-eminence of Stourbridge in this particular branch lies in the possession of a peculiar bed of fire-clay, for which, as early as 1566, a working lease was granted. The glass-making was established a few years prior to this by some French refugees from Lorraine. Plot, writing in 1686, says:—“The most preferable clay of any is that of Amblecote, of a dark blewish colour, whereof they make the best pots for the glasshouses of any in England; nay, so very good is it for this purpose, that it is sold on the place for 7d. a bushel, whereof Mr. Gray has 6d. and the workman 1d.; and so very necessary to be had that it is sent as far as London, sometimes by waggon, and sometimes by land to Bewdley, and so down the Severn to Bristol, and thence to London.” The real

Stourbridge clay, however, is confined to a district of not more than 2 miles radius, and is found at depths varying from 3 or 4 yards from the surface to 180 yards. In all cases it is below the thick coal, and it is generally overlaid by a shaly, friable coal known as batts. "Some 14 years ago it was computed that the quantity of bricks made yearly in the Stourbridge district was about 14 millions, though the quantity is now more than double, or 30 millions. The quantity of clay raised per week is estimated at about 2000 tons, giving employment to some 1500 people." The various products of Stourbridge have great facility of egress by the canal, which carries them into Staffordshire and to the Severn at Stourport, with the more convenient outlet of railway communication. The grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., is well endowed, and under the care of 8 governors residing in the parish. Dr. Johnson was placed at this school at the age of 15, and remained rather more than a year.

[A rly. connects Stourbridge with Birmingham, passing through the *Lye*, a fireclay and mining locality, which has the credit of having been the last place in England to bait bulls. Beyond that again is *Cradley*, where nearly the whole population is employed in making chains and anchors. Thence to Birmingham, passing through a densely inhabited neighbourhood.]

At *Old Swinford* is a hospital founded and liberally endowed by Thos. Foley, Esq., M.P., in 1672, for the education of 60 boys, who wear a distinctive dress. The ch., a modern Gothic building with a lofty spire, was opened 1842.

Wollaston Hall is the seat of H. O. Firmstone, Esq.

Pedmore ch., 1½ m., has a curious ancient sculptured arch over the inner door of the porch, representing

the Deity surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists. The Hall (J. Hunt, Esq.)

[On the west the country is diversified and very pretty, and the tourist can make a delightful excursion to Kinver and Enville, following the Bridgenorth road as far as 2½ m. *Steuportney*, where there is a charming little inn, and where the Kidderminster and Wolverhampton roads branch off. The Stour here runs in a very picturesque valley alongside of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and there is a beautiful view at the junction of the Kinver road, looking over Stourton Castle.

To the l., 1½ m., is Kinver or *Kinfare*, the old red sandstone ch. of which occupies a considerable eminence on a hill overlooking the village, which seems to have suggested its name (*Ken*, head, and *Vare* (*vaur*) great). In Bishop Lytton's time it had some Norm. work, but this has been altered, the windows being mostly Dec. The tower is of 3 stages. The N. aisle of the chancel is the burying-place of the Foleys. There is also a monument to one of the Hampton family, who died in 1471, once the owner of the property; one to Wm. Talbot of Lichfield, 1685; and one to Sir Edward Grey (temp. Henry VIII.), whose arms are also painted on the windows. It is formed of a curious polished granitic conglomerate, and has on it the figures of himself, 2 wives, 7 sons, and 10 daughters. The ch. contains, in addition, some beautiful stained glass, some of which is very old, a carved oak screen, sedilia, pulpit, and a crypt under the chancel, also some ancient books which were formerly kept chained to the desk. On *Kinfare Edge* are traces of a square earthwork, which Plot said was generally believed to be a Danish camp, though Bishop Lytton thought it British. On the N. side, which is

very steep, is a remarkable cavern, called Inigo's Fox Hole.

To the rt. of Stewponey, overlooking the river, is *Stourton Castle* (W. Foster, Esq.), an old red-bricked house, of the date of the 15th centy. Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here in 1500, after which it passed into the hands of the Whorwood family, who held it at the time of the Parliamentary war, during which it was garrisoned for the king. The old naturalist, Plot, gives a curious account of a rock between Stourton and Prestwood. "It lay at the foot of a hill, at which it has been observed that birds doe lye, frequently pecking and licking it, and 'tis supposed for the salt they find in it; that many birds delight in licking of salt, especially pigeons, is very certain, but that there is any rock, I must confess I could not find." Opposite Stourton, but higher up, and separated by the river, which runs in a deep defile called "The Devil's Den," is *Prestwood* (H. J. Foley, Esq.), also a very old house, a view of which is given in Plot. It was originally built by Sir John Lyttleton, who bought the ground from Lord Dudley. But during the tenure of it, Sir John's eldest son, Gilbert Lord Dudley, laid claim to it, and, not content with going to law, made a violent attack on it with his tenants, and succeeded in capturing a number of cattle, which he drove off to Dudley Castle, where he killed and ate them. For this little bit of Highland cattle-lifting Lord Dudley was brought before the Star Chamber in 1590. Continuing on the main road from Stewponey, and passing Stourton Hall (W. Bennett, Esq.), the estate of which was given him by the inhabitants of Dudley, the tourist arrives at

6 m. *Enfield*, or *Enville*, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The grounds, containing a fine lake, and laid out in the most picturesque manner, were all designed

by the poet Shenstone. The water was not only made a valuable scenic accessory, but, according to Plot, was used for turning the spits in the kitchen. The fountains are remarkably beautiful, and throw up such a body of water that it is visible as far as Wolverhampton. The pleasure-grounds are open to the public every Tuesday and Friday, a most liberal boon of the Earl of Stamford, which is much appreciated in the neighbourhood.

The Hall, erected temp. Henry VIII., has 2 lofty turrets at the entrance, and rich gable ends with ornamented chimneys on each side. The centre, which recedes from the wings, has the windows formed with Gothic pointed arches, and is flanked with 2 rectangular towers; from these the wings extend, appearing as modern additions, and round the top of the whole runs an embattlement which guards the whole of the roof. In the park is the Shenstonian cascade, which dashes over the rocks into a deep glen, whose rugged sides are scarcely hid by the thick laurel and shrubs overhanging the edge.

The ch. has nave, aisles, chancel, and tower of Norm. date, though considerably modernized, and contains a number of monuments to the Grey and Hastings families; one in the N. side of the chancel, in carved alabaster, with figures of men in complete armour, to Thomas Grey, who built "the proper brick house" which formed the nucleus of the present mansion; also several oak stalls. Under a well-executed zigzag arch is an ancient monument without arms or inscription. Judge Lyttleton bequeathed a book called 'Fasciculus Morum' to this ch. The traveller may return by way of Kingswinford to Dudley, crossing the Stour near the Gotherley ironworks.]

Passing *Brettell Lane Stat.*, the train arrives at 3 m. *Brierley Hill*, the centre of a busy iron and colliery district, ever alight with the bril-

liant flames from the furnace mouths. The town lies a little to the rt., and is placed on a high ridge of ground, from which, when the atmosphere is tolerably clear, a singular and extensive view is gained. The ch. was built in the last centy., and has frequently been enlarged to suit the increasing population. It contains a fine organ. Very soon after leaving the station the line enters a detached portion of Worcestershire, passing *Roundoak Stat.*, close to which are the noble ironworks and forges of the Earl of Dudley; thence past *Nether-ton*, and through a long tunnel to 6 m. DUDLEY JUNCT.

As the tourist enters the station, he sees rising above it a considerable hill, well covered with trees, and forming a most unlooked-for oasis in the desert of smoke and fire through which he has hitherto travelled.

Dudley (Hotel: Dudley Arms, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the station) is a flourishing town of 45,000 inhabitants, more or less indebted for its prosperity to the mineral wealth, the coal, iron, and lime, with which the district teems. On the whole it is well built, consisting of a long main street, with a network of minor ones, occupying the sides of a hill. Besides its importance in the iron trade, Dudley has of late obtained a character for science, a very prosperous geological society having fixed its Museum and headquarters here (in the New Street), whence its members can radiate to explore the interesting Silurian districts of the neighbourhood. The collection is particularly rich in trilobites (*Homalonotus* and *Ogygia*) and in Silurian corals. In the centre of the market-place is a *fountain* erected at the cost of 3000*l.* by the Earl of Dudley from designs by Forsyth. It is a Renaissance arch, the ornamental enrichments of which represent Mining and Agriculture placed in niches under the dome. There are 2 basins

on the top, into which river horses discharge jets of water, and the whole is surmounted by figures of Industry and Commerce. Panels of coloured glass on the top, under the influence of the sun's rays, produce a pleasing effect on the water beneath. The old *church* has been replaced by a modern building, erected 1826, with a lofty tower, which, from the elevated position on which it stands, is seen from a great distance. The E. window contains a well-painted representation of the Ascension, and there is a good basso-relievo of the Confession of St. Thomas.

The Priory was rebuilt by Earl Dudley in 1828, and is the residence of his agent, F. Smith, Esq. A Roman Catholic chapel, S.E. of the castle, contains a complete altar service with ornaments, a processional cross, a silver gilt chalice with enamelled foot of 13th centy., and a set of vestments of all the 5 colours.

The *Castle Hill* (in Staffordshire), a picturesque eminence, thickly wooded, varied on its surface with glens and dingles, is traversed in all directions by shady walks, kept at the expense of the Earl of Dudley, and much appreciated by the inhabitants of the town. Dudley takes its name from Dud or Dido, a Saxon prince, who previous to the Conquest erected a fortress here. It is mentioned in the 'Domesday Book' as being in the possession of William Fitz-Auscuph, after whom it frequently changed owners, and underwent several mutations, being dismantled by Henry II., but again put into defensive order in Henry III.'s reign. The Suttons, a Nottinghamshire family, held possession until the time of Charles I., when Anne, the heiress of Sir Ferdinand Sutton, carried it into the family of Humble Ward, goldsmith to the queen. From him is descended in the male line the present family, ennobled by the title of Dudley, who have ever been famous for uniting the industry of

commerce to the dignity of family, and have been celebrated amongst the ranks of iron-masters. Indeed, there are few establishments so largely and successfully carried on as the Earl of Dudley's ironworks and collieries. The castle underwent a siege of 3 weeks during the civil war, when it was garrisoned for the king by Col. Leveson, but he had eventually to surrender to Sir W. Brereton, who led the Parliamentary forces. The ruins cover an oblong area of about an acre, the whole of which is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and consist of a portal leading to the great tower, the court, and portions of a tall keep, of E. Dec. style, affording excellent specimens of castellated ornamented work. Parts of the outer walls, however, are late Perp. One of the greatest attractions is the view from the summit, which embraces not only a vast portion of manufacturing Staffordshire, but a grand panorama of distant ranges, in which are the Malvern, Clent, Abberley, Rowley, Wrekin, and Shropshire hills, and in fine weather those of Wales and Derbyshire are clearly discernible. But the characteristic view from Dudley castle is only to be obtained at night, when the whole horizon is lighted up with flame. The earth seems to belch forth fire from the furnaces, forges, and coal-pits, while the effect is enhanced by the roar of the different works, and the constant hurrying to and fro of trains. The neighbourhood is densely populated, and is cut up in every direction by railways, Dudley station being a centre from which the Great Western, South Staffordshire, and North-Western lines radiate.

The Dudley canal is carried through the castle hill in a most remarkable series of *caverns*, which can be seen at intervals from openings in the higher grounds. These caverns in the limestone of the Upper Silurian rocks are the

most beautiful sight possible, when, on special occasions, like the meeting of the British Association in 1859, they are lighted up. The *Castle Hill* is a mass of Silurian limestone pushed up like a dome from below the surrounding coal-field, and, as it forms an island of limestone in this very extensive district, it acquires great value and is largely quarried. The excavated chambers, halls, and galleries, which have been driven through the productive body of stone, are of vast extent, and are supported at intervals by massive pillars of the rock left standing. The limestone is peculiarly interesting to the geologist on account of the fossils of the Wenlock series, particularly corals and zoophytes, with which it abounds. About 1 m. to the W. is the *Wren's Nest*, "a steep headland, covered on the top with stunted wood, presenting the appearance of a truncated dome. Its summit is deeply excavated, whence its ironical name. The limestone teems with the characteristic fossils of the Silurian system, viz., terebratula, lingula, orthia, atrypa, trilobite, crinoid, coral, &c., and the truncated appearance has evidently originated from the denudation of the upper part of the dome of which it once consisted."—*Mantell*.

Distances.—Of Dudley from Birmingham, 8½ m.; Wolverhampton, 6; Stourbridge, 6; Netherton, 2; Cradley, 5; Tipton, 1½; Himley, 4.

[A pleasant excursion, 4 m., can be made to *Himley* (Lady Ward), a modern house, with an extensive lake in front. But the picturesque beauty and sequestered position of this estate have been injured by the smoke which proceeds from various furnaces opened in its vicinity. The ch., rebuilt in 1764, contains several good monuments.

½ m. S. of Himley is *Holbeach*, an old mansion, remarkable in history

as being the house in which Stephen Lyttleton and others concerned in the Gunpowder Plot were taken in 1605. Both the Wrights were killed, Oatesby and Percy slain with one bullet, Rocket and Winter wounded, and the rest apprehended.]

From Dudley the traveller continues his journey by the South Staffordshire Rly. to *Dudley Port* (Rte. 17), where the line is crossed by the Stour Valley Rly.

2 m. *Great Bridge Stat.*, thickly surrounded by works of all descriptions. 3½ m. *Wednesbury* (Rte. 1).

Crossing the main line of the North-Western from Birmingham, the train reaches.

6¼ m. *Walsall (Hotel, George)*, an ancient town, though its antiquity is altogether lost in the busy stream of manufactures which pervades it. Walsall is the chief seat of the saddlery and harness trades, where nine-tenths of the bits and stirrups used in the kingdom are made. Upwards of 80 factories are kept employed in this branch. The parish ch. is well situated, and is conspicuous from its beautiful spire. It was rebuilt in 1821, with the exception of the chancel and tower. Nothing remains of the ancient monuments that it once possessed. It is a cruciform ch., and contains a stained glass W. window; subject, St. Matthew. The other churches are all modern. "A curious custom exists, of throwing apples and nuts from the Town Hall on St. Clement's day, to be scrambled for by the populace." There is a handsome Elizabethan grammar-school founded by Queen Mary.

Distances.—Birmingham, 8 m.; Wolverhampton, 6; Lichfield, 9; Dudley, 6½; Willenhall, 3; Rushall, 1.

Conveyances.—By South Staffordshire and North-Western Rly.

At *Rushall*, 7¼ m., which lies to the rt. of the station, is an old mansion-house, which was the seat of the Harpur family (temp. Edward III.),

whose arms are still visible over the gateway. It underwent two sieges at different times,—first, in the wars between the factions of York and Lancaster; and, 2nd, in the Parliamentary war, when it was garrisoned for the king. A modern residence (L. Duignan, Esq.) is incorporated with the ancient walls. The ch., which is adjoining, has been rebuilt and enlarged. An epitaph in the ch. yard commemorates a local celebrity:

"Within this tomb Charles White doth lie:
He was six feet and full six inches high;
In his proportion Nature had been kind,
His symmetry so just, no fault could find."

The ruins can be visited from Walsall in 20 minutes' walk. The rly. now takes its course N.W., at the foot of the elevated moorland known as Cannock (pronounced Cank) Chase,

— "Both of high account,
The eld'st of which is Cank."

9½ m. *Pelsall Stat.* The village which lies to the l., is dependent on the coal-works in the neighbourhood.

2¼ m. S.E. of Pelsall is the village of *Aldridge*, on elevated ground. The ch., restored in 1853, has some good modern stained glass windows. The subject of the E. window is the Crucifixion. There are also the recumbent figures of the founder and of a crusader under the tower.

About 3¼ m. to the E. of Pelsall, the antiquary will find a large earth-work known as the *Castle Old Fort*, overlooking the Chester road, and near the village of Stonall Chapel. There is another, 1 m. to the N. of *Brownhills Stat.*, 11½ m., called *Knave's Castle*, consisting of a tumulus surrounded by 3 ditches, with an entrance at the S. It is situated on the straight road running from the Watling Str. to Etocetum, and was probably a castrum æstivum. The ancient station of Wall is only 2¼ m. from Hammerwich; but as it is more conveniently visited from Lichfield, it is described in p. 142.

Very soon after leaving *Hammerwich* the traveller comes in sight of the graceful spires of

15½ m. *Lichfield* (*Hotels*: George, Swan), Pop. 6872 (Rte. 22). *Lichfield* is a neat, quiet cathedral town, without manufactures or trades of any consequence, except in vegetables, which are largely grown to supply the markets of the Black Country. Its situation near the centre of England, on the great Holyhead and Liverpool roads, caused it formerly to be a focus of traffic, and to be much frequented by travellers of all ranks. But this source of advantage and animation has to a considerable extent been withdrawn by the railways, and, except on market days or on special occasions, there is little to enliven its streets, and even then business is seldom heavy. As a cathedral town, however, it possesses very good society, and the tenants of the numerous villas and country seats around it contribute to its respectability and well-being. Johnson said of his fellow-townfolk that "they were the most sober, decent people in England—the gentlest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English." Boswell remarked that the two principal manufactures in his time were sailcloths and streamers for ships, but thought, on the whole, that the inhabitants of *Lichfield* were idle; to which Johnson magniloquently replied:—"Sir, we are a city of philosophers; we work with our heads, and make the boobies of Birmingham work for us with their hands." Its name—*Leichenfeld*, or "field of corpses"—is supposed to record a massacre of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian; and the arms of the city, consisting of the dead bodies of three men, armed and crowned, are supposed to refer to this very doubtful event. Johnson, in his Dictionary, under the word *Lich*, a dead carcase, adds, "*Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city of Stafford-

shire, so named from murdered Christians—*Salve magnum Parens.*"

The town is prettily laid out, and is remarkably well supplied with water, there being two very picturesque lakelets—one of which, called the *Minster Pool*, is on the S. side of the cathedral, and contributes no little to the picturesqueness of that building, the outline of which is seen rising over a belt of trees, while its image is faithfully reflected on the surface of the water. To the N.E. of the town is the *Stowe pool*, a reservoir for the South Staffordshire waterworks.

The most prominent building, and the pride of *Lichfield*, is of course the *Cathedral*, one of the most beautiful, though by no means the largest, in England, differing from all others in being still surmounted by 3 spires. It was originally founded by Ceadd, or St. Chad, a hermit, who became Bp. of Mercia, and who dwelt, in the 7th cent., in a cell at *Stowe ch.*, near to the town. There is some uncertainty respecting the date of the existing edifice, though we may be content to accept the following table of probable dates, as supplied by Prof. Willis:—

	Circ.
Lower part of three western-most bays of choir, with the sacristy on south side	1200
South transept	1220
North transept and chapter-house	1240
Nave	1250
West front	1275
Lady chapel	1300
Presbytery	1325

The chief portions are thus entirely B.E. and Dec. Perp. windows were inserted during the 15th and 16th cents., and the central spire, which was battered down by the Parliamentarians during the civil war, was rebuilt after the Restoration, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren. These gradual changes in *Lichfield* show a curious parallelism with those in York.

The W. front (Early Dec.), flanked by 2 spires, rising to a height of 183 ft., is exuberantly adorned, resembling in this respect, and in the arrangement of its central porch, some of the Continental cathedrals. It is divided into 3 stages, comprising in the lowest the 3 doorways; in the middle, 3 rows of arcades and the W. window, which rises also into the third.

The whole front is nearly covered with a long row of statues in niches, representing kings, prophets, and judges, repaired (alas!) in stucco, at the end of the last centy. Over the porch in the centre is a figure of St. Chad, though his costume is anything but episcopal. On his right are 12 kings of England, from the Conqueror to Richard III.; and on his left 12 others, from Oswy of Northumberland to Edward the Confessor. Surmounting the whole is a figure of Charles II., who is so highly placed in consideration of his having given timber out of the royal chases for the repair of the building after the Restoration. This statue was the work of one Wilson, a stonemason of Sutton-Coldfield. The wheel window in the centre, which was injured during the siege, was restored at the expense of James II. when Duke of York.

The side doors of the W. front are triply recessed with very rich mouldings. The central porch, which is also deeply recessed, shows a figure of our Lord, attended by angels, the Virgin and infant, and four statues, viz., Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James, St. Peter, and St. John. The visitor should notice the iron-work with which the doors are covered.

The noble nave exhibits the transition from E. E. to Dec. "The view which opens from this point is, since the restoration, one of extreme richness and beauty. The details of the nave itself are unusually graceful; and beyond the light choir

screen, gilt and coloured, the eye ranges to the elaborate design of the altar, a mass of precious marble and alabaster, and finally rests on the stained glass of the Lady Chapel, glowing with the splendour of jewels, between the dark lines of tracery." The nave consists of 8 bays, and is divided from the aisles by octagonal pillars, the capitals of which are richly foliated. The triforium consists of 2 arches in each bay, and has a general resemblance to that of Westminster Abbey. The clerestory windows are very elegant, in the shape of a spherical triangle, with carved sides, containing 3 circles within them, and the whole enclosed by dog-tooth moulding. A string-course, with the same sort of moulding, runs under the clerestory, and encircles the capitals. "Nothing can exceed this nave in beauty and gracefulness. But in sublimity it is exceeded by many—that, for instance, of Beverley Minster, which, from its actual size, fairly admits the comparison. And the reason seems to be that a bay of the Lichfield nave is clearly limited in its height. The triforium is made a principal instead of a subordinate feature, and you feel that, if by the heightening of the pier aisles it were placed at a different level from the eye, much of its beauty would be lost."—*Petit*. In the nave, by the W. door, is a monument to Dean Launcelot Addison, father of Joseph Addison. The windows in the aisles are 3-light geometrical windows, and below them is a very rich arcade, of 6 arches in each bay. In the N. aisle is the font, octagonal and of Caen stone, designed by Slater, on which is sculptured the ark, the passage through the Red Sea, and the baptism and resurrection of our Lord. The ancient tombs in the nave were destroyed by the Puritans, and there are only two left in the S. aisle—one of them apparently being that of a priest. There is also in this aisle a

brass to the Earl of Lichfield. The S. transept is of the date of 1220, and has superseded old Norman ones. The W. wall is adorned with an E. E. arcade, and the windows are E. E., save over the S. door, which is Perp. In the S. window of the transept aisle is some of the same stained glass that is to be seen in the Lady Chapel. The monuments here are one to Anne Seward, her father and mother, the inscription on which is by Sir Walter Scott; one to Bishop Smalbroke (died 1749); and one to the members of the 80th regiment who fell at Sobraon in 1846; also to Johnson and Garrick. The former was a native of Lichfield; Garrick was born at Hereford, at the Angel Inn, Feb. 20, 1716. The N. transept is of rather later date than the S., and contains an E. E. trefoiled arcade, and a Perp. window filled with stained glass, representing the principal founders and benefactors of the cathedral.

In the E. aisle of this transept is the organ. "The work of 4 distinct periods meets in the great piers of the central tower," viz. E. E., later E. E., E. Dec., and Perp. The choir-screen was designed by Scott and the work of Skidmore, as are also the wrought gates opening to the N. and S. choir aisles. The Lichfield screen, which was the first of its work in the kingdom—that of Hereford being subsequent to it—"is remarkable for the delicate manipulation of its capitals, many of which, derived from early examples of gold and silver work, are entirely hammered from sheet copper." The choir has undergone, since the original Norman building, several changes, and now consists of 6 bays, of the following dates:—1st 3 bays from tower, E. E.; 2nd 3 easternmost, Dec.; the 3rd pier from the tower being half of each. There is no distinct triforium. The spandrels of the 3 western arches are ornamented by statues (restored) of St.

Christopher, St. James, and St. Philip, on the S. side; and St. Peter, Mary Magdalen, and the Virgin, on the N. The original statues existed in the time of Pennant, who took exception to the fact that Mary Magdalen's leg was bare. The things to be noticed particularly in the choir are the altar and the reredos, designed by Scott, the arcades of which contain exquisite carvings of the Crucifixion, emblems of the Evangelists, and angels bearing instruments of the Passion. The materials used were alabaster from Tutbury and Derbyshire marble. The pavement, by Minton, represents the early history of the see in the following subjects on incised slabs by Clayton:—

1. The consecration of St. Chad to the see of York.

2. His appointment to that of Mercia.

3. The translation of his bones to the present church.

4. Restoration after the civil war.

The choir aisles, partly E. E. and partly Dec., contain a beautiful arcade of canopied arches, divided by slender buttresses; the windows are Dec. The monuments in the S. aisle are those of Major Hodson (of Hodson's Horse), killed at Lucknow, the subject of which is the submission of the King of Oude; of Archdeacon Hodson, on the alabaster panels of which are the Crucifixion, Ascension, Burial, and Resurrection of our Lord (both by Street); the effigy of a bishop (unknown); the tomb of Bishop Hacket, whose effigy is coloured. He was the zealous restorer of the cathedral after its desecration by Parliamentary soldiers, who turned the church into a prison and guardhouse, hunted cats with dogs through the aisles, burned the seats and stalls, and pulled down the central spire. The very morning after he reached his see he set his own servants and horses to work to remove the rubbish, and ceased not

his pious labours till the whole building was brought back to its original splendour, though not without the expenditure of large sums of money on his own part, and that of the dean and chapter. In reference to this good cause are the mottoes round his tomb, which was erected by his son. Nor should his own well-known "posie," "*Inserva Deo et lætare*," be forgotten. Under the E. window of this aisle is the far-famed monument of the two children of the Rev. W. Robinson, the masterpiece of Chantrey, whose art has never more truthfully or exquisitely represented the tranquillity of sleep and the innocence of childhood than in this beautiful group. The design was sketched for Chantrey by Stothard, though the introduction of the snowdrops was the idea of Allan Cunningham.

The retrochoir stands between the windows and the Lady chapel, and formerly held the great shrine of St. Chad. The Lady chapel, commenced by Bishop Langton in 1296, is a continuation of the presbytery, and terminates in a polygonal apse. The windows were originally filled with geometrical tracery, but have been altered since the devastation at the siege. The arcade running round the lower part of the chapel is of the utmost elegance and richness. But it is chiefly remarkable for its painted windows, two of which were made by Sir John Betton, and are filled with coats of arms of the bishops and prebends of Lichfield. The other 7 are probably the finest in this country. They were brought from the ancient dissolved abbey of Herkenrode, a Cistercian nunnery near Liege, by Sir Brooke Boothby, who handsomely transferred them to the cathedral for the price they had cost him, viz. 200*l.*, probably not one-tenth of their actual value; they are admirable specimens of the art of glass-painting and staining, as it flourished in the hands of the scholars

of Van Eyck, at the beginning of the 16th centy., in the Low Countries. Mrs. Jameson attributes these designs to Lambert Lombard, the first and by far the best of the Italianized-Flemish school of the 16th centy. Two of the windows (date 1532) contain portraits of members of the families of De Lechy and Mettecoven, benefactors of the abbey, with their patron saints. One conspicuous figure in the left-hand window is the Cardinal Everard de la Marc, Archbishop of Liege (1505), on his knees, with St. Lambert behind him. In two other compartments are portraits of knights of the illustrious houses of Egmont, Flores, and Maximilian, Counts of Buren. The other 5 windows (date 1539) contain Scripture subjects, many of which may easily be identified, and exhibit in their execution all the characters of the early German and Flemish schools of painting. In the N. choir aisle is a kneeling figure of Bishop Ryder, by Chantrey.

The beautiful chapter-house is entered from the N. aisle by a corridor, lined with a fine arcade of E. E. niches, curiously groined. The chapter-house, an excellent specimen of that style, is in plan an elongated octagon, with a central cloistered pier, radiating into ribs, which form and support the roof. The richly carved foliage of the capitals of the piers, as also the arcade of 49 arches, deserve attention.

Over the chapter-house is the library, containing many valuable MSS. and printed books, including a MS. of Chaucer's '*Canterbury Tales*;' the orders of Charles I. for household regulations, and a very early copy of the Gospels of St. Chad, 720. The illustrations are wonderfully accurate, and in the Saxon style, with a profusion of patterns. It is, however, imperfect; but on one of the leaves is to be found the Apostles' creed, being one of the earliest MSS. extant in which this creed is

known. The relics of St. Chad are now deposited in the Roman Catholic chapel at Birmingham. The length of the cathedral within is 375 ft., and its height is 60 ft. from the pavement to the roof. The building does not stand due E. and W., but inclines 27 degrees to the S., the walls of the choir and the nave not being in a straight line. It stands within a tranquil and neatly kept close, laid out in grass-plots, and planted with trees, surrounded by the residences of the church dignitaries. It was originally encircled by strong fortifications—"Lichfield's moated pile," which separated it from the town—but of these scarcely any traces now remain.

At the time of the Great Rebellion, in 1643, it was strengthened and put into a state of defence, and garrisoned for the king, and the red flag of defiance was hoisted on the central steeple; the town, however, took the opposite side.

Parliament soon despatched troops to attack and dislodge the Royalists from their stronghold, and the command was given to Lord Brooke, a warm enthusiast, and in strong opposition to both the Church and the King of England, although Baxter, in his 'Saints' Rest,' enumerates him as one of the persons whom he looks forward to meeting in heaven.

On the second day of the assault, while directing his artillery, planted on the extremity of the causeway, now called Dam-st., against the S.E. gate of the close, a musket-shot, fired by a deaf and dumb gentleman named Dyott, posted on the central tower, glanced through a side opening, and struck him as he was coming out of the porch of a house. This event dispirited the assailants, and caused them to draw off, but gave new life to the loyal garrison, whose leaders were not slow to point it out as a visitation of Providence that Lord Brooke, who had openly vowed the extermination of episcopacy, and

destruction of all cathedrals, had received his death-wound from St. Chad's ch. upon St. Chad's day. Lord Brooke's buff-coat is preserved at Warwick castle, and the gun with which he was shot is in the possession of Captain Dyott, of Freeford, near Lichfield.

"Fanatic Brooke

The fair cathedral stormed and took;
But thanks to God and good St. Chad,
A guerdon meet the spoiler had."

Though the house in which Lord Brooke was killed is removed, the spot where he fell in Dam-st. is marked by white pebbles set in the pavement, and by a white marble tablet in front of a modern red brick house. The siege was renewed, after Lord Brooke's death, with great vigour by Sir John Gell, and the want of ammunition and provisions compelled the garrison of the close to send a messenger in white, who was conducted blindfold to the quarters of the Parliamentary general to treat. It surrendered March 5th, 1643. Not many weeks after, it was regained by the Royalists, headed by Prince Rupert, and Villiers Duke of Buckingham, who both fought in the breach.

Lichfield was besieged for the third time in 1646, and yielded only when the cause of King Charles had become hopeless. The lead was then stripped from the cathedral, and with the bells melted to make bullets and cannon.

There is a pretty walk from the cathedral by the side of a fine sheet of-water, passing the spot where Dr. Johnson's willow stood, to Stowe, or St. Chad's ch., an interesting Gothic building, at the further end of the Stowe Pool, which is now used as the capacious reservoir of the South Stafford waterworks. The S. aisle, and the tower with its fine Dec. window and massive buttresses, are the oldest portion, the N. aisle, chancel, clerestory, and S. porch having been restored. Here St.

Chad was buried before his remains were transferred to their costly shrine in the cathedral. The saint lived here in a cell the life of a pious anchorite. The ch. contains a monumental tablet to Lucy Porter, Johnson's stepdaughter. His favourite, Molly Aston, lived on Stowe Hill. St. Chad's Well, in a garden hard by, was looked upon as holy, and was in former times dressed out with flowers on Holy Thursday. The tree called Johnson's willow, because it was supposed to have been planted by him, was blown down in 1815. A slip, however, still represents the size and vigour of the former one, which was destroyed by a fire made in the trunk on Nov. 5th.

His father had a parchment manufactory near the spot, and was prosecuted by the Excise for some infringement of the law, which accounts for Johnson's acrimonious definition of the word "Excise" in his Dictionary.

St. John's Hospital, in St. John's-st., was built 1495, soon after the general introduction of chimneys, and has 8 of these appendages projecting into the street like buttresses. It is a curious specimen of domestic architecture. The chapel has an open timbered roof, and windows of Perp. and Dec. date.

St. Mary's ch., in the market-place, contains a monument to one of the sons of Sir Richard Dyott. The ch. itself is of the poorest style of the 18th centy., but a lofty tower and spire by Street have been added at the W. end. In *St. Michael's*, which is outside the town, Johnson's father, the bookseller, was buried, opposite the pulpit. The inscription on the pavement is by his son, whose own name appears in the baptismal register. There is also a monument to Mrs. Cobb, whom Johnson considered the "most impudent" woman he had ever met with. During some alterations, a recumbent figure, supposed to be that of William de

Waltone, full-length, in civil costume of the time of Richard II., was discovered and deposited in the chancel. "The chancel and aisles of this ch. seem to have been rebuilt; the pillars and arches, the groining of the chancel, the woodwork of the ceiling in the nave and aisles, and the windows generally, filled as they are with beautiful painted glass, are notable objects." The ch. has been enriched with a stately monument by Street, erected in honour of Archdeacon Hodson, its former rector.

The *Friary*, in Bore-st., once the old Franciscan establishment, is now a private house, which has built into the wall the tombstone of Richard the Merchant, its founder, together with some verses in Lombardic characters.

Lichfield has no little glory in the number of eminent men born in it, at the head of whom may be placed Samuel Johnson. The house in which he was born, 1709, is at the corner of the market-place, partly resting on 3 stone pillars. It is much to the credit of the corporation that they presented to him, in token of respect, the lease of this tenement, which had been built by his father, and which he held till his own death. A statue of the great moralist, in a somewhat rustic style of art, has been set up in the market-place. The bas-reliefs are intended to represent events in his life. 1. Listening to a sermon from Dr. Sacheverell, perched on his father's shoulders.* 2. Carried on the back of his schoolfellows to school. 3. Doing penance in the market-place, Uttoxeter, for having disobeyed his father. After his marriage with a lady twice as old as himself, he attempted to set up a school at Edial Hall, a large square-built mansion, surmounted by a cupola and balustrades, about a quarter of an hour's

* This episode of Johnson's life must be considered rather apocryphal, as it has been proved by the corporation records that he could only have been 9 months old when Dr. Sacheverell visited the town.

walk from the city. Among his pupils was Garrick. Boswell records that, in visiting Lichfield with Johnson for the first time, he ascertained that oats, which Johnson had sneered at as "the food of men in Scotland," was also the food of his fellow-townsmen. Other buildings associated with him are, Lucy Porter's house in Tamworth-st., and that of Mrs. Gastrall at Stowe, which was afterwards successively occupied by the author of 'Sandford and Merton,' and Miss Edgeworth's father. Other distinguished natives are, Judge Weston, Ashmole the antiquary, Bishop Smallridge, and Bishop Newton.

The George Hotel was the scene of the 'Beau's Stratagem;' the author, Farquhar, was stationed here some time as a recruiting officer, and makes his Boniface praise the ale.

In the vicinity of Lichfield are many fine seats, such as Little Aston Hall (Hon. E. S. Parker Jervis), Maple Hayes (Mrs. Pole Shaw), Elmhurst (W. Mott, Esq.), Shenstone Lodge (Lady Parker), Shenstone Moss (J. N. Bagnall, Esq.), Lisways (Mrs. Forster), Haunch Hall (C. Forster, Esq.), Freeford (Col. Dyott), Footerly (H. Chandos Pole Gell, Esq.), Whittington Hall (J. Baggallay, Esq.), Swinfen Hall (Swinfen Broun, Esq.), Packington Hall (R. T. K. Levett, Esq.), and Manley Hall (A. E. Manley, Esq.). Lysways Hall was the seat of the Arblasters in Henry IV.'s time, and Haunch Hall was the property of the Ormes, who suffered so much for their devotion to Charles I. that they had to sell the estate to the Bishop of Derry. (See Longdon ch., Rte. 22.) *Borrowcop Hill* may also be visited for the sake of its view; of it Johnson writes, "I believe you may find Borow or Boroughcop Hill in my dictionary, under Cop or Cob. Nobody here knows what the name imports."

Distances.—London, 116 m.; Stafford, 16; Burton, 12; Walsall, 9;

Beaudesert, 5; Wall, 3; Shenstone, 3½; Weeford, 4.

[The antiquary may visit *Wall*, a village with a pretty ch., and charmingly situated on a ridge of wooded hill, about 3 m. to the S. of Lichfield, and half-way to Shenstone. Wall was the Etocetum of the Romans, though scarce any fragmentary foundations are visible. Coins of the reigns of Nero and Domitian, as well as portions of Roman pavement, have been dug up here, and bricks, tiles, and pottery may be frequently found on the road. The Watling-st. passes through it. "A trench, dug northwards through the foundations of the wall from which the place is named, and which formerly, in the memory of the inhabitants, existed breast-high, brought to light the base of a square apartment, with walls of strong masonry, and a floor of plaster laid on extremely hard concrete. This apartment had been plastered and coloured in red, green, yellow, and white, with well-made stripes."—*Garner*. The names, too, of surrounding places are suggestive—such as Chesterfield, Foss-way, Offlow, Streetway, &c. A little to the S. of Wall is *Weeford*, the ch. of which contains some beautiful stained glass, brought from Orleans.]

From Lichfield the rly. continues a N.E. course, crossing the London and North-Western (Trent Valley) line (Rte. 22), and keeping parallel with the ancient Ikniel-st., which runs from Etocetum to Derventio (Derbyshire).

21 m. *Alrewas* Stat. The ch. has once been fine, and is partially restored. It contains a Norm. door, a high-pitched chancel-roof, a good Perp. font, and some ancient carvings. In the village there is a considerable tape manufactory. About 1 m. from the station the rly. crosses the Trent close to its junction with the Tame, and very soon after unites with the Midland Rly. at WICHNOR JUNCT..

the South Staffordshire line here ceasing, although the passenger is conveyed without change of carriage to Burton (Rte. 20).

ROUTE 20.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO DERBY, BY TAMWORTH AND BURTON.

The Midland Rly., by which this route is performed, quits Birmingham from the New-st. Central Stat., and, after a course of about 17 m. in Warwickshire, enters Staffordshire at

Tamworth Stat., the upper story of which serves for the Midland, and the lower for the Trent Valley line.

Tamworth (Hotel, Peel Arms) (Rte. 22) is a good sample of a well-to-do midland town, having a fair number of residents in it, and dependent partly on the rich grazing district, and partly upon its own internal trade, which embraces a few manufactures—of calicoes, tapes, cottons, nails, &c.—together with several collieries in the vicinity. A thousand years ago the natural advantages of this place induced the Saxon kings of Mercia to select it as a residence. Deeds and charters exist dated from the Royal palace of Tamworth in the 8th and 9th centuries. "No one who looks on the district—no one who sees the extent of its woodlands, the delightful rivers that water it, enriching the spacious meadows that border them, who sees also the extensive campaign country, affording the opportunity of arable cultivation for pleasure and profit, can be surprised to find that, in the earliest times, it was the chosen seat of those who were the conquerors of the country."—*Sir R. Peel*.

The Castle (E. Wood Edwards, Esq.) stands on the rt. bank of the river Tame. Its walls, in part original, and including one old gate-house, include within their circuit a

large artificial mound upon which the buildings are placed. The principal feature is a multangular ivy-clad tower, converted into a modern dwelling. The hall has an open roof of wood, springing nearly from the floor, and is curious and very gloomy. Two chambers are panelled and decorated with armorial bearings. There is little to see in the interior, which was fitted up 50 or 60 years ago. From the leads of the tower is a very fine view of the Vale of Trent, Drayton Manor, and Lichfield spires. In the fields E. of the town, says the legend, the combat took place between Sir Lancelot of the Hall and Sir Tarquin, knights of the Round Table. The castle is believed to have been originally founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred. It was given by the Conqueror to Robert Marmion, Lord of Fontenoy in Normandy, "and Tamworth tower and town." From the Marmions it descended to the Ferrers, and from them, with the barony, to the Marquis Townshend.

The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Edith, who is buried here, is a very fine building, of Dec. and Perp. dates, with a handsome and conspicuous tower.

There is not much of interest inside, save a few monuments, a crypt filled with human bones, and, in the tower, a curious double staircase, communicating, the one with the inside, the other with the outside, both distinct though intertwining. There is a fine mural monument to one of the Ferrers, and several mutilated effigies, probably of the Marmions. To the E. of the ch., adjoining the ch.-yard, are some ancient walls, thought to be Saxon. Thomas Guy, the bookseller and founder of the noble London hospital that bears his name, represented Tamworth for 7 Parliaments, and made it a present of some almshouses and of the old Town-hall, to which an addition was

made by the late Sir Robert Peel, who took a great interest in the town, and was instrumental in establishing the Literary and Scientific Institution.

Distances. — Birmingham, 17 m.; Burton-on-Trent, 15; Lichfield, 7; Colwich, 17; Rugby, 27; Drayton Bassett, 2.

1½ m. S. of Tamworth is *Fazeley*, where in 1785 Mr. Peel established his cotton-mills, and promoted the construction of the canal by which Fazeley communicates with the northern counties.

2 m. S. of Tamworth is *Drayton Bassett*, and the house of Drayton Manor (Sir Robert Peel). The Bassetts, Barons of Drayton, were the old lords. The estate afterwards belonged to the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who visited him here in one of her progresses, as Queen Victoria did the father of the present owner in 1843. The mother of Essex lived here, and to a great age.

In the very plain brick *church* is the grave of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, who refused a tomb in Westminster Abbey, to lie here beside his father, the first Sir Robert Peel, who bought the estate from the Marquis of Bute. The manor-house (which is not shown to the public) is a handsome modern mansion, designed by Smirke in a style neither Italian nor Elizabethan, but relieved in its outline by towers and turrets. In extension of the north front of the house is the picture gallery, forming a wing 100 ft. long. The exterior, which is Elizabethan, is decorated by 4 stone statues of Rubens, Vandyck, Reynolds, and Lawrence. The portrait-gallery is very valuable, consisting of eminent statesmen and men of celebrity in literature and the arts and sciences.

Amongst the other seats in the neighbourhood of Tamworth are Amington Hall (H. B. Leigh, Esq.), Statfold Hall (S. Pope Wolferstan,

Esq.), Thorpe Constantine (W. Inge, Esq.), and *Clifton Hall* (H. J. Pye, Esq.). The latter house was begun in 1708 by Sir Charles Pye, who built the wings before the centre, and was unable to finish it according to the plans.

From the Tamworth stat. the line runs northward, passing on l. the village of Wigginton.

21 m. *Haselour Stat.* The village, which lies a little to the rt., contains an interesting old timbered residence (J. Nevile, Esq.). The ch. is disused.

On l. 1 m. is *Elford*, said to have derived its name from the number of eels formerly found in the Tame. Elford Hall (the seat of Col. Bagot) superseded an older mansion, at which it is said Henry VII. slept the night before the battle of Bosworth Field. The ch. contains the following remarkable monuments:—1. Sir Thos. Arderne and wife (c. 1400), in rich costume, he wearing the Lancastrian badge and the collar of SS., while around are statuettes of mourners. 2. Sir John Stanley, in armour (d. 1474). 3. A grandson of Sir John Stanley, who was killed when a child by a tennis-ball. It represents a youth in a long garment and curled hair, holding a ball to his ear, with the motto of "Ubi dolor, ibi digitus." 4. A fine altar-tomb to Sir Wm. Smyth, between his 2 wives. 5. Sir Wm. Staunton (c. 1500), the head and feet of which are carved.

To the S. of the village, near a point where the river is crossed by a bridge to Fisherwick (Rte. 22), there are two tumuli or "lows," called by the people Robin Hood's Butts, near which there must have been a British or Roman road, as a farm adjacent bears the name of the Portway. There is another tumulus at *Oakley* and *Alrewas Stat.*, 23½ m., near which the Lichfield turnpike-road is carried across the Tame by a fine iron bridge called the Chetwynd Bridge. *Croxall ch.* (on the banks of the Mease) contains several

monuments of the Curzon family, who formerly held it. Between the village and Haselour is *Oakley*, formerly a manor of Sir John Stanley's, where Edward IV. used to stay when hunting in Leicestershire. A little beyond Croxall, near the junction of the Trent and the Tame, the rly. crosses the former river, the borders of which are swampy, by a low viaduct $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, resting on piles driven 15 ft. below the bed of the river. The cost of this was 14,000*l*. At the junction of the two rivers the stream is augmented by that of the Mease, a small brook that takes its rise in Leicestershire. On the opposite bank of the Trent is WICHNOR JUNCTION, where the South Staffordshire line falls in.

2 m. l. is *Wichnor Lodge*, the seat of T. J. Levett, Esq. Sir Philip de Somerville held this manor under John of Gaunt, who instituted the custom that the owner of the Hall should hold by the tenure of keeping always (except in Lent) a fitch of bacon, to be given to any married pair who had been married a year and a day, and would thus swear, "Hear ye, Sir Philip de Somerville, Lord of Wichenor, mayntennor and gyver of this baconne; I, A B, sithe I wedded my wife, and sithe I had her in my kepyng and at my wylle by a year and day after our marriage, I would not have changed for none other, fairer ne fouler, richer ne poorer, &c. And if the said B were sole and I sole, I would take her to be my wyfe before all the wymen of the world. So help me God and all fleshes!" After which oath, supported by two witnesses, he was conducted home on horses by the tenantry, with trumpets blowing, tabrets, and other minstrelsy; and the Lord Knightly was to be ready with his carriage, "that is to say, a horse and a saddle, a sack and a pryly," to carry the said bacon a journey out of the county of Stafford. The custom has fallen into

[*Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staf.*]

disuse, but a wooden fitch still hangs in the hall.

On the rt. or Leicestershire bank of the Trent (from Wichnor) is Calton Hall, from whence a prettily wooded ridge skirts the river to'

26 m. *Barton and Walton Stat.* *Barton* is on the confines of Needwood Forest, now contracted to 6000 acres (Rte. 22). The ch. was built by Dr. Taylor, one of three sons of a peasant in whose cottage Henry VIII. was entertained by the forester when he had lost his way hunting. This hospitality he repaid by providing for his sons. Barton is in the parish of *Tatenhill*, in which "there is nothing worth noting, except a man should account it for a beauty, whereof I never heard any man make any great account except Thomas Leeson (1539), a poor priest that was parson of Packington, in Leicestershire, and was born here, who, commending, in a sort, his birthplace, left these verses upon his monument in Packington ch. :—

"Me Tatenel genuit, ast Ashby davia nutrix;
Packington tumulus, sic mea fata ferunt."

33 m. *Burton-on-Trent (Inns: White Hart; Queen)* is a rapidly increasing town on the l. bank of the Trent, and the borders of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Though consisting of very regular and monotonous streets of red brick houses, it is prettily situated at the foot of Scalp-ley Hill, which rises on the opposite side of the stream.

Burton, once famous for its alabaster works, is now renowned all the world over for its ale and bitter beer, to supply the demands for which the brewers have erected enormous establishments. The principal are those of Messrs. Alsopp, Messrs. Bass and Co., Salt, Burton Brewery Co., Ind and Coope, who with a few lesser firms gave indirect employment to a population exceeding 10,000. The visitor should make application to walk through Messrs. Alsopp's pre-

mises, which are of prodigious extent, and employ over a thousand hands. The grinding-mill is capable of bruising 400 quarters of malt per diem, the wort from which is conducted into coppers, each holding 2500 gallons, and which, 6 in number, produce during the brewing season about 50,000 gallons of ale a-day. The cooperage should be particularly noticed; in it 1000 casks are made every week, and 2000 old ones daily examined and repaired. The premises of Messrs. Bass and Co. occupy more than 48 acres, and the quantity brewed in the season amounts to not less than 133,000 quarters, for which 1500 people are employed, and 433,000 casks are in use. The brewers employ spring water in preference to that from the Trent, and the brewings generally commence in October, when the weather cools. "The ale of Burton has been celebrated from an antiquity too remote to trace with certainty; but its consumption was principally local, not extending much beyond Derby until 1623, when it was first introduced into London under the name of Derby ale." Even the monks of the abbey of Burton were famous for their production of good ale, and showed their appreciation of it by appointing their cellarman as abbot. It was not, however, before 1822 that bitter beer (the first brew of which was made in a teapot in the counting-house) was launched on the world, and few could then anticipate the extent to which "Alsopp" and "Bass" would become household words. Old Camden remarks on the celebrity of Derby ale and its exceeding wholesomeness; although, he says, all persons did not share in his opinion, as Henry Auranches, poet laureate to Henry III., writes—

"Of this strange drink, so like the Stygian lake
(Men call it ale), I know not what to make."

A great part of the town belongs to the Marquis of Anglesea, this and

other manors having been bestowed on his ancestor Sir William, 4th Lord Paget, by Henry VIII.

The old churchyard is a pretty retired spot, sloping down to the water-side of the Trent; the ch., dedicated to St. Modwena, nurse of Alfred the Great, built 1720, contains a good altarpiece of white marble. Not far from it are a few arches, pointed and round, of the old *abbey*, founded by an Earl of Mercia, 1002, and dedicated to St. Withold, of which the Baron Front-de-Bœuf spoke "as a howlet's nest worth the harrying." In a neighbouring house are still to be seen the outlines of a fine arch built into the gable, and also a portion of the old gateway. Sinai Park, that lies on the high ground to the W. of the town, was a cell attached to this abbey. Until 1867 the greatest antiquity of Burton was its *bridge*, which was of 36 arches, and supposed to date from the Norm. era. A severe engagement took place on it in 1322 between the Royal forces under Edward II., and those under the Earl of Lancaster, who was defeated with much loss, and soon after taken ignominiously to his own castle at Pontefract, and beheaded. The old bridge has, however, been superseded by a new one, built in accordance with some railway improvements necessitated by the increased trade of the town.

The situation of Burton at the junction of several lines makes it an important railway focus—the Midland, North Staffordshire, Burton and Leicester, and South Staffordshire Rlys., all converging here.

2 m. to the S. of the town is *Drakelow Hall* (Sir H. des Vœux), which is described in Domesday Book as being held by Nigel de Stafford by the service of providing a bow without a string, a quiver and 12 arrows.

Distances.—Derby, 11 m.; Tutbury, 5½; Tamworth, 15½; Swanington, 14; Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 10; Lichfield, 12.

Railways to Birmingham, Derby, Leicester, Stoke, Crewe, Dudley.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the stat. the North Staffordshire Rly. is given off on l. *en route* for Tutbury, the Potteries, and Crewe (Rte. 24). The Midland line runs parallel for some distance with the ancient

Ryknield (Yr Icknield) Street, that was the communication between Birmingham and Derby (Derwentio). The occurrence of such names as Streethay, Stretton, betokens the relative position of the villages to this road.

On the other side of the line the clear deep waters of the Trent meander through large flat meadows, skirting the grounds of Newton Park (W. Worthington, Esq.) and receiving the contributions of the Dove, which here ends its picturesque career, and forms the boundary between Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

ROUTE 21.

FROM WALSALL TO RUGELEY, BY CANNOCK.

This short line, a branch of the London and North-Western, serves both as a colliery rly. from the coal districts of Cannock Chase, and as a connecting link between mid-Staffordshire and the manufacturing districts of the north and south. Soon after leaving Walsall it diverges from the South Staffordshire line (Rte. 20), and approaches the high grounds of Cannock Chase, calling first at

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Birchhills*, a mining village, with some ironworks.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bloxwich* is another considerable manufacturing district, the inhabitants of which are almost entirely devoted to the making of stirrups, bits, and awl-blades, the latter being a speciality of Bloxwich,

just as locks are of Willenhall. From hence the line ascends an elevated and unpicturesque country to

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Wyrley*, situated on the Watling Street. About 2 m. to the N., midway between Wyrley and Brownhills, is *Wyrley Grove*, a curious old mansion of the 17th cent., which was formerly in the possession of the Fowkes of Brewood, but latterly in that of the family of Hussey. In the Harleian MSS. is a letter from Christopher King, dated 1694, in which he says "he is so charmed with his good and learned friend Dr. Fowke, as to stay at Wyrley much longer than he intended, where he enjoys all the pleasures of study and retirement."

8 m. *Cannock (Inn, Crown)*, the metropolis of the moorland district of Cannock Chase, is a well-built and flourishing little town, of ancient pedigree. The etymology of Cannock (pronounced Cank) is probably derived from the Saxon words "cann," powerful, and "aic," oak; and although there are little or no remains of the forest save the name of Chase, history records that an extensive forest and a favourite hunting locality of the then monarchs existed during the Mercian era. The Chase, which embraces about 36,000 acres, is now nothing but a mere waste, but, though unproductive on the surface, it contains riches underneath in the shape of coal-beds. There is not much to see in the town save the ch., which consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and embattled tower. The chancel is of E. Dec. date, while the rest of the ch. is Perp. The famous Dr. Sacheverell was once curate here. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the S.E. is *Rumour Hill*, which was famous many years ago for its springs, to which all the fashionable neighbourhood resorted. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N.W. is Hatherton Hall (J. Taylor, Esq.) a former seat of the Hatherton family.

Distances.—Walsall, 8 m.; Rugeley, 7; Penkridge, 5.

The rly. pursues its course in a northerly direction into the very heart of the Chase, to 10 m. *Hednesford*, the hills in the neighbourhood of which afford capital training-ground for race-horses. To the rt. of the stat. is Hednesford Lodge (Earl of Uxbridge), overlooking a considerable sheet of water known as Hednesford Pool. About equidistant from this station and that of Armitage is Beaudesert, the beautiful park of the Marquis of Anglesea (Rte. 22). From Hednesford the scenery becomes more wooded and picturesque as the line descends from the uplands of the Chase to join the Trent valley at 15 m. *Rugeley* (Rte. 22).

ROUTE 22.

FROM TAMWORTH TO NEWPORT,
BY RUGELEY, COLWICH, AND STAFFORD.

The Trent Valley Rly., which forms a direct connection between Rugeley and Stafford, was made to abridge the distance between London and the north, the trains formerly having to run through Birmingham. Now the latter line is devoted to the local traffic, while the Trent Valley accommodates all the through and express trains.

It enters the county of Stafford at Tamworth (Rte. 20), taking thence a north-westerly direction, and passing over the Staffordshire Moor, where, in the presence of many thousand spectators, the late Sir Robert Peel cut the first sod of the line. It soon after crosses the Tame, having on rt. Comberford Hill, and on l. the rising ground and woods of Hopwas, which fringe the left bank of the river.

At the back of the woods is *Pack-*

ington Hall (R. T. Levett, Esq.), formerly the residence of Sir Wm. Stamford, a crown lawyer in the 16th centy., from whom it descended to the Babingtons, a branch of the Derbyshire family of that name. Further on, 4 m. (Rte. 20), the rly. skirts the meadows of *Fisherwick Park*, where the Marquis of Donegal built a mansion costing 200,000*l.* This superb building was standing in Plot's time, but not a trace of it is now to be seen, it having been demolished in 1810. On the opposite side are Whittington ch. and Hall (J. Baggaley, Esq.). The graceful spires of Lichfield are now visible in the distance, and the train, running beneath the S. Staffordshire line, stops at Lichfield stat. (6½ m.), which, however, is about 1½ m. from the town (Rte. 20). 9 m. l. are Elmhurst Hall (J. Mott, Esq.), and Haunch Hall (C. Forster, Esq.).

11 m. *Armitage Stat.* The country, which has been gradually becoming more broken, is here exceedingly varied and picturesque; indeed it is difficult to find a more charming ride than from Lichfield to Stafford. On l. are the abrupt and wooded knolls that fringe the northern border of Cannock Chase; on rt. are the high grounds of Needwood Forest, between which the Trent glides with demure and placid stream. *Armitage church* occupies a romantic position overlooking the river. It was rebuilt in 1850, but still contains its Norm. tower and doorway, surrounded by a series of grotesque faces. The antiquity of Armitage is proved from the discovery of ancient deeds, in which it is spoken of as the "Hermitage of Hondeshakero;" and there is a tradition that a hermit dwelt here, possibly St. Chad, the founder of Lichfield. In the neighbourhood are some nice seats, as *Hawkesyard Park* (J. Spode, Esq.), and *Armitage Lodge* (T. Birch, Esq.). In the former house is preserved an old helmet, believed to have be-

longed to a former owner, Sir Simeon Rugeley, who was a colonel in the Parliamentary army, and signed the warrant for the demolition of Stafford Castle.

[On the opposite bank of the Trent is the village of *Mavesyn-Ridware*, so called from the Norm. family of Malvoisin or Mavesyn, who came over with the Conqueror. Of the last member of this family Erdeswick says, "Well might he be called Malvoisin—for (as the report of the country is), going towards the battle of Shrewsbury, he met with his neighbour Sir William Handsacre going also into the said battle, either of them being well accompanied by their servants and tenants: and upon some former malice, it might seem, or else knowing the other to be backed by the country party, they encountered each other, and fought as it were a skirmish, or little battle, when Mavesyn had the victory, and, having slain his adversary, went on to the battle, and was there slain himself." The church contains the monument of this warlike Sir Robert, an armed figure, with sword and dagger; also monuments to the Chadwicks, who were lineally descended from the Malvoisins.

About 2½ m. to the E. of Armitage, at the confluence of the Trent with the Blyth, is *King's Bromley*, the manor of which, as the name implies, was in possession of the Crown for 2 centuries after the Norm. conquest. It is now the seat of the family of Lane, descendants of the Lanes of Bentley, who were so conspicuous for their devotion to Charles II. (p. 125). A celebrity of King's Bromley is mentioned in Plot, in the shape of an old woman who saw 6 generations before she died, all of whom were alive at the same time, so that she could say, "Rise, daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath got a daughter."

About 2½ m. further on is *Yoxall*, on the borders of the forest of Needwood. In the ch. is a recumbent monument of a knight and his lady; viz., Humphry Wiles, of Hoarcross, and his wife, members of the Talbot family. In the neighbourhood are Yoxall Lodge (T. Gisborne, Esq.), Hoarcross (Meynell Ingram, Esq.), and *Longcroft* (Rev. H. Arden, in whose family it has been since the time of Queen Elizabeth).

The whole of the district between Yoxall, Burton-on-Trent, and the river Dove, is occupied more or less by the forest of *Needwood*, "which was chiefly enclosed about the beginning of the present centy., leaving a portion belonging to the Crown and one lodge. It had formerly 4 wards and 4 keepers, with a handsome lodge to each, but is now in the hands of different private gentlemen. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was 24 miles in circumference, and in 1658 it contained 47,150 trees and 10,000 cords of hollies and underwood, valued at 30,710*l*. It and Bagot's Park, formerly part of it, still contain some of the largest oaks and hollies in England."—*Harwood*. By far the most picturesque portion of Needwood is on the north, where the land declines into the valley of the Dove, with abrupt and beautifully wooded hills. The soil is rich and good, and is thus described, together with Cannock Chase, by Drayton:—

"But two of all the rest
That Staffordshire calls hers, these both of
high account,
The eld'st of which is Cank; though Need-
wood here surmount
In excellence of soil, by being richly placed
"Twixt Trent and batt'ning Dove."

About 3 m. to the W. of Armitage is *Beautesert*, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, situated in a most charmingly picturesque and varied park. The house; the E. front of which is engraved in Plot; is of the date of Queen Elizabeth's time, and was honoured by a visit from royalty in the shape of

the Prince Regent in 1815. The interior contains a portrait by Holbein of the first Lord Paget, who obtained his peerage from Edward VI., and of whom Fuller said that "he was not only fit to represent kings, but to be a king himself." But the great sources of attraction are the woods and hills that constitute the broken ground of Beaudesert Old Park, and especially the Castle Hill, which commands a very extensive view, and is surmounted by a large British camp, surrounded by a trench and earthworks. On the return to the stat. the archæologist may make a détour to two rather interesting churches, Farwell and Longdon.

Farwell, or Farewell, was the seat of a priory founded by Roger Bp. of Lichfield, in 1140, for Regular Canons, but afterwards suppressed by Wolsey. It has few or no remains of its ancient religious house, but the chancel of the ch. contains some good early windows and some oak stalls. *Longdon* ch. contains the tomb of Bp. Stonywell, a Benedictine monk and abbot of Pershore, who was buried here in 1553, with the punning motto, "Educit aquam de petrâ;" also some ancient monuments to the family of Arblaster. The ch. is of Norm. date, as evinced by the chancel arch, and possesses an aisle called the Haunch or Stonywell chapel.]

Following up the valley of Trent, the line next passes

14½ m. RUGELEY JUNCT. (Rte. 21) (*Inn*, Shrewsbury Arms), a prettily situated and busy little town, notwithstanding the unpleasant associations with which its name is associated in the minds of most people as being the residence of Palmer, and the scene of his wholesale poisonings. The ch. is modern, but the chancel of the old building is still in existence, and is used as the schoolhouse. It contains the tombstone of John Weston, an ecclesiastic of the 16th century. Adjoining the town is Hagley

Park, a fine old house and grounds. From Rugeley the traveller can go south to the Black Country by the Cannock and Walsall Rly. (Rte. 22.)

[An interesting excursion to the borders of Needwood and to *Abbot's Bromley*, 6 m., may be made from Rugeley, passing the village of *Hamstall Ridware*—the latter name, which is applied to some other villages in the neighbourhood, such as *Mavesyn Ridware* (p. 149), and *Pipe Ridware*, meaning "a ford of the weir,"—Hamstall being situated on the little stream of the Blyth, which joins the Trent at King's Bromley. In the village is a curious old manor-house of the date of Elizabeth, now occupied as a farm-house. The watch-tower is in very good preservation, and is ascended by a staircase, communicating at the top with the rest of the building. The ch. has a nave, aisles, and clerestory, and contains some carved oak stalls and a screen, together with some good old painted glass. In the ch.-yard is the shaft of a cross. 1 m. to the N. of Hamstall is *Blithbury*, the site of a priory founded in the reign of Stephen by Hugh Mavesin, of which nought but the name is left.

2½ m. further north is the ancient little town of *Abbot's Bromley* (*Inn*, Bagot's Arms), once the property of the abbots of Burton before its dissolution. "There was here a custom, now discontinued, similar also to one long observed at Stafford and at Seighford, but it was continued here till the civil war, and Sir Simon Degge often saw it. A person carried between his legs the figure of a horse made of thin wood, and in his hand a bow and arrow, which, passing through a hole in the bow and stopping on a shoulder of it, makes a snapping noise as he drew it to and fro, keeping time with the music. With this

10 or 12 others danced, carrying on their shoulders as many reindeers' heads, some of them painted white and some red, with the arms of the families of Paget, Bagot, and Welles, to whom the chief property of the town belonged, painted on the palms of them with which they danced. To this hobbyhorse dance there also belonged a pot, which was kept by turns by four or five of the chief of the town, whom they called Reeves, who provided cakes and ale to put into this pot, and collected pence for that purpose."—*Harwood*.

In the tower of the church, which has been restored, the deer-heads in question are kept. The interior also contains an aisled canopy in the nave, but the figure is wanting. There are also some fragments of painted glass, representing a man on a white horse. An old custom still practised here is the tolling of the curfew from Michaelmas to Shrove Tuesday. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the north of the town, occupying the most picturesque portion of Needwood, is *Bagot's Park*, the old inheritance of the Bagot family, who had a moated manor-house here. The park is of very considerable extent, and still contains oaks of large girth. In one portion of it is an obelisk erected in 1811 to commemorate the migration of the Bagot family to the neighbouring house of *Blithfield* (Lord Bagot), which is about half-way between *Abbot's Bromley* and *Colwich*. The interior has a fine stone chimney-piece, on which is sculptured the signing of *Magna Charta* by King John.

The ch. is a fine one, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel. In the interior are some old perpendicular oak benches, a good E. window of three lights, and a number of monuments to the Bagot family, one of which is to the memory of Ludolkin Bagot, his two wives, and his 19 children. In the ch.-yard is a well-preserved cross.

The pedestrian who does not wish to return from *Abbot's Bromley* to *Rugeley* or *Colwich* can make his way by *Bagot's Park* to the *Sudbury* or *Uttoxeter* Stat. on the *North Staffordshire Rly* (Rte. 24).]

The line now passes rt. *Bellamour Hall* (T. B. Horsfall, Esq.), and *Colton* ch., which was rebuilt from designs by Street. It contains some sedilia and a curious leaden font. The present Hall of *Bellamour* has superseded an older one, built by Herbert Aston in the 17th cent., and named by him, because his friends helped him to furnish it—a pretty idea. On l. *Wolseley Park* (Lady Wolseley), *Bishton Hall* (Miss Sparrow), close to which the *Trent* is crossed by the *Wolseley Bridge*, and soon reaches

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. *COLWICH JUNCT.*, where the *North Staffordshire* line joins the *London and North-Western* (Rte. 23). The ch. (restored) has a fine tower, and in the interior a tomb and effigy of Sir William Wolseley; also tombs of the Ansons, one of whom, Lord Anson, the celebrated navigator of the world, lies here. There are a number of beautiful seats in the neighbourhood of *Colwich*, both river and railway passing through a succession of lovely parks and woods, and there is probably not a district in all the country so thoroughly characteristic of English beauty and comfort. To the S. of the village is a most romantic and broken region, forming the northern escarpments of *Cannock Chase*, and offering unequalled facilities for picnic and pleasure parties. *Wolseley Hall* (Sir C. Wolseley) was the seat of that family prior to the Norm. conquest, *Edric de Wolseley* being described in *Domesday Book* as holding large possessions previous to the survey. It has a deer-park, and possesses the chartered right of a chartered deer-leap from

Cannock Chase, the only instance of the kind in England.

Adjoining Wolseley is *Oakedge* (— Adamthwayte, Esq.), where once upon a time "lived Mrs. Whitby, known by the name of the 'Widow of the Wood,' who was married at midnight in the ch. of Colwich to Sir William Wolseley, which marriage was set aside, she having previously married another gentleman."

Very soon after leaving Colwich Stat. the train passes through the beautifully wooded park of *Shugborough*, the seat of the Earl of Lichfield, spoken of by Leland as "Shokesborrow Haywood, because it standeth by it." The mansion, which is of Italian character, is not seen from the rly., but is on the rt., situated at the angle where the Sow runs into the Trent.

In its course through the park the rly. enters a long tunnel and emerges on the bank of the Sow, having on the opposite side the park of *Tixall* (J. Tyrer, Esq.), the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, having been purchased by his father, Earl Talbot. The park was contiguous to that of Ingestre, and has now been united to it.

"To Trent by Tixal grac'd, the Astons' ancient seat,
Which oft the Muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat."

The present magnificent mansion was built in 1750 by Lord Aston, and superseded a more ancient house of the 16th centy. Of this the gate-house was built in 1580, by Sir Walter Aston, the friend and patron of Drayton. It is a curious mixture of styles, embracing in its 3 stories the orders of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian architecture. The stables are noticeable as being in the form of a crescent. The Astons formerly lived at Heywood, but removed to Tixall in the time of Henry VIII. To the N. of, and

united with Tixall Park is that of Ingestre (Rte. 23).

Tixall Heath, on which are two tumuli, was the scene of a dreadful tragedy in Henry VIII.'s time, when Sir William Chetwynd, one of the ushers to the king, was attacked by Sir Humphrey Stanley (who was jealous of his influence) and a body of 20 retainers, and there and then assassinated.

On the l., overlooking the junction of the Penk with the Sow, is the little ch. of *Baswich*, written in the ancient chartularies of St. Thomas's priory as Berkleswick. The line soon joins the one from Birmingham, and reaches STAFFORD JUNCT. (Rte. 18) (*Hotel*, North-Western). The remainder of the route is performed by another branch of the London and North-Western, known as the Shropshire Union Rly. It leaves Stafford in a direction due W., passing near the wooded knoll on which Stafford Castle is placed, and arrives at 4 m. *Haughton Stat.* 2 m. rt. is *Ranton*, formerly the site of an abbey for Augustinian Canons, founded by Robert Fitz Noel in the time of Henry I. It is now a residence of the Earl of Lichfield, although some portions of the old priory are still left, consisting of a tower, with a fine 5-light Perp. window, and 2 headless figures below it. The upper windows are decorated.

In the garden are several carved capitals and bosses.

About the same distance to the N. of Ranton is *Ellenhall*, the ch. of which has "a pulpit-cloth which was probably part of a priest's cope, being of rich material and mediæval embroidery."

6 m. *Gnosall* ch. is of Norm. date, and contains an altar-tomb, with the recumbent figure of a knight in armour. The parish has a singular custom of electing annually a jury of 12 men, who shall take cognizance of and decide on all paro-

chial disputes, a proceeding which must save the clergyman a great deal of trouble.

To the N.W. about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Norbury*, once the property of the Scrymsheour family, to a member of which there is a fine mural monument in the ch. of the date 1718. The architecture of this building is of Dec. date, and it contains an unusual number of interesting monuments, including the figure of a crusader under a richly decorated canopy with finials. Within the altar-rails are 3 effigies of a knight and 2 ladies in the costume of the 14th centy.; also a brass to HALHYS BOTELEK, and some sedilia with the Boteler arms upon them. The manor-house, the seat of the Skrymsheours, is engraved in Plot. Adjoining the village is Loynton Hall (S. Burne, Esq.), and two meres, Blakemere and Conygre, one on either side the canal. *High Offley* ch., 2 m. to the N., also contains monuments to the Scrymsheour family, who came into the country with King John, their first ancestor being Hugh de Skirmersore, alias "the Skirmisher." From Gnosall the line runs rather to the S.W., passing rt. the beautiful sheet of water known as *Aqualate Mere* (Aqua lata) and *Aqualate Hall*, the seat of Sir T. Boughey. The old mansion is engraved by Plot, and was remarkable for its handsome railings surmounted by busts. From thence it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Newport*, where the rly. enters Shropshire.

ROUTE 23.

FROM COLWICH TO STOKE-ON-TRENT,
BY SANDON, STONE, AND TRENT-
HAM.—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RLY.

The line, quitting the Colwich Stat. (Rte. 22), follows up the vale of

the Trent, having on rt. the new ch. of *Hixon*, and on l. the saltworks of Shirleywich and the parks of Tixall and *Ingestre*, the latter the beautiful residence of the Earl of Shrewsbury, originally the seat of the Chetwynd family, from whom it passed by marriage in the last centy. to Earl Talbot (a cadet of the Shrewsbury line), whose descendant, the late Earl of Shrewsbury, established in 1858 his right to the premier earldom. The most famous of the family was Walter Chetwynd, an antiquary in the 17th centy. His picture is preserved in the hall. The façade of the house is one of the most graceful examples of the Jacobean style. The garden front was built by Nash for the late Earl Talbot, in good imitation of the old part. A handsome bridge crosses the Trent, affording access from Ingestre to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Weston Stat.* The ch. contains nave with aisles, chancel with aisles, tower, and spire, and in the interior a Jacobæan screen. The general style is E. E. Italian. It was built by that doughty royalist and churchman, Walter Chetwynd, in the reign of Charles II., and a curious narrative of its consecration is given in Plot. Care was taken, on the day, to have the celebration of every rite of the church, including a marriage and a burial.

[From Weston the tourist may proceed to Stafford or to Uttoxeter by a line of rly. opened in 1868, passing

2 m. *Stowe Stat.* The church contains a canopied tomb to Walter, first Viscount Hereford (1558), with his two wives, and an alabaster monument to one of the Ferrers of Chartley, whose ancient seat of *Chartley* lies 1 m. to the N.E., on the road from Stafford to Uttoxeter. *Chartley Hall* (Earl Ferrers) was a very old house, and, according to the engraving given by Plot, was built of wood, with carved sides and an embattled summit.

Elizabeth visited it in 1575, on her way to Stafford, and Mary Queen of Scots was held in confinement here for a considerable time. Her room is still in existence, and escaped both the conflagrations which at two various times destroyed the rest of the building.

On a mound a little distance from the hall are the ruins of *Chartley Castle*, consisting of 2 round towers, loopholed, and a wall. It was built in 1220 by Ranulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, on his return from the Holy Land, to defray the charge of which an impost was levied upon all his vassals. The park skirts the road to Uttoxeter, and comprises upwards of 900 acres, enclosed in a wooden paling, of heathery, uncultivated land, well stocked with red and fallow deer. There is also a breed of the wild cattle, of white colour, similar to those at Chillingham in Northumberland. The lovers of old houses will find a good specimen a little beyond Chartley Castle, gable ended, with broad lattice windows and central porch.

Between Weston and Chartley is *Gayton*, where an old moated house is still to be seen. From Stowe to Uttoxeter by rail is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.]

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. of Weston is *Hopton Heath*, where a battle was fought in 1642 between the rebels and the Royal forces under the Earl of Northampton, who lost his life in the affair. The registers of both Sandon and Weston churches contain entries of burials of soldiers who were killed at Hopton.

7 m. *Sandon Stat.* Adjoining it is *Sandon Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby (*Inn*, Dog and Doublet). From the earliest times of English history Sandon has been a place of some importance. Originally one of the 5 forests of Staffordshire, it was in possession of William de Malbank at the time of the Conquest, from whom it descended to the Vernons,

and then by marriage to the family of Stafford. But in 1339 Margaret Stafford married Thomas Erdeswicke, ancestor of Samson Erdeswicke, the celebrated antiquary, after whose time the estate frequently changed hands, and ultimately by purchase became the property of the present noble family of Harrowby. The Hall is a very handsome Tudor building, from designs by Burn, and has superseded the older Hall, which was burnt down in 1848. It was a fine Elizabethan mansion with a gatehouse, engraved by Plot. In the park is the site of the original building (now used as a poultry-yard), surrounded by a moat, and approached by an avenue of trees. But the glory of Sandon is in the grounds, which, both by nature and art, are of the most charming description, and the beauties of which the public is liberally admitted to share. The principal objects of interest are the orchard and aquatic houses, and the conservatory, which all contain a fine collection of exotics; the Pitt Monument, after Trajan's Pillar, and erected to the memory of that statesman by Dudley Lord Harrowby; Percival's Seat, a Gothic temple, in memory of Spencer Percival, who was assassinated in 1812 in the lobby of the House of Commons; and the Reservoir, which is a copy of the tomb of Helen, daughter of Lysias. The woodland walks, and views from the summit of the park, are lovely in the extreme, embracing the Wrekin, the Clent Hills, Tittensor Heath, Chartley, Lichfield, Cannock Chase, Beaudesert, with a foreground of the woods of Shugborough, Ingestre, Tixall and Wolseley—in fact, as characteristic and pleasing an English landscape as can be found in this country.

The *Church* consists of a nave with S. aisle, chancel, a N. chapel, and a W. tower. In the interior the aisle is separated from the nave by E. E. pillars. It contains a portion of the old roodscreen, and a very

curious monument erected by Samson Erdeswicke, the antiquary, to himself, and a portion of which is said to have been actually made by himself. It is of great height, and of a Corinthian style of architecture, built of freestone, painted to resemble marble. The upper portion is resplendent with blue and gold. Recumbent on the tomb is Erdeswicke himself, in full costume, in which the visitor should notice particularly the painting in imitation of needlework at the edges of the sleeves. The motto on the ledge of the tomb is "Ver non semper viret." Above are two arches, each containing an effigy of his wives, Elizabeth Dilkeswell and Maria Neale, above which is the inscription, surrounded by 38 shields of arms.

In the chancel are 4 other altartombs to members of the same family, male and female. In the chancel window is some good ancient stained glass, with shields of the families of Ferrers and Malbank, who were probably the original founders of the ch., and the W. window contains the Crucifixion, by Wailes. The chapel called the old chancel has been restored by the Earl of Harrowby.

11 m. STONE JUNCT. (*Inn, Crown*) is a brisk, well-built little town, in the angle formed by the two branches of the North Staffordshire Rly., principally dependent on malting and breweries. There is very little to be seen here, although at one time it was the site of an important nunnery founded by Ermenilda, wife of Wulfere, first Christian King of Mercia; but all that is left of this are a few foundation walls, and some remains of the vicarage cellars.

The *Church* is modern, containing a bust by Chantrey to Earl St. Vincent, and in the ch.-yard is the altartomb, with effigies, of Sir Thomas Crompton and his wife, which formerly stood in the old ch. The

burial-place of the family of Earl Granville adjoins the ch.yard.

On Stonefield, a suburb to the N.W., the Duke of Cumberland drew up his army in 1745, while waiting an engagement with the Pretender's forces. The neighbourhood of Stone is varied and pretty, particularly to the N., at Darlaston, which is sheltered by a range of hills and the woods of Darlaston Hall (Jervis Swynfen, Esq.). Meaford Hall, close to the line on l., is now a farmhouse. On the hill above is *Bury Bank*, an oval British camp, surrounded by a fosse which is traditionally supposed to have been the site of the ancient Mercian capital. An attempt was made to open it, but no interments were found—in fact, nothing but some stones and charcoal. A similar mound is to be seen at Saxon's Low, on Tittensor Heath, a little further on.

14½ m. on rt. of Barlaston is *Barlaston Hall* (R. T. Adderley, Esq.), which is finely placed, and commands an excellent view of Trentham, and Tittensor Hills and Obelisk, and the visitor soon stops at 16 m. *Trentham Stat.*, which is little more than 1 m. from *Trentham Hall*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland. There is an inn near the station—the one opposite the park gates being closed. Although it has all the attributes that modern art and luxury can give it, Trentham is in reality a very old place, a nunnery having existed here in Alfred's time, which rose to some importance in the reign of Henry I., when Ranulf Earl of Chester enlarged it, and made it a priory for Augustinian Canons. The buildings, after the Dissolution, were occupied by the family of Leveson, and doubtless formed the nucleus of the old Hall, which was an Elizabethan mansion, erected by Sir Richard Leveson. An engraving of it is given in Plot, representing the garden-wall and

balustrades, which were made up of the following open-work inscription:—

“Carolo Brittanniæ rege, Ricardus Leveson
Eques Balnei ædes hasce hic fieri voluit.”

But about the commencement of the last century it was taken down, and a portion of the present building substituted; and at different intervals it has been enlarged and beautified so as to make it what it now is, one of the most superb mansions in England. Many of the most important alterations were made by the late Duke, in whose time the whole of the front was beautified, and the belvedere tower added under the inspection of Sir Charles Barry. As it now stands, Trentham has a fine Italian frontage, from the centre of which rises a campanile tower 100 ft. high, which relieves what would otherwise have a somewhat formal appearance; while from the centre project the dining-room on the E., and the conservatory on the W., connected by a gay terrace-garden. The worst part of the Hall is its situation, which is low and apparently damp. The park is liberally thrown open to the public, by whom (and especially those of the neighbouring Pottery towns) the boon is greatly appreciated. The gardens (for which a special order is required) embrace an area of 65 acres, and have the rare advantage of an extensive sheet of water, which is fed by a source irrespective of the Trent. From its banks the ground rises on all sides, fringed with beautiful shrubs and noble timber, until the setting of the picture is completed by the Tittensor and Barlaston hills. The principal features of the gardens are the Terrace garden, the Parterre, the Italian gardens, the Trellis Walk, the Nursery, and the Rainbow Walk. Indeed, look which way one will, it is obvious that landscape gardening has here been carried to the highest pitch, and every advantage that wood and water can give

has been used as accessories to the scene. The rhododendron flourishes in the park with immense vigour, but it is a curious fact that neither the laurestinus, Irish arbutus, nor common laurel, will ever grow at Trentham. The Church is attached to the N. side of the Hall, and serves instead of a private chapel: it was completely restored in 1844 by the Duke of Sutherland. Care was, however, taken not to displace the ancient Norm. piers, which were supposed to have been built by Ranulf Earl of Chester. The nave and aisles are divided from the chancel by a beautifully carved Jacobean oak screen, containing goats' heads and the arms of the Levesons (three laurel-leaves). There are also several monuments and brasses to members of the same family. Should the tourist have time, he should not omit to prolong his excursion to Tittensor Heath, which at its S. end contains some interesting “lows,” such as Saxon Low and Bury Bank. Even if antiquarian relics have no charm for him, he can at all events enjoy the magnificent view from the Monument Hill, on which is a colossal statue of the late duke. It embraces a large extent of country, from the Shropshire Wrekin to the North Staffordshire hills, more or less dotted with thriving Pottery towns, such as Longton, Hanley, Stoke, Shelton, and Hartshill, backed up in the distance by Mow Cop and the hills near Macclesfield. The traveller, after leaving Trentham Stat., soon bids adieu to green fields and hedges for a season as he nears the smoky Pottery district, the metropolis of which he enters at Stoke-upon-Trent (Rte. 24). *Hotel*, North Staffordshire, commonly called Railway, first-class.

ROUTE 24.

FROM CREWE TO BURTON-ON-TRENT,
BY STOKE-ON-TRENT, CHEADLE,
AND UTTOXETER.

The main line of the North Staffordshire Rly. enters the county at a very picturesque part of it, HARECASTLE JUNCT., 9 m., where the line from Crewe meets that from Congleton and Macclesfield. Just before reaching the stat. the rly. passes rt. and l. Linley Wood (Mrs. Marsh-Caldwell), and Lawton Hall (John Lawton, Esq.) The traveller, if he has perforce to wait for a train at Harecastle, can pleasantly pass the time by inspecting the canal-works at the tunnel, which in its day was considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of Brindley, the great Staffordshire engineer. *The Grand Trunk Canal*, which connects the Trent and the Mersey, and in fact is the great waterway for all the English midland counties, was unquestionably one of the most important works ever executed, and had an astonishing effect in civilizing the rough manners of the Pottery folks, and in opening up intercourse with the rest of the world. "The Harecastle tunnel, which is 2880 yards long, was constructed only 9 ft. wide and 12 ft. high. The most extensive ridge of country to be penetrated was at Harecastle, involving by far the most difficult work in the whole undertaking. This ridge is but a continuation of the high ground forming the backbone of England. The flat county of Cheshire, which looks almost as level as a bowling-green when viewed from the high ground near New Chapel, seems to form a deep bay in the land, its innermost point being immediately under the village of Harecastle. That Brindley was correct in determining to form his tunnel at this point has since been confirmed by the survey

of Telford, who there constructed his parallel tunnel for the same canal, and still more recently by the engineers of the North Staffordshire Rly., who have also formed their railway tunnel nearly parallel with the line of both canals."—*Smiles*. So great did the traffic become on the canal that there was one perpetual block at this tunnel, which from its low and narrow size could only be traversed by the laborious process of "legging," viz. by the propulsion of the barge by means of the boatmen's legs against the roof of the tunnel; and as barges were then, as now, not of the most patient or refined habits, terrible rows took place. It was determined therefore to make another tunnel, which Telford did, of a size sufficiently large to enable horses to work the traffic. The scene at the mouth of the tunnel, with Kids Grove ch. at the back, is exceedingly wild and picturesque; in fact, the whole of this part of the district is old-world and quaint, and must have been charming before the establishment of iron-works and collieries. Close to the ch. is Clough Hall (Mrs. Kinnersley). About 2 m. E. of Harecastle is *New Chapel*, where Brindley, who did so much for this county, lies buried; and where, according to tradition, lived the Harmonious Blacksmith, whose quick and regular strokes on the anvil attracted the attention of Handel, then staying at Turnhurst. The rly. now passes through some long tunnels and deep cuttings, and emerges in the Pottery district at 11½ m. *Tunstall*, a populous town, and the first of the series that forms the parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. The inhabitants are almost entirely occupied in the manufacture of earthenware and in the iron trade, the Ravensdale iron-works employing a large number of hands when in operation. There are also upwards of a dozen firms interested in pottery and earth-

enware. The churches are modern, and have arisen with the necessities of the town, which is, on the whole, well built, and contains a fair amount of public buildings.

Of larger size and more importance is

12½ m. *Burslem Stat.*, which has increased very rapidly within the last few years. But it must not be thought that Burslem is a modern town, for it was known in the 'Domesday Book' as Bulwardsleme; and in subsequent years was the earliest place in the district to give signs of its pre-eminence in its present trade. In the time of the Stuarts it was called the Butter Pottery, owing to the fact that there was a small establishment for the manufacture of butter-pots.

Plot writes in 1686, — "The greatest pottery they have in this county is carried on at Burslem, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, where for making several sorts of pots they have as many different sorts of clay, which they dig round about the town, all within half a mile's distance, the best being found near the coal, and are distinguished by their colours and uses." At the end of the 17th centy. the trade of Burslem included the manufacture of dishes, jugs, and other articles, all coloured, the white clay not being introduced till later on, when it was found in Cornwall and brought to Staffordshire. In 1720 it contained 20 pottery-ovens, and in 1759 Josiah Wedgwood began his first pottery in a small house called Ivy Cottage. At present Burslem is a very flourishing place, containing about 22,000 inhab., all of whom are dependent, more or less, on some 34 earthenware and pottery establishments, dotted about the town and the suburbs of Cobridge and Longport.* Amongst the leading firms may be mentioned those of Davenport and Co., Bridgwood and Clark, Cork, Collinson and Edwards.

Burslem is well built and well arranged, and contains a handsome Town-hall, in Italian architecture, together with the "Wedgwood Memorial," which takes the form of a School of Art and public library, in Italian Gothic, by Edgar, a pupil of Scott, designed so as to present an example of constructive ceramic architecture, of which the first stone was laid by Mr. Gladstone in 1864. Burslem is one of the few towns in the kingdom which has voluntarily assessed itself to a library-rate. A tramroad connects the town with that of Hanley, on which a continual and remunerative passenger-traffic is kept up by horse-cars. The next station to Burslem is

14 m. that of *Etruria*—a populous village, the name of which is celebrated over all the world in connection with its pottery-ware and the name of *Wedgwood*, than whom nobody in the district was more inventive in new mixtures and wares. To him the trade is indebted for terracotta resembling granite or porphyry; basaltes, or black porcelain biscuit; white porcelain biscuit; jasper, which is like the last, but possesses the property of receiving colour through its substance. Wedgwood's greatest discovery, however, was his "Queen's ware," composed of the whitest clays mixed with a due proportion of flint, and celebrated for its extreme purity and durability. For this he obtained the appellation of the "Queen's Potter." Finding Burslem too small for his efforts, he migrated to Etruria, where, on the banks of the canal which he mainly contributed to form, he established a large work and village, which he called after the Etruscan town of the same name. He also built *Etruria Hall*, a fine large brick mansion to the l. of the rly., now the residence of W. S. Roden, Esq. The house still contains the cellars in which Wedgwood mixed his materials in

solitude, so that the valuable secret should not be known to eyes profane.

The present pottery establishment of Etruria is still in the hands of the Wedgwood family, but, although beautiful productions are still turned out from it, the manufactory has not, in these days of competition, the same prestige as formerly. Adjoining Etruria is *Shelton*, a *quartier* of Hanley, which is to a considerable extent dependent on the enormous bar-iron works of Lord Granville, the smoke of which surrounds Etruria Hall in volumes. At Old Shelton Hall, destroyed by fire in 1853, was born Elijah Fenton, the Staffordshire poet, 1683, who had a share in the translation of Pope's Homer.

[A branch line of 1½ m. runs from Etruria, past Etruria Hall and the Shelton bar-iron works, to *Hanley*, which is (including Shelton) the largest and most populous pottery town. It is finely placed on a hill which commands an extensive tract of country; but the picturesque is sadly destroyed in this district by the smoke from iron-works, collieries, and potteries. Hanley, although containing several public buildings, has little or nothing of interest save the earthenware factories, of which there are about 20, the chief concern amongst them being that of Dimmock and Co.]

[To rt. of Etruria, occupying a magnificent position on the hill-side, is *Wolstanton ch.*, one of the oldest in the county, and formerly possessed by the Earls of Lancaster, from whom it descended to John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond. It became very dilapidated from age, and was restored in 1862. As it now stands, it consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with W. tower and massive steeple, from which a lofty tapering spire rises. The base of the spire is furnished with pinnacles at 3 of the angles, and a staircase turret is carried up to serve as a 4th. The interior contains some beauti-

ful piers and arches of the 13th centy., and in the chancel some sedilia and a piscina. There are also some monuments to the family of Sneyd, who have been proprietors in this parish for many generations. There is a very fine view from the ch.-yard, extending all over the Pottery district and far into Cheshire.]

Leaving Etruria Stat., the rly. recrosses the Silverdale branch from Newcastle-under-Lyme (Rte. 25), and soon reaches

15½ m. STOKES-UPON-TRENT JUNCT.

The traveller will find at the station a very first-class hotel, which forms one side of a square, the other being made by the buildings of the North Staffordshire Rly., which are, as well as the hotel, in the Elizabethan style. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Wedgwood, by Davis, erected in 1863. Stoke lies almost altogether to the south of the rly., and consists more of a long straggling series of townlets than of one distinct and compact town. The prominent building is the ch., which was rebuilt in E.E. some thirty years since. It has however a larger chancel than was usual at that time, which has been creditably arranged. The churchyard, which is large, forms part of a square, on one side of which is a range of public buildings occupied by the market-place and the Museum of the Athenæum. In the churchyard is an epitaph to the father of Elijah Fenton, the poet. Stoke is generally considered the show-place of the Pottery district, mainly owing to the beautiful collections of ceramic art established by the Copelands and the Minton's, who (the latter especially) are celebrated throughout the world for their exquisite productions. The visitor to Minton's show-rooms will be struck with the delicate beauty of the services, and the extraordinary fineness of the painting upon them. No factory in England is so celebrated as this

"William of Carswall here lye I
That built this castle and pooles herebye;
William of Carswall, here thou mayst lye,
But thy castle is down, and thy pooles are
drye."

[Nearly 4 m. to the N.E. is *Cheadle*, the road to which crosses a very steep hill, from whence there is a beautiful view. *Cheadle (Inn, Royal Oak)* is a pleasant little town of about 4000 Inhab., who are partly dependent on a silk-mill and some collieries in the neighbourhood. It lies somewhat in a hollow, surrounded on each side by a belt of high ground. The most interesting thing to be seen here is the Roman Catholic *Cathedral*, a rich Dec. ch. of red sandstone by Pugin, built at the expense of John Earl of Shrewsbury in 1847. It consists of nave with aisles, chancel, chapels, and sacristy, and a very lofty and graceful spire, which forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The interior contains some beautiful stained glass, and is elaborately decorated. Notice the triptych altarpiece of oak in the Lady Chapel, carved by Flemish artists, and representing the Passion; the chancel arch painted by Hauser of Rome, subject, the Last Judgment; the elaborate brass screen in front of the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament; the reredos and sedilia; and the great E. window representing the root of Jesse. It has fallen into much decay since the extinction of the R. C. line of Shrewsbury: in the time of its glory it was a sort of landmark of the revival of Gothic art, although defective from having been begun on a small scale, and decorated above its plan or magnitude. The parish ch., which is not otherwise remarkable, also contains some stained glass and oak carving, which was the work of a native artist.

1½ m. to the N. of the town is *The Shawe*, the seat of the family of *Beech*.]

Distances.—Blyth Bridge Stat., 3¾ m.; Creswell Stat., 3½; Oakamoor Stat. (on the Churnet valley), 3.

22 m. *Cresswell Mill Stat.*, from whence it is 1 m. 1. to *Draycot*. The ch. contains several altar-tombs to the family of that name, one of whom, an archdeacon, was committed to the Fleet in Elizabeth's time.

25½ m. The rly. crosses the Blyth at *Leigh Stat.* The ch. is a fine old building on the hill to the l., and was restored in 1845. It is cruciform, with a massive battlemented tower rising from the intersection. The nave has aisles. In the interior are some modern stained glass by Gibbs, and some altar-tombs with the recumbent figures of Sir John and Lady Ashton, 1523. From remains which have been dug up in the ch.-yard, it is probable that the old building was of Norm. date. About 1½ m. distant is the ch. of *Checkley*, which is very interesting from its ancient paintings on the wall. "They consist of emblems of mortality, time, and eternity, such as a globe, wings, hour-glass, skull, cross-bones, scythe, arrow, and spade, with an inscription in black letter, 'Oh Death, I will be thy death—thy victor!' Another inscription probably has reference to an escutcheon with a wolf sable, 'Beniedmin shall raven as a wolfe, in y^e morning he shall devoure, and at night he shall divide the spoil.' The E. window of the chancel contains arms, 5 figures, and as many pictures, one being a Crucifixion. A window to the S. has likewise pictures of a later date, emblematical of the months—February, netting; March, pruning; April, planting; May, flowers; July, mowing; October, swine-feeding; and others difficult to make out."—*Garner*.

28½ m. *Bramshall Stat.* To the rt. is *Loxley Hall*, the seat of the *Kynnersley* family, which contains a fine entrance hall. In panels on the walls

are portraits of apostles and evangelists, with armorial bearings of various Staffordshire families, together with those of James I. and his sons. The date is 1607. The estates of Loxley have been in the hands of the Ferrers and Kynnersleys since the reign of Henry III. This parish claims the honour of having given birth to Robin Hood.

31 m. **UTTOXETER JUNCT.** (sometimes pronounced *Uxeter*) (*Inn*, White Hart). This is the stat. from whence the Churnet Valley (Rte. 26), Stafford (Rte. 23), and Ashbourne (Rte. 6) lines take their departure. It is a clean, well-built little town, not possessing anything very remarkable of interest. The ch., the body of which is modern, has a fine tower and spire 180 ft. high. In the interior is a black-letter memorial to the father of Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar, who was formerly minister here. The town has not much trade, but possesses the rather unusual speciality of cork-cutting and the manufacture of clock-cases. Sir Simon Degge, the Staffordshire antiquary, and (in our own day) Mary Howitt, were natives of the place.

Distances.—Stoke, 16½ m.; Tutbury, 8; Leigh, 5½; Ashbourne, 12; Frogshall, 12; Alton Towers, 8; Leek, 20.

On the opposite, or Derbyshire side, of the Dove, down the valley of which the line now runs, are *Dove-ridge* village and Hall, the seat of Lord Waterpark. For the remainder of the distance the rly. keeps close to the side of the Dove, alternating between the Staffordshire and the Derbyshire borders.

34 m. rt. *Marchington* ch. contains a fine monument to Sir Walter Vernon, and the country at the back of the village becomes beautifully wooded and broken, being in fact the northern escarpment of Needwood Forest.

36 m. Sudbury, to the l. of which is *Sudbury Hall*, the seat of Lord Vernon. Several discoveries were made here in draining operations, when a number of human and animal bones were turned up. In the ch. a memorial window to the late G. E. Anson, Esq., was placed by the Queen and the Prince Consort. Some 3 m. to the rt., on the high ground of Needwood, is *Hanbury* ch., which contains some curious puritanical figures of the Agards, he in a cloak and frill, and the wife and daughter with ruffs and broad-brimmed hats. There is also a recumbent figure of Carolus Egerton, ranger of Needwood in the time of the Stuarts, together with some good painted glass.

The line now crosses the Dove, the alluvial lands of which are so well watered that it is a local saying that

"In April Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good."

To the l. of *Scropton* 37½ m. is Foston Hall (J. Brodhurst, Esq.). On the Staffordshire side of the river is *Fauld*, the birthplace of William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire.

39 m. *Tutbury* (*Inn*, Dog and Part-ridge), whose castle walls stand with imposing effect on a height whose base is washed by the Dove.

The "honour" of Tutbury belonged to Earl Ferrers at the making of Domesday Book, and until the reign of Henry III., when, by the treason of Robert de Ferrers Earl of Derby, it was forfeited to the Crown, and still continues attached to the domains of the Duchy of Lancaster. The existing gateway and part of the northern front (afterwards occupied by Mary Queen of Scots) were built by John of Gaunt, who resided here with his second wife, Constance Queen of Castile and Leon, who held here a sort of court. In 1569 Queen

Mary was removed hither from Bolton Castle in Yorkshire, under custody of George Earl of Shrewsbury, and, with one or two changes, remained here till 1572. It was dismantled and pulled down after its capture by the Parliamentary General Brereton in 1646. The circuit of the walls includes an area of 3 acres, known as the Tilt-yard; within is a conical mound, once crowned by the keep, which has disappeared, and has been replaced by an artificial ruin called Julius' Tower. "There seems little difference of date and style between the great gateway of the castle and some of the buildings on the opposite side of the court, both being originally of rich Perp. architecture. At the latter side remain the walls of two fine halls, with windows at each end, their fireplaces having jambs adorned with animals; the two rooms below these halls were groined." Thomas 2nd Earl of Lancaster, the chief of the barons who opposed Edward II. and his favourite in 1312, was driven out of Tutbury Castle by the royal forces.

In passing the Dove a little below Tutbury, the military chest containing a large sum of money was dropped and lost. In deepening a well in 1831 a considerable quantity of gravel was removed, when several pieces of coin were found by workmen about 60 yards below the bridge, and on another occasion several thousands. On advancing up the river, the grand deposit was reached, 150 coming up on a single shovel. The Crown, through the Duchy of Lancaster, claimed treasure trove, and 1500 more coins were found, chiefly of Henry III., Edward I. and II., besides many Scotch and some plain coins, altogether supposed to be above 100,000. The church, a portion of the nave of the ancient priory, is a large edifice, containing some Norm. work, and including a fine W. doorway and arch over it,

enriched with beakhead, zigzag, and other ornaments. The piers and arches (Norm.) are simple and bold. The S. aisle is pointed. The E. end was the arch of the central tower walled up. The ch. was restored in 1863, and enriched, by the munificence of Sir Oswald Mosley, with a new chancel by Street. It is E. E., apsidal, with a stone groined roof. Tutbury must not be dismissed without mention of the famous "fasting woman," who dwelt here in 1817, and so plausibly acted her part as to induce people to imagine that she could live without food. She was at last so closely watched as to be forced to confess her imposture. Tutbury was formerly celebrated for its sport in bull-running.

"The battle was fought near to Titbury town,
Where the bagpiper baited the bull."

1 m. further is the village of Marston, on the Dove, near to which, at Hilton, the antiquary will find an old timbered mansion called the Wakelyn. At Marston a branch is given off to the Midland Rly. for Derby, which it joins at EGGINTON JUNCT. (Rte. 1). The main line crosses the Dove, and passes rt. Rolleston village and Hall (Sir O. Mosley). Rolleston ch. contains a good zigzag doorway, though the greater portion of it is Dec. There is a carved figure of an ecclesiastic in the interior. There has always been a residence at Rolleston since the time of Henry III., although the present house is only about 140 years old.

Passing l. Dovecliffe House (E. Thornevill, Esq.), the rly. soon joins the Midland at

44 m. *Burton-on-Trent* (Rte. 20).

ROUTE 25.

FROM NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME TO
CONGLETON, BY BIDDULPH.

Newcastle-under-Lyme = Limes, the boundary or border (*Inns*: Roebuck; Castle) is one of the most ancient towns in North Staffordshire, although, with the exception of a general old-fashioned aspect, it has very few remains of antiquity to show. It seems to have originally arisen as a subsequent fortress to that of Chesterton, a strong castle that existed anterior to the Conquest, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N.W. Newcastle was built to compensate for its decay, but even the New Castle has gone the same way as the old, for not a vestige of it is now left, one tower only existing in Leland's time. It is a quaint, old-fashioned town, built all on the side of a hill that separates it from Stoke-upon-Trent. Some parts of the ch. are old, and it has a remarkably lofty and well-proportioned tower, with a musical clock in it. Newcastle is placed on a branch of the North Staffordshire Rly., connecting it with the main line at Stoke.

Westward the rly. is continued to *Silverdale*, where there are large iron-works. The geologist will find it to his account to examine the shale-heaps from the pits at Silverdale, which have yielded an extraordinary number of coal fishes. They have been figured by Sir Philip Egerton. Not far from the Silverdale works are those of Apedale, belonging to Mr. Heathcote, and *Keele Hall* (Ralph Sneyd, Esq.), the seat of the family of Sneyd since the time of Edward III. The original house, a picturesque gabled structure, built by Ralph Sneyd in the 16th centy., having fallen into decay, his namesake, the present owner, has re-erected it from

Mr. Salvin's designs. The new house, of red sandstone like the older one, follows its general features, but is much enlarged and enriched, and is one of the most successful of modern-antique mansions, while it is full of costly works of virtu. The gardens and grounds are very beautiful, and much improved by the present proprietor. The chief lion is a clipped holly-hedge, measuring 612 ft. in length, 23 in height, and 24 thick at the base, and tapering upwards. There are other notable holly-hedges, but none so large.

From Newcastle the rly. tunnels under Hartshill, and reaches 2 m. *Stoke Stat.* (Rte. 24). For a little distance the main line is traversed, but the tourist soon turns off on the branch to Biddulph, passing l. the pottery town of Hanley, and rt. the village of Bucknall.

6 m. *Ford Green Stat.*; on rt. a little higher up is the ch. of *Norton-on-the-Moors*, and some ironworks established by Mr. Williamson.

[A branch rly. runs from Bucknall through the pretty village of *Endon* to join the Churnet Valley line, and to enable the limestone of that valley to be brought direct to the North Staffordshire iron-works. By this route the tourist may proceed to Leek without going round by Congleton or Uttoxeter.]

The line now keeps straight up the valley of the infant Trent, passing l. the Tunstall Union House, and stopping at $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Blackbull Stat.*, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from New Chapel (Rte. 24). The ground now becomes very broken and romantic, as the rly. runs under and alongside the eastern base of the millstone grit ridge of *Mow Cop*, or Congleton Edge, which rises to a considerable height, and constitutes the boundary between Staffordshire and Cheshire.

11½ m. *Gillow Heath Stat.* To the

rt. are *Biddulph* ch. and *Biddulph Grange*, the seat of James Bateman, Esq., who has within the last 25 years created out of an old farmhouse and a swampy moor a series of the most perfect gardens in England, celebrated alike for the beauty and rarity of their contents and for the choice and ingenious examples of landscape gardening, all the more surprising from occurring in such a lofty and inhospitable region. They are open free on the first Mondays in June, July, August, and September; and by tickets, price 5s., to admit 5 people, every Friday throughout the year. The tickets are obtained at the village inn, and the money is devoted to the Friendly Society. "By a happy rearrangement of the surface of the ground, and its formation into an infinite variety of miniature hills and dales, nooks and recesses, a considerable amount of shelter and exposure, sunniness and shade, dryness and moisture, has been obtained in the most ingenious manner. In fact, the leading idea which seems to have pervaded the mind of Mr. Bateman in the production of such a marvellous diversity of surface throughout the plan, has evidently been the preparation of a suitable and congenial home for nearly all the hardy members of the plant family which the curiosity of man has discovered and cultivated." A great feature in these gardens is the exquisite taste with which groupings of shrubs, such as Irish yews, aucubas, tree-ivy, &c., have been contrived, and the individuality of each fresh series into which the visitor is introduced.

The house is a long irregular Italian building, facing the south, and contains among its component parts a very interesting geological gallery, an orangery, camellia and rhododendron house, the latter filled with some of the most splendid specimens in England, such as *R. Wardsia* and *R. Nuttalia*. Immediately in front

of the house are the cherry orchard, Mr. Bateman's garden, and what is called the *Dahlia Walk*, a splendid vista of colour when those flowers are blooming, but which is so arranged as to be altogether avoided when they are out of flower. Amongst the many and elaborate curiosities in the horticultural way may be mentioned the Egyptian Court, which is characterized by yew obelisks and pyramids; the *Pinetum*, devoted to pines, araucarias, and deodars; the *Ravine*, filled with ferns; the *Arboretum*, part of which is paved with Roman stones brought from the *Appian Way*; the *Wellingtonia Avenue*; the *Obelisk Walk*; the gradients of which are so treated as to deceive the eye into the impression that what is really a path is an obelisk; the *Chinese Garden*, which is approached by two mysterious paths through tunnels. These are as quaint as they are interesting, presenting the features of a lake hemmed in by masses of rocks, which are decorated with Chinese joss-houses, temples, dragons, bridges, and other Chinese monstrosities, such as bulls and frogs, which utterly startle the visitor by their unusual and unexpected apparition. The *pyracanth*s, junipers, barberries, &c., in this garden are extraordinarily fine. At the eastern end is the "*Stumpery*," which serves for a collection of Greenland roots and trailing plants. In fact, the whole of these unequalled grounds are cultivated and ornamented in every particle—not an inch is lost or wasted, and not a single opportunity is missed of a beautiful vista, a quaint decoration, or a surprise almost verging on the sensational—a surprise all the more increased when the visitor emerges again from this fairyland into the moorland and rougher country of North Staffordshire. Adjoining the Grange are the ruins of *Biddulph Hall*, a noble specimen of Elizabethan manor-house (date

1588), built by Francis Biddulph, and destroyed in the time of his grandson, who was a devoted royalist. The siege took place in 1643, under Sir Wm. Brereton, the garrison being commanded by his nephew, Lord Brereton. But the Hall was very difficult to destroy, so they sent to Stafford for a famous cannon called "Roaring Meg," by the help of which the siege was successful. *Biddulph Ch.* was once Norm., but now modern Gothic. It contains stained glass windows from Belgium, a richly carved stone altar, and an altar-tomb to the Bowyer family, also their pew in good carved woodwork. The glass represents the Virgin and Child, the Wise Men of the East, Abraham offering Isaac, &c. In the ch.yard is a mortuary cross of Dec. date. At its removal seven incised slabs were found at its base-ment.

Knypersley Hall, which lies to the S., and was the old seat of the Bateman family, was also dismantled on account of its proximity to collieries and works. Prior to the Batemans it belonged to the Bowyers, and before them to the Knypersleys, in the time of Henry III. The kitchen-gardens are still kept up, and the deer-park is well stocked with deer. In the parish of Biddulph, in the opening between Cloud and Woolf Lowe, stood the *Bridestones*, now destroyed, a fine early circle of 8 upright stones. Very shortly after leaving Biddulph the line enters Cheshire, and reaches

CONGLETON JUNCT., 14 m., from whence the traveller may return to Stoke *viâ* Harecastle.

ROUTE 26.

FROM UTTOXETER TO MACCLESFIELD,
BY ALTON TOWERS AND LEEK.

For a few miles the rly. follows the course of the Dove, passing rt. (in Derbyshire) Doveridge village and Hall, the seat of Lord Waterpark, and, a little further on, Crakemarsh Hall (Lady Sheppard). $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. at ROCESTER a junction is formed with the Ashbourne line (Rte. 6). Rocester formerly contained an abbey for Black Canons founded by Richard Bacon about 1146. Its foundations are to be seen in a field to the S. of the ch. This latter has some stained glass fragments. A little before reaching the stat. on l. of the rly. is Woodseat (C. M. Campbell, Esq.), and beyond it is Barrow Hill (Mrs Dawson), and Dove Leys (Sir T. Percival Heywood); also a very pretty new ch. at *Denston*, built by Sir P. Heywood from designs by Street, near which a college for middle-class education is about to be erected in connection with St. Nicholas' College, Lancing, on a site given by Sir Percival Heywood. Centrally seated as this institution will be for the great towns of the Black Country, the Potteries, Lancashire, and Birmingham, the site is admirably chosen. The line now proceeds up the valley of the Churnet, which joins the Dove at Rocester, and presently enters the defiles of a broken and romantic district, to

8 m. *Alton Stat.* The magnificent pile known as *Alton Towers* forms a very conspicuous feature from the opposite side of the valley.

The Alton estate was an ancient property of the Shrewsbury family, whose estates were entailed for ever by the famous Duke of Shrewsbury, who obtained an act for the purpose at the beginning of the 18th centy. The ruins of the ancient

castle of Alton are still found across the valley of the Churnet. Lower Heythorp, Oxford, was the ordinary residence of the family till the attention of Charles, 15th Earl of Shrewsbury (from 1787 to 1827), was directed to this beautiful spot. He erected a moderate house, and turned his energies to landscape-gardening, commencing in 1814. His nephew and successor John, 16th Earl, while improving the gardens, specially devoted himself to architecture, and took the house in hand, converting it into a vast, dreamy, ill-connected series of galleries and towers—picturesque at a distance, uncomfortable to inhabit—and thoroughly incorrect in style and detail. The name *Alton Towers* was his invention. Later in his life, and after he had become intimate with Pugin, he began remodelling the building on sounder principles: but the death of the architect, followed by that of his patron, suspended the works. We need hardly state that these Earls of Shrewsbury were Roman Catholic. Earl John died in 1856, leaving no issue, and on the death of his successor Earl Bertram, shortly after his majority, the senior R. C. line of the Talbots failed, and the title and estates were claimed by the late Earl Talbot of Ingestre, who established his right to the earldom in 1858, and was adjudged in the Court of Exchequer to be the owner of Alton and the remaining entailed estates. The gardens, formed out of a bare rocky glen, the sides of which are boldly planted, on which the late Earl (John) lavished his attention, were remarkable for their natural and sylvan beauty, and the questionable taste of the artificial decorations: the latter have been, however, to a great extent cleared out in the sale of personalities which ensued on Earl Bertram's death by the terms of his will. Mr. Loudon describes Alton Towers as being "one of the most singular

anomalies to be met with among the country residences of Britain, or perhaps of any other part of the world. An immense pile of buildings by way of house, with a magnificent conservatory and chapel, but with scarcely a habitable room; a lofty prospect-tower, not built on the highest point of the grounds; bridges without water underneath; ponds and lakes on the tops of the hills; a quadrangular pile of stabling in the midst of the pleasure-grounds; and what may be said to have eclipsed, and still to eclipse, everything else, a valley, naturally in a high degree romantic, with wood, water, and rocks, filled with works of the highest degree of art in architecture and gardening." On a projecting rock of sandstone rises a Gothic tower, commanding an excellent view of the whole valley and of Alton Towers beyond; behind it, on the hill-top, a large reservoir for preserving fish, and for supplying the fountains with water, one of which, situated in the depth of the valley, plays when required from the roof of a Chinese pagoda to the height of 90 ft. According to the original design for this fountain, the building was to have been raised to the height of 100 ft., and the water was destined to spout forth from the mouths of 100 dragons, and the jets to be illuminated at night by gas. These gardens are now thrown open to the public with great liberality.

A pleasant shady natural terrace walk stretches away from the foot of the tower under the new red sandstone rocks on which it stands. The house itself is on an elevated plateau near the valley of the Churnet, up which the rly. runs, and at the head of a subsidiary valley in which the famous flower-garden is situated. In front is a sheet of water, and beyond this the stables, poor in themselves, but masked by an imposing screen wall of baronial architecture. Alton Towers

is a picturesque building, but there is a great want of composition in it. Its towers do not combine into a whole, and thus do not produce the impression of its real extent. It stands in a lovely situation, overlooking 2 valleys, and art has been taxed to create and improve the beauties around. The grand entrance is through a lofty tower, approached by a flight of steps guarded by two tall rampant Talbot dogs, the family supporters, each holding a gilt banner. In the days of Earl John a blind Welsh harper was kept in the vestibule to maintain the baronial illusion. Crossing beneath a narrow tower, open to the roof, we come to the Armoury, a long, narrow gallery, once containing a valuable collection of arms, 50 suits being ranged round the walls, with weapons of war and the chase. Under the oak roof, in the Tudor style, hang numerous banners, including that of Ireland, which is borne before the Earl, as hereditary high steward. At the end, a glazed screen formed of spears and halberds leads into a continuation called the Picture Gallery, whose contents were sold and dispersed on the death of the last Roman Catholic Lord Shrewsbury.

Beyond these two galleries is the Octagon, a spacious apartment, imitated from the chapter-house of a cathedral. With better details it would be a fine feature, but unfortunately the Gothic is "Strawberry Hill," and the imitation groining of the roof is both of plaster and of a depressed and ungraceful outline. The lancet windows are filled with portraits of bishops and archbishops of the Talbot family in stained glass. To this, 4th in order of the apartments, succeeds the Talbot Gallery, which had the advantage of having been decorated by Pugin; the upper part of the wall is divided into compartments filled with shields bearing the heraldic quarterings of the Talbots, and showing their descent from

the Conqueror and their alliances. The fireplaces are decorated with rich tracery, and similar heraldic devices enamelled.

The Conservatory, which forms the entrance to the private apartments, branches from the Octagon to the right. The iron framework is partially Gothic in form. In addition to rare and beautiful plants, trees, and flowers, filling the air with their fragrance, through the windows a view is gained of the little *recherché* flower-garden of the lady of the castle, encircled by its buildings.

Next comes the Transept Gallery, so called because it runs across the suite of rooms. The corridors, panelled with black oak, once contained a museum of antiquities.

The chapel, in the Tudor style, was one of the early rooms, but taken in hand by Pugin as far as the decoration of the altar went. The reredos, which is highly coloured and gilt, contains statues of St. Augustine, St. Thomas of Canterbury, Edward the Confessor, and St. Chad, first Bishop of Lichfield. Since the accession of the present Earl it has been converted to the service of the Church of England.

The Great Dining Hall, rebuilt from the ground by Pugin on the site of the previous dining-room, is a really beautiful specimen of a baronial hall in Perpendicular architecture, with open oaken roof. Unhappily the deaths of architect and lord have left this noble apartment unfinished. Pugin when he ceased work was engaged in fitting-up and decorating the bed-chambers.

The grounds and woodlands are very grand, while from the abundance of conifers and rhododendra they are full of verdure even in winter, and the trees, though none of them are old, have attained a satisfactory growth. The approach from the south, rising from the low land of the Rocester valley, and the still

longer and grander one to the north, well deserve to be followed. From the abundance of bare rock, and the abruptness of the tree-clad banks, the scenery is of a mountainous character. In fact, Alton Towers is the southern extremity of those highlands which, commencing in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, culminate, as far as England is concerned, at the Lakes. Across the narrow valley of the Churnet (up which the rail rounds) is the pretty village of Alton, with some remains of its old castle, commanding the junction of Alton Glen with the Vale of Churnet. It was a stronghold of the De Verdon and Furnivals, ancestors of the Talbots. Close by stand the pretty *hospital* and chapel of St. John by Pugin, but the chief feature is the pile by the same architect, half castellated, half ecclesiastical in aspect, overhanging the rock, with its lofty apsidal chapel, like some castle of Rhineland. The break-up of its founders prevented this building being devoted to any very definite use. It was we believe intended as an asylum for aged priests; anyhow, it is artistically a gem of exquisite picturesqueness.

Alton ch. has been restored. The tower is old, and has a good E. Eng. west doorway.

2½ m. to the S. is *Croxden*, which contained a famous abbey, founded for Cistercians by Bertram de Verdon in 1176. In it are buried a number of the descendants of that family, together with the bowels of King John, whose physician was Abbot of Croxden. His name was Thomas Shepesheved, and his *Chronicle* is extant in the British Museum.

The remains of the abbey, which are incorporated with the farm-buildings of Mr. Carrington's residence, are of considerable extent and cover a large area. They consist principally of the W. front lighted by 3 lofty E. Eng. windows deeply splayed.

[*Derby, Notts, Leic., & Staf.*]

The W. door is a very fine example, and is deeply recessed. The S. wall of the nave still stands, as also the S. transept lighted by E. Eng. windows, and containing a round-headed doorway and some piers with plain capitals. This doorway probably led into a chapel, now used as a carthouse. To the S. of this transept are the walls of the monastic buildings, of which the great hall and the refectory are the best preserved, and offer several beautiful details. The situation of the abbey is delightful, and the walk from it to Alton or Rocester abounds with varied country scenery. Croxden ch. is a curious little single-aisled ch., with the W. window blocked up, and its place occupied by 2 thick buttresses.

[About 4 m. to the E. of Alton is *Ellaston*, the ch. of which (Perp.) contains an altar-tomb, with effigies, to the family of Fleetwood of Calwich (temp. Charles II.). Adjoining the village is *Calwich Abbey* (Hon. and Very Rev. A. Duumcombe, Dean of York), a fine old house of the reign of James I. Only a very small fragment of the abbey is preserved in the stables, although bones are occasionally turned up in the gardens. Calwich was often visited by Handel, who played on the organ here. Much of his MSS. is preserved in the library, and there are some good paintings, including a portrait of Michael Angelo by himself. Erdeswick seems to have been scandalised at the change of Calwich from ecclesiastical to residential purposes. "From Mayfield Dove passeth to Calwich, whereof I can only make this report, that, being or belonging to a cell or house of religion, now a Lancashire gentleman is owner thereof, who, as I have heard, hath made a parlour of the chancel, a hall of the church, and a kitchen of the steeple, which may be true, for I have known a gentleman in Cheshire which hath done the

like." The Lancashire owner was John Fleetwood. Due N. of Ellaston, at the foot of the fine limestone range of Wever, are *Wootton Park* (G. Walker, Esq.), the grounds of which are romantic and beautiful; *Wootton Lodge*, an old mansion in the style of Inigo Jones; and *Wootton Hall* (C. Davenport Bromley, Esq), the occasional residence of Jean Jacques Rousseau.]

Midway between Wootton and Blore (Rte. 6) is *Stanton*, the birth-place of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, on whom Bishop Hacket wrote the following lines:—

"Sheldonus ille Præsulum primus pater
Hos inter ortus aspexit lucem Lares;
O ter beatam Stantonis villæ casam
Cui cuncta possunt invadere marmora."

At *Moat-in-Ribden*, at the foot of Weever, the archæologist will find an entrenched quadrangular hillock, apparently a British barrow.

From Alton Stat. the line continues through the same broken and romantic valley to $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Oakmoor Stat.*, placed at the foot of the chain of hills that intervene between the Churnet Valley and those of the Hamp and Manifold.

12 m. *Frogghall*, from whence a large quantity of a rich earthy hæmatite iron-ore is conveyed to the North Staffordshire iron-works.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. are the village of *Ipton*, the cliff scenery of which is very picturesque, and Belmont (J. Binns, Esq.); and on l. of the rly. is an equally fine and escarped ridge of limestone rocks at *Welley*, at the foot of which is Wetley Abbey. Consall Hall, between Wetley and the rly., is the seat of Captain Smith. Parallel with the line is the Caldon Canal, which at Consall runs through a deep and picturesque limestone glen to

$16\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Cheddleton*, where the country becomes a little more open.

To the l. are Ashcombe (Rev. J. Sneyd), and Rownall Hall (Mr. Ridgway).

Pretty well at the head of the Churnet Valley is the busy little manufacturing town of *Leek* (*Inns*: George; Red Lion), where the traveller will observe his approach to the silk districts of Macclesfield in the general engagement of the population in the silk manufacture, there being upwards of 37 silk-mills in the town and its vicinity, giving employment to some 9000 people. The church has had its chancel rebuilt by Street, the first step of a general renovation. The present style is Dec., and it is remarkable for its dignity, its fine pinnacled tower, and for the richness of its fittings, including chancel screen, stalls, and painted windows. In the N. aisle is a very beautiful rose window. In the ch.-yard is a monument to Wm. Trafford of Swithamley, who in the time of the civil war refused to answer any questions, or indeed to give any answer, but "Now thus," whereupon they set him down as an idiot, and left him. The legend on it is a man thrashing corn, and the words "Now thus," with the date 1697. There is also a remarkable Danish pillar, about 10 ft. high, with a carved capital and sides. The view from the ch.-yard, looking N. is exceedingly fine.

Leek is prettily situated in a wide valley, backed up on the N. and S. by ranges of hills, those on the N. being known as the *Roaches*, (= Roches, rocks), conspicuous for the fantastic boldness of their projecting rocks (whence probably the name). To the W. is the *Cloud Hill*, behind which, in summer-time, the sun appears to set twice, reappearing on its northern side before it finally sets. In the neighbourhood is Westwood, the property of the Davenports.

[Nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. of the town are the few remains of *Dieu-*

lacresse Abbey (now incorporated with a farmhouse), which was founded in 1214 by Ranulph, 6th Earl of Chester, for Cistercian monks. He was a great saint and distinguished for his prowess as a crusader, and a singular legend is related of his death,—“how that the evil one was baffled in keeping possession of his soul by the great white mastiffs (Molossi) of Deulacre and other abbeys howling to such a pitch as to disturb the very depths of hell itself.” The details of the abbey are very scattered. Portions of incongruous sculpture are built into a doorway. At the end of a cowhouse are a trefoil-headed window and an incised tombstone, and detached corbels are dotted here and there over the walls. The farmhouse itself is a fine specimen of the old timbered and mullioned dwelling, and its situation is delightful. 2½ m. further N. is *Meerbrook*, the ch. of which was built by Sir Ralph Bagnall (temp. Queen Eliz.). The present incumbent, his father, and grandfather, have been incumbents during the whole period of the registry, more than 120 years. Above the village are the *Roaches*, a curious millstone-grit hill, rising into most picturesque aiguilles, in which the process of decomposition has formed several caverns. There are also some picturesque rocks at Swithamley, known as Lud’s Church. The high road from Leek to Buxton passes at the foot of the *Roaches* (leaving *Meerbrook* to the l.), and thence over a very wild and rough country to the borders of Stafford and Derbyshire, the last village in the county of Stafford being *Flash*, which gave its name to a class of pedestrian hawkers who “squatted on the waste lands and commons in the district, and were notorious for their wild, half-barbarous manners and brutal pas-

sages. Travelling about from fair to fair, and using a cant or slang dialect, they became generally known as ‘Flash-men.’”—*Smiles*. The road now enters Derbyshire, near *Axe Edge* (p. 40).

Distances of Leek from—*Uttoxeter*, 20 m.; *Macclesfield*, 13½; *Buxton*, 12; *Meerbrook*, 3½; *Endon*, 4; *Alton*, 12.

21½ m. *Horton* Stat. The ch. lies to the l., and contains some fragments of stained glass, and a brass to one of the *Wedgwoods of Haradles*. A little past the stat. the rly. runs by the side of a long and picturesque reservoir of 2 m. in length, called *Rudyard Lake*, and made for the purpose of supplying the *Caldon Canal*. The old British name is here evident, as *yr rhyd-yrard*—the ford of the height. The opposite bank, on which is an inn, is steep and well fringed with wood, and towards the northern end is adorned by the grounds of *Cliff Park Hall* (*Miss Bostock*).

25 m. *Rushton Spencer* ch., anciently called “the chapel in the wilderness,” is placed on a wooded knoll on the l., and contains some oak pillars, pulpit, and benches. In the ch.-yard is a curious monument to “Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Meaykin, interred July 16, 1781, aged 21 years. As a man falleth before united men, so fell I. *Sia thavaros*.” This has reference to a tragic story of a youth who dared to make love to his master’s daughter, and was supposed to have come to a sudden end thereby. At all events, he was buried in the reverse of the usual way.

The rly. now enters Cheshire, and soon joins the *Congleton and Macclesfield* line.

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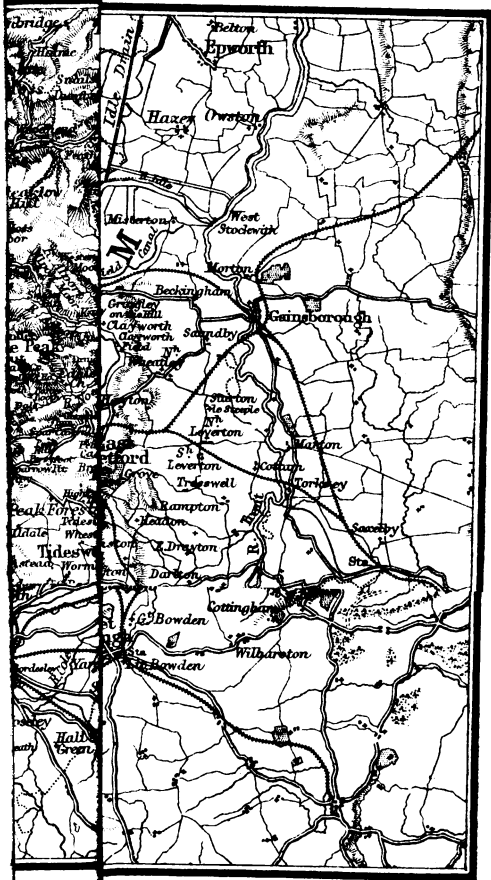
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Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite the Jülich's Place*, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

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COLOGNE, January, 1863.

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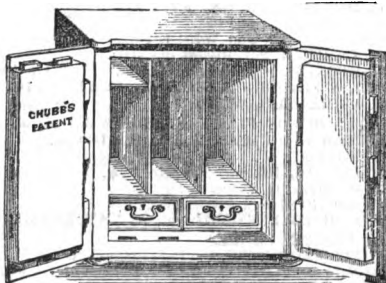
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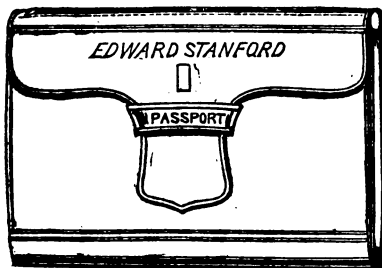
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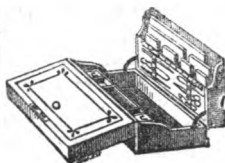
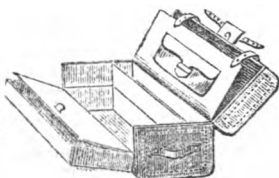


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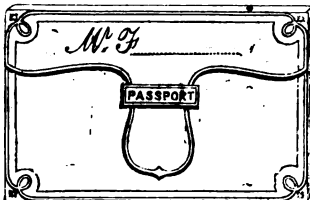
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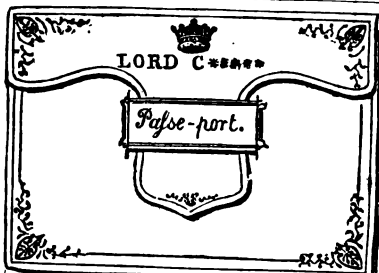
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